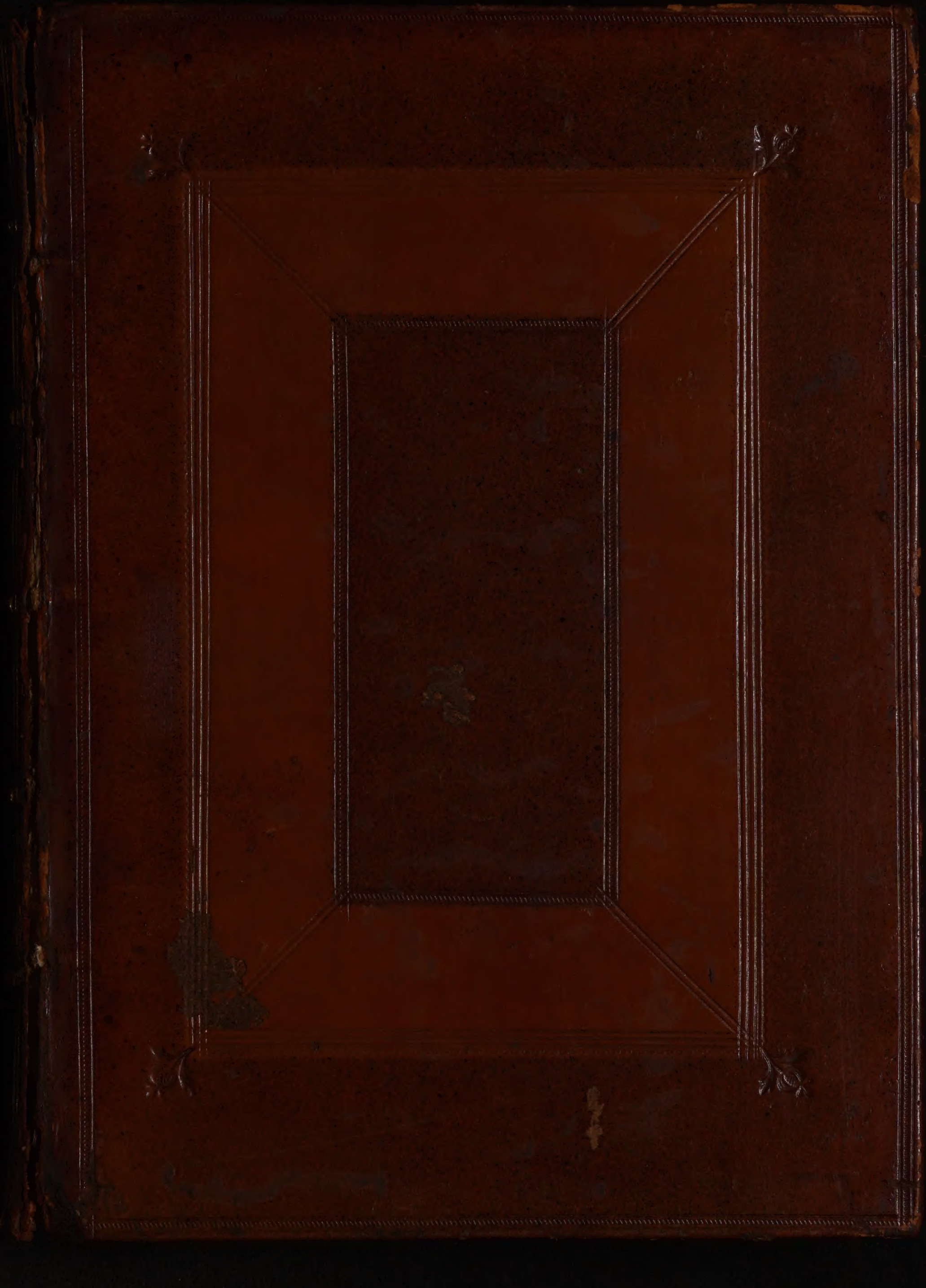

HISTORIE
OF
CAMBRIA

1584.

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665 Lloyd (H.) History of Cambria, now called Wales, translated into English, corrected, augmented and continued by David Powell, FIRST EDITION, *woodcut title (margin mended), and cuts in the text, panelled calf gilt, r. e.* *R. Newberie and H. Denham,* 1584

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Henry Davies.

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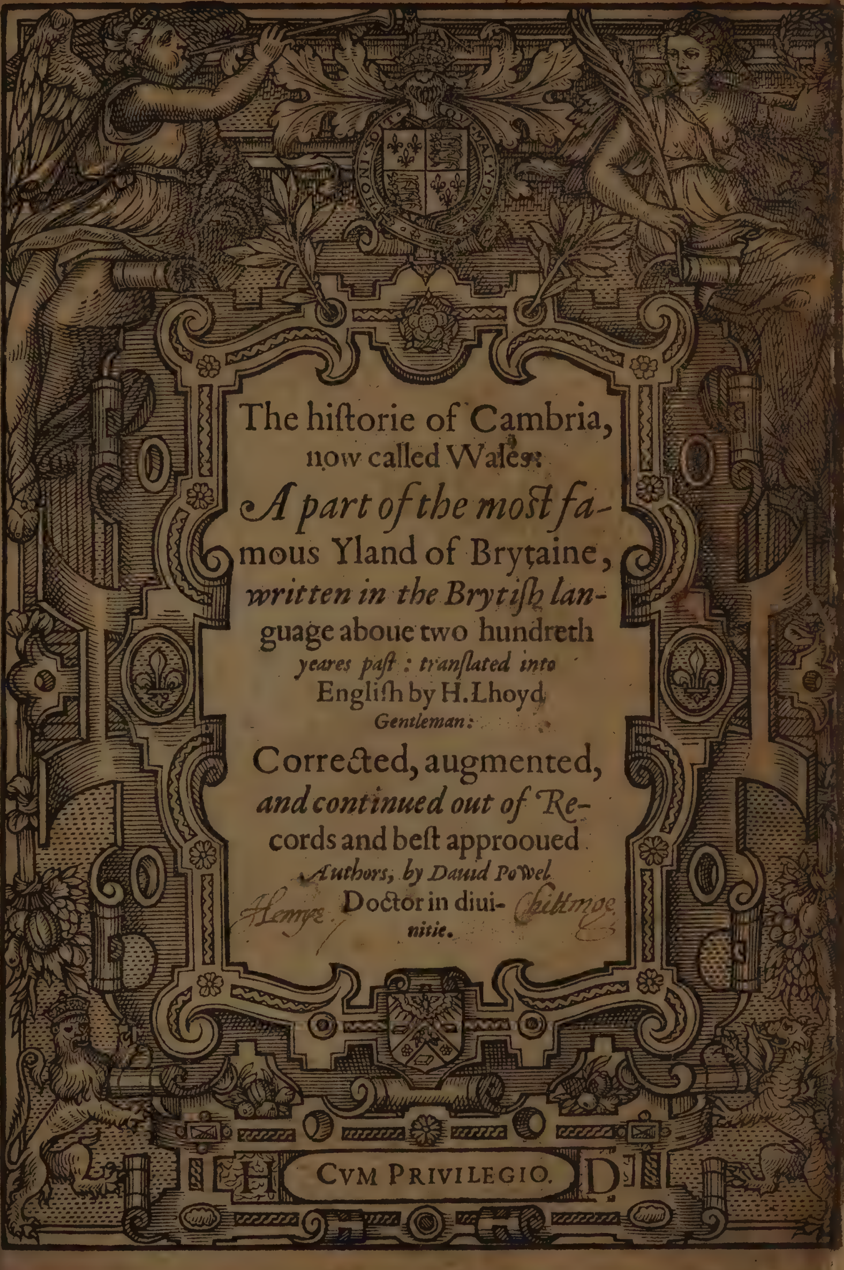
Caradoc of Llancarvan


HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE
H
D

The hiſtorie of Cambria, now called Wales:

A part of the moſt famous Yland of Brytaine,
written in the Brytiſh language aboue two hundreth
yeares paſt: tranſlated into
Engliſh by H. Lhoyd
Gentleman:

Corrected, augmented,
and continued out of Records and beſt approoued
Authors, by Dauid Powel
Henrye Doctor in diuinitie. Chittmoe

CVM PRIVILEGIO.

~~Richard Lloyd His Book~~

~~Anno. 1733~~

Sorp Tho: Lloyd his Li
1753.

To the Right worſhipfull
Sir Philip Sydney knight.

IT is the maner of moſt writers (Right worſhipfull) in dedicating of their bookes, to praiſe and extoll the vertues and noble qualities of ſuch men as they chooſe to be the patrons of their works, whereby to winne ſome credit and countenance to themſelues: the which thing I ſee to be doone by a great number of writers (as well ſtrangers as countreymen) who haue ſet out the praiſe and commendation of your noble gifts: I am therefore at this time to direct my ſtile the rather to admoniſh you how to emploie and vſe the ſame, to that end that they are beſtowed vpon you, than otherwiſe vainelie with ſuſpicion of flatterie to ſpeake of them. And firſt I would haue you to conſider with your ſelfe, that you haue receiued all the good gifts you haue at the hands of almightie God, who is the giuer of all goodneſſe, for the which your dutie is to render moſt humble and hartie thanks vnto his diuine maieſtie. The end alſo for the which they are giuen vnto you, is at no time to be forgotten, that is, the ſetting foorth of the glorie of God, & the benefit of your countrie. Call alſo to remembrance, that they be talents deliuered vnto you of credit to vſe for a time, for the which you muſt render an account whenſoeuer it pleaſeth the owner to call you to it: the more you haue, the greater your account will be; for he that hath receiued fiue talents is further to be charged than he which hath receiued but one; and he that hath receiued ten, deeper than he that hath receiued but fiue. Vſe them therefore and hide them not in a napkin, for they are the better for the wearing; the more you vſe them, the more they will increaſe; the more you laie out, the richer you ſhalbe. Haue alwaies before your eies the glorie of God, neuer forget the ſame in anie thing you doo: ſeeke the weale publike of your countrie, labour to doo it good in anie thing you may, while you haue time ſo to doo: for you haue but a while to remaine heere, awaie you muſt go after the common courſe of nature. Let the remembrance of your account when your ſtewardſhips is ended, be neuer out of your mind. Theſe be the cheefe points leading the right path to true nobilitie: theſe you ſhall find ſet out at large in that booke, wherewithall you are moſt delighted.

For the putting of theſe things in practiſe, I am to laie downe two examples for you to imitate, the which (becauſe they are domeſticall) ought to mooue you to be the more willing to follow them. The one in your own noble father, who alwaies hath beene and yet is more inclined and bent to doo good to his countrie, than to benefit or inrich himſelfe, as Wales and Ireland, beſide his owne can beare him witneſſe. The other in your honorable father in lawe, Sir *Francis Walſingham*, hir Maieſties cheefe Secretarie, a man for his zeale of Gods glorie, and loue towards them that feare God vnfainedlie, well knowne to the world. Follow their ſteps, with the remem-

brance

brance of that noble houſe, out of the which you are deſcended by your honourable mother, and then you cannot doo amiſſe. Labour by the example of your father to diſcouer and bring to light, the acts of the famous men of elder times, who with conference of the eſtate and gouernment of all ages, will bring you to the perfect experience of thoſe things that you haue learned out of *Ariſtotle*, *Plato*, and *Cicero*, by your trauell in philoſophie. Your father, with his great expenſes and labour, hauing procured & gotten to his hands the hiſtories of Wales and Ireland (which countries for manie yeeres with great loue and commendation he gouerned) committed vnto me this of Wales, to be ſet foorth in print, with direction to proceed therein, and neceſſarie bookes for the dooing thereof. And although I was vnſufficient for dooing of it, yet I haue doone mine indeuour, and now doo preſent the ſame vnto your worſhip, as by good reaſon due to the ſonne and heire of him that was the procurer and bringer of it to light: deſiring you to accept it with as good will as the ſame is offered vnto you, and ſo following the godlie zeale, loue of the common wealth, and care to doo it good, of ſo noble and worthie parents, to beare countenance and fauour to the countrie of Wales, which hartilie wiſheth you honourable preferment in the feare of God. The Lord increaſe his gifts in you to his glorie, the benefit of the commonwealth, and your endleſſe comfort. From my lodging in London the 25. of March. 1584.

Your worſhips readie
at commandement,
Dauid Powel.

To the Reader.

Caradoc of Lancaruan (gentle Reader) collected the ſucceſſions & actes of the Brytiſh Princes after Cadwalader, to the yeare of Chriſt 1156. Of the which collections there were ſeuerall copies afterward kept in either of the Abbeis of Conwey and Stratflur, which were yearelie augmented as things fell out, and conferred together ordinarilie euerie third yeare, when the Beirdh which did belong to thoſe two Abbeis went from the one to the other in the time of their Clêra, wherein were contained beſides, ſuch notable occurrences hapning within this Ile of Brytaine, as they then thought worthie the writing: which order of regiſtring and noting continued in thoſe Abbeis vntill the yeare 1270. which was a little before the death of the laſt Lhewelyn who was ſlaine at Buelht. Theſe collections were copied by diuers, ſo that there are at this daie of the ſame in Wales a hundred copies at the leaſt, whereof the moſt part were written two hundred yeares ago. This booke Humffrey Lhoyd gentleman (a paineful and a worthie ſearcher of Brytiſh antiquities) tranſlated into Engliſh,

Clêra *is their ordinarie viſitation which they vſe euerie third yeare.*

and partlie augmented, chieflie out of Matthew Paris, and Nicholas Triuet: but before the booke was poliſhed (hauing yet manie imperfections, not onelie in the phraſe, but alſo in the matter and ſubſtance of the hiſtorie) it pleaſed God to take him awaie in the floure of his time: who (if God had ſpared him life) would not onelie haue ſet out this hiſtorie abſolute and perfect, but alſo haue opened vnto the world other antiquities of this land, which now lie hidden and vnknowen. The copie of his tranſlation, the Right honorable Sir Henry Sidney Lord Preſident of VVales (whoſe diſpoſition is rather to ſeeke after the antiquities, and the weale publike of thoſe countries which he gouerneth, than to obtaine lands and reuenewes within the ſame, for I know not one foote of land that hee hath either in VVales or Ireland) had lieng by him a great while, and being deſirous to haue the ſame ſet out in print, ſent for me in September laſt, requeſting me to peruſe and correct it, in ſuch ſort as it might be committed to the preſſe. But I (knowing my ſelfe to be far vnable to performe and accompliſh thoſe things which are requiſite to the publiſhing of ſuch an hiſtorie, and being otherwiſe called and imploied) was verie loath anie thing to medle therein, and ſo excuſed my ſelfe; yet he conceiuing a better opinion of me than there was cauſe, would needs haue me to doo mine indeuour in that behalfe. VVhoſe requeſt I was not of dutie to gaineſaie or withſtand, and therevpon I promiſed to doo my beſt, which trauell two things haue cauſed me to be the more willing to take it in hand.

Firſt, becauſe I ſee the politike and martiall actes of all other inhabitants of this Iland, in the time of their gouernment to be ſet out to the vttermoſt, and that by diuers and ſundrie writers: and the whole doings and gouernment of the Brytaines the firſt inhabitants of the land, who continued their rule longer than anie other nation, to be nothing ſpoken of nor regarded of anie, eſpecialie ſithence the reigne of Cadwalader, hauing ſo manie monuments of antiquitie to declare and teſtifie the ſame, if anie would take the paines to open and diſcouer them to the vew of the world.

Rob. Cænal. li.2. Par.2.

The ſecond thing that mooued me therevnto, is the ſlanderous report of ſuch writers, as in their bookes do inforce euerie thing that is done by the Welſhmen to their diſcredit, leauing out all the cauſes and circumſtances of the ſame: which doo moſt commonlie not onelie eleuate or diſſemble all the iniuries and wrongs offered and done to the Welſhmen, but alſo conceale or deface all the actes worthie of commendation atchieued by them. Search the common Chronicles touching the Welſhmen, and commonlie thou ſhalt find that the King ſendeth ſome noble man or other with an armie to Wales, to withſtand the rebellious attempts, the proud ſtomachs, the preſumptuous pride, ſtirre, trouble and rebellion of the fierce, vnquiet, craking, fickle and vnconſtant Welſhmen, and no open fact laid downe to charge them withall, why warre ſhould be leuied againſt them, nor yet they ſwaruing abrod out of their owne countrie to trouble other men. Now this hiſtorie dooth ſhew the cauſe and circumſtances of moſt of thoſe warres, whereby the qualitie of the action may be iudged. And certeinlie no man is an indifferent witneſſe againſt him whom he counteth his enimie or aduerſarie, for euill will neuer ſpeaketh well. The Welſhmen were by the Saxons and Normans counted enimies, before the twelfth yeare of Edward the firſt, while they had a gouernour among themſelues: and afterward, when king Edward had brought the countrie to his ſubiection, he placed Engliſh officers to keepe them vnder, to whome moſt commonlie he gaue the forfaits and poſſeſſions of ſuch Welſhmen as diſobeied his lawes, and refuſed to be ruled by the ſaid officers: the like did the other Kings that came after him. The ſaid officers were thought oftentimes to be ouer-ſeuere and rigorous for their owne profit & commoditie: which things cauſed the people often to diſobeie, & manie times like deſperate men to ſeeke reuengement, hauing thoſe for their iudges which were made by their ouerthrow, and alſo wanting indifferencie in their cauſes and matters of griefes: for the Kings alwaies countenanced and beleeued their owne officers, by them preferred and put in truſt, before their accuſers, whom they liked not of. Wherevpon the inhabitants of England fauoring their countriemen and freends, reported not the beſt of the Welſhmen. This hatred and diſliking was ſo increaſed by the ſtirre and rebellion of Owen Glyndoure, that it brought foorth ſuch greeuous lawes, as few Chriſtian kings euer gaue or publiſhed the like to their ſubiects. Theſe things being ſo, anie man may eaſilie perceiue the verie occaſion of thoſe parentheſeis and briefe notes of rebellion and troubles obiected to the Welſhmen, without opening of cauſe or declaration of circumſtances.

The Normans hauing conquered England, and gotten all the lands of the Saxon nobilitie, would faine haue had the lands of the Welſhmen alſo, wherevpon diuers of them entred VVales with an armie, ſo that the VVelſhmen were driuen for their owne defenſe to put themſelues in armour: for the which fact they are by ſome writers accuſed of rebellion, wheras by the law of Nature it is lawfull for all men to withſtand force by force. They were in their owne countrie, the

Vim vi repellere licet.

land was theirs by inheritance and lawfull poſſeſſion: might they not therefore defend themſelues from violence and wrong, if they could? What right or lawfull title had the Earle of Cheſter to Ryuonioc & Tegengl? or the Earle of Salope to Dyuet, Caerdigan, & Powys? or Rob. Fitzhamon to Glamorgan? or Barnard Newmarch to Brechnoke? or Ralph Mortimer to Eluel? or Hugh Lacy to the land of Ewyas? or anie other of them to anie countrie in VVales? By what reaſon was it more lawfull for thoſe men to diſpoſſeſſe them of theſe countries with violence and wrong, than for them to defend and keepe their owne? Shall a man be charged with diſobedience, becauſe he ſeeketh to keepe his purſe from him that would robbe him? I meane not by this to charge thoſe Noble men, which wan theſe countries by the ſword: but I ſpeake it to note the parcial dealing of the writers & ſetters foorth of thoſe hiſtories, that ſhould haue reported things indifferentlie, as they were done, and laid downe the cauſes and circumſtances of euerie action truelie, who being altogither parciall, fauoring the one ſide & hating the other, do pronounce of the fact according to their priuate affections, condemning oftentimes the innocent, and iuſtifieng the wrong doers.

Theſe conſiderations I ſaie, beſides my bounden duty, cauſed me to venture to take this thing in hand. The tranſlation of H. Lhoyd I haue conferred with the Brytiſh booke, whereof I had two ancient copies, and corrected the ſame, when there was cauſe ſo to doo. And after that the moſt part of the booke was printed, I receiued another larger copie of the ſame tranſlation, being better corrected, at the hands of Robert Glouer Somerſet Herald, a learned and ſtudious Gentleman in his profeſſion, the which if I had had at the beginning, manie things had come foorth in better plight than they now be. Againe, I got all the authors that I could come by, which haue anie thing written of the affaires of VVales, as Gildas, Aſſer Meneuenſis, Galfride, William of Newborow, Matthew Paris, Matthew Weſtminſter, Thomas VValſingham, Ponticus Virunnius, Polydor Virgil, Io. Leyland, Io. Bale, I. Priſe, Matthew Parker, Io. Caius, VVilliam Lambert, and all the Engliſh Chronicles printed. In written hand I had Gildas Sapiens *alias* Nennius, Henrie Huntington, VVilliam Malmsbury, Marianus Scotus, Ralph Cogſhall, Io. Euerſden, Nicholas Triuet, Florentius Vigornienſis, Simon of Durham, Roger Houedon, and other which remaine in the cuſtodie of I. Stowe citizen of London, who deſerueth cōmendation for getting togither the ancient writers of the hiſtories of this land. I had alſo the Brytiſh books of petegrees. I. Caſtoreus, & Syluester Giral. Cambrenſis, which with diuers other rare monuments of antiquitie, I receiued at the hands of the Right Honorable the Lord Burghley high treaſurer of England: who alſo directed me by his letters to all the offices where the Records of this realme are kept, out of the which I haue gathered a great part of this hiſtorie, and more would haue done, if the time had permitted. The copie I haue conferred with the aforenamed authors, and where I found them to intreat of the matters therein contained, I haue noted them in the margine, and in ſuch authors as are printed I haue moſt commonlie directed thee gentle Reader to the page or chapter of the booke where thou ſhalt find the ſame hiſtorie treated of. Againe, where I found anie thing of VVales worthie the noting in the ſaid authors being not conteined in the copie, I haue inſerted the ſame in a ſmaller letter with this marke ✤ before it, whereby it may be diſcerned from the copie it ſelfe. Further, ſuch things as were breefly ſet downe in the copie without ſignification of cauſe or declaration of circumſtances, if I found the ſame in anie of mine authors treated of and further opened, I haue likewiſe inſerted it in his due place. In the poſſeſſion and ſucceſſion of families, I haue ſought what I could for the time, and haue laid downe moſt of the noble families of England, which had lands in VVales, or deſcended out of that countrie. I was greatlie furthered in this worke by the painefull and ſtudious trauell of the right worſhipfull Sir Edward Stradling Knight, Thomas Powel of VVhittington parke, and Richard Broughton Eſquires.

In the deſcription I haue taken the leſſe paines, looking dailie for the comming foorth of the painefull and ſtudious trauell of ſome other, who hath labored in that behalfe, and ſtudied all the Romane and Brytiſh hiſtories concerning the ancient names of nations and places within this Iland, ſo that my labour were ſuperfluous in that behalfe. Herein if happilie I haue ſwarued or omitted anie thing, which ſhould haue beene laid downe in this hiſtorie, I neither did it wittinglie nor willinglie: and therefore being readie vpon better information to amend that which ſhalbe found to be amiſſe, if any ſo ſhalbe, I am the rather to be born withall, becauſe I am the firſt ſetter out in print of this hiſtorie: for things can neuer be ſo well doone at the firſt when there is but few that doo trauell therein, as they maie in proceſſe of time, when euerie man putteth to his helping hand, which curteſie I am to deſire of thee gentle Reader for the perfecting of this worke.

Concerning the alteration of the eſtate, there was neuer anie thing ſo beneficiall to the common people of Wales, as the vniting of that countrie to the crowne and kingdome of England, whereby not onelie the maladie and hurt of the diſſention that often hapned betweene the Princes of the countrie, while they ruled, is now taken awaie, but alſo an vniformitie of gouernment eſtabliſhed; whereby all controuerſies are examined, heard & decided within the countrie: ſo that now the countrie of Wales (I dare boldlie affirme it) is in as good order for quietnes and obedience as anie countrie in Europe: for if the rulers and teachers be good and doo their duties, the people are willing to learne, readie to obeie, and loath to offend or diſpleaſe. And if it pleaſe God once to ſend them the Bible in their owne language according to the godlie lawes alreadie eſtabliſhed, the countrie of Wales (I doubt not) will be comparable to anie countrie in England.

* * *

A deſcription of Cambria *now called Wales: Drawne firſt by* Sir Iohn Priſe knight, and afterward *augmented and made perfect* by Humfrey Lhoyd *Gentleman.*

FOr as much as it is neceſſarie for the vnderſtanding of this hiſtorie, to knowe the perfect deſcription of the countrie of Wales, to the end the acts atchiued and doone in the ſame may be the better knowne; I thought good ſomewhat to trauell therein, and ſo to laie downe the ſame as it was in thoſe daies, and as it is now: that the reader by conference of both times may the better vnderſtand this worke. Therefore after the three ſonnes of *Brutus* had diuided the whole Ile of Brytaine into three parts; that part conteined within the French ſeas, with the riuers of Seauerne (called in Brytiſh *Hafren*) Dee and Humber, fell to the eldeſt ſonne *Locrinus*, which was after his name called *Lhoyger*, which name it hath in the Brytiſh toong to this daie, and in Engliſh now it is called *England*, that is augmented Northward to the riuer Tweed. The ſecond ſonne *Albanactus* had all the land Northward from Humber to the ſea Orkney, called in the Brytiſh toong *Mor Werydh*, and in Latine *Mare Caledonicum*. The third ſonne *Camber* had to his part all that which remained vndiuided, lieng within the Spaniſh and Iriſh ſeas, and ſeparated from England, with the riuers Seauerne and Dee, and this part was after his name called *Cambria*, and the inhabitants thereof *Cambry*, and their language *Camberaec*, and ſo are at this daie. So that they haue kept the ſame countrie and language this 2690. and odde yeares, without commixtion with anie other nation, eſpeciallie in Northwales, as it ſhall hereafter appeare.

Cambria.

And bicauſe the name of this countrie is changed, or rather miſtaken by the inhabitants of England, and not by them called *Cambry*, but Wales: I thinke it neceſſarie to declare the occaſion thereof, which is, that where the Saxons a people of Germanie were the firſt that after the Brytaines inhabited and ruled the greateſt part of this Ile, & droue the Brytains to that corner, which according to the maner of their countrie they called Wales, and the people Welſhmen, and the toong Welſh, that is to ſaie Strange, or not of them vnderſtanded. For at this daie the inhabitants of the lowe countries call their next neighbours language of *Henegaw*, or other that ſpeake French, Walſh, as a language to them vnknowne. Likewiſe the dwellers of Tyroll & other the higher countries of Germanie doo name the Italian their next neighbour a Welſhman, and his language Walſh. And this is an euident proofe, that they which harped vpon a Queene *Gwalaes*, and of a Prince *Wala* (of whom neither Brytiſh, Latine, nor Engliſh hiſtorie maketh mention) were fowlie deceiued: and ſo likewiſe was a great hiſtoriographer of late daies, which ſaith, that it was called *Walia, quaſi Italia*, bicauſe the reſt of the Romans which remained in the Ile were driuen thither. Neither is this anie new inuention, although *Polydore Virgil* with an *Italian* brag dooth glorie himſelfe to be the firſt that eſpied it out, for diuers ancient writers doo allodge the ſame cauſe of the name of

Wales,of whom *Sylueſter Giraldus* is one,who wrote in the time of *Henrie* the ſecond after the conqueſt, before 380. yeares paſſed : which is an euident token,that the ſaid *Polydore* did either neuer ſee nor read the ancient hiſtories of this realme, or diſſembleth the ſame to the aduancement and praiſe of himſelfe and his countrie : which to the learned and indifferent reader ſhall appeare to be the onelie occaſion he tooke that worke in hand, for all his booke redoundeth onlie to the praiſe and honour of the Romans, as well ſpirituall as temporall, and to blaſe forth their acts and deeds within this realme : and vpon the other part dooth either openlie ſlaunder, or els priuilie extenuate,or ſhamefullie denie the martiall proweſſe and noble acts,as well of Saxons, Danes, and Normans, as of the Brytains, all inhahiters of this Ile. Which thing he that liſt to prooue, let him read and conferre *Cæſars* Commentaries, *Cornelius Tacitus, Herodianus,* and other ancient writers, as well in Latine as in Greeke, with his worke. As for the ancient writers of the Brytiſh hiſtorie, as the Brytiſh chronicle, the hiſtorie of *Gildas, Ponticus Verunnius,* yea the golden worke of *Matthew Paris* moonke of Saint Albon, which wrote from *VVilliam Baſtard,* to the laſt yeares of *Henrie* the third ; I dare well ſaie he neuer ſawe them,they be in diuers places to be had, ſo that the truth may be eaſilie prooued. To make an end I ſaie, that he being firſt a ſtraunger borne, and alſo ignorant as well in the hiſtories of this realme,as of thoſe toongs and languages wherin the ſame were written, could neuer ſet foorth the true and perfect Chronicle of the ſame. But he hauing a good grace and a pleaſant ſtile in the Latine toong, and finding himſelfe in a countrie where euerie man either lacked knowledge or ſpirit to ſet forth the hiſtorie of their owne countrie,tooke this enterpriſe in hand, to their great ſhame, and no leſſe diſpraiſe, bicauſe he a blind leader ſhall drawe a great number of vndiſcreet and raſh folowers,as well Geographers and Coſmographers,as Chroniclers and Hiſtoriographers, to the darke pit of ignorance,where I leaue them at this time, remitting the reader to the apologie of Sir *Iohn Pryſe* knight, and his Brytiſh hiſtorie,

ſtorie, written by him of purpoſe againſt the enuious reports and ſlaunderous taunts of the ſaid *Polydor,* where he ſhall ſee a great number of his errors confuted at large. And to returne to my former matter of the name of Wales, which name to be giuen of late by a ſtraunge nation may be otherwiſe prooued: for the Welſhmen themſelues doo not vnderſtand what theſe words VVales and Welſh doo ſignifie, nor know anie other name of their countrie or themſelues but *Cambry,* nor of their language but *Cambraec,* which is as much to ſaie as *Cambers* language or ſpeech. So likewiſe they know not what England or Engliſh meaneth, but commonlie they call the countrie *Lhoyger,* the Engliſhmen *Sayſon,* and the Engliſh toong *Sayſonaec.* Which is an euident token that this is the ſame language which the Brytaines ſpake at the beginning: for the works of *Merdhyn* and of *Talieſſin,* who wrote aboue 1000. yeares paſt, are almoſt the ſame words which they vſe at this daie, or at the leaſt eaſie to be vnderſtanded of euerie one which knoweth perfectlie the Welſh toong, eſpeciallie in Northwales.

Wales.

A Locrino.

A Saxonib.

Beſide this, where at this daie, there doo remaine three remnants of the Brytaines, diuided euerie one from other, with the ſeas which are in Wales, Cornewall (called in Brytiſh *Gerniw*) and little Brytaine, yet almoſt all the particular words of theſe three people are all one, although in pronunciation and writing of the ſentences they differ ſomewhat, which is no maruell, ſeeing that the pronunciation in one realme is often ſo diuers, that the one can ſcant vnderſtand the other. But it is rather a wonder, that the Welſhmen being ſeparated from the Corniſh, well nigh theſe 900. yeares, and the Brytaines from either of them 290. yeares before that, and hauing ſmall traffike or concourſe togither ſithence that time, haue ſtill kept their owne Brytiſh toong. They are not therefore to be credited which denie the Welſh to be the old Brytiſh toong. And here I cannot paſſe ouer what one of theſe fine Chroniclers wrote of late, of the name of Brytaine, affirming that it ſhould be ſo called of Brytaine in France, as the elder of that name. But ſurelie he had either neuer ſeene *Ptolomie* nor *Cæſar,* nor anie other ancient writer, or read them with ſmall iudgement and memorie.For there he might haue learned,that when this land was called *Brytaine*,the other was called *Armorica*,& how in *Maximus* time, *Conan Meriadoc* was the firſt that gaue it that name,& inhabited it with Brytaines out of this Ile. Other deriuations of theſe words *Brytania*,and *Albion*,out of Greeke & Latine,I am aſhamed to rehearſe;for vnto ſuch errors doo they commonlie fall,that either puffed vp with vaine glorie of their owne wits, or pinched with deſpite and enuie at other mens works; or blinded with ignorance,do go about to write & ſet foorth anie hiſtorie or chronicle. But paſſing ouer this matter vntill an other time,I will returne to the deſcription of Wales, which(as I ſaid)was of old time compaſſed almoſt about with the Iriſh ſeas, & the riuers Dee and Seauerne, although afterwards the Saxons wan by force from the Brytaines all the plaine and champion countrie ouer the riuers, and ſpeciallie *Offa* king of *Mercia*,who made a ditch of a great breadth and depth,to be a meare betwixt his kingdome and Wales, which ditch began at the riuer Dee, by Baſſingwerke betweene Cheſter and Ruthlan, and ran along the hils ſides to the ſouth ſea a little from Briſtowe, reaching aboue a hundreth miles in length,and is in manie places to be ſeene at this daie, bearing the name of *Clawdh Offa*,that is to ſaie,*Offas* ditch,and the countrie betweene it and England is commonlie called in Welſh *Y Mars*, although the greateſt part of it be now inhabited by Welſhmen,namlie in Northwales,which yet keepeth the ancient limits to the riuer Dee,and in ſome places ouer it.Other (as *Syluester Giraldus*)make the riuer *VVy*,called in Welſh *Gwy*, to be the meare betweene England and Wales on the South part called Southwales; who meaſureth the breadth of Wales, from Salowe or Willoweford called *Rhydyr helig* vpon *VVy*,to Saint *Dauids* in *Meneuia* 100. miles, and the length from *Caerlheon* vpon *Vſce* in *Gwentland*, to Holihead called *Caergybi* in *Angliſey*,in Welſh called *Môn*,aboue 100.miles,and theſe be the common meares at this daie, although the Welſh toong is commonlie vſed and ſpoken Englandward, beyond theſe old

Rob.Cænal. li.2.Per.2.

The meares and bounds of Wales.

meeres a great waie, as in Herefordſhire, Gloceſterſhire, and a great part of Shropſhire. And thus for the generall deſcription of Wales, which afterward about the yeare of Chriſt 870. *Rodericus Magnus*, king of Wales, diuided it into three territories which they called kingdomes, which remained vntill of late daies.

These three were, *GWynedh*, in Engliſh Northwales, *Debeubarth*, in Engliſh Southwales, and *PoWys* land; in euerie of the which he ordeined a princelie ſeat or court for the Prince to remaine at moſt commonlie: as in *GWynedh*(which ſome *Aberfraw.* old writers call *Venedotia* for *GWynethia*) *Aberffraw* in the Ile of *Môn* or *Angleſey*. In *Debeubarth* called in Latine *Demetia Caermadhyn*, *Dinevowr.* from whence it was afterward remooued to *DineuoWr*, eight miles thence. In *PoWys PengWern*, called *Y MWythic*, and in Engliſh Sherewsburie, from whence it was remooued to *Mathraval.* *Mathraual* in *PoWys* land. And bicauſe this hiſtorie dooth as well intreate of warres betwixt theſe three prouinces, as betwixt them and the Saxons, Normanes and Flemings: I thinke it good to ſet foorth the particular deſcription of euerie part by it ſelfe. And firſt of Northwales as the cheefeſt part, which he gaue his eldeſt ſonne, ordeining that either of the other two ſhould paie him yearelie 200. pound of tribute, as it appeareth *Northwales.* in the lawes of *Howel Dha*, which are to be had in Welſh, and alſo in Latine. Therefore *GWyneth* (called Northwales) had vpon the Northſide the ſea, from the riuer Dee at Baſingwerke to *Aberdyui*, and vpon the Weſt and Southweſt the riuer *Dyui* which diuideth it from Southwales, and in ſome places from *PoWys* land. And on the South and Eaſt it is diuided from *PoWys* ſometimes with mountaines, and ſometimes with riuers, till it come to the riuer Dee againe. This land was of old time di*Môn.* uided to foure parts, of which the cheefeſt was *Môn*, in Engliſh called *Angleſey*, where the Princes cheefe houſe was at *Aberfraw*, which is an Iland ſeparated from the maine land, with an arme of the ſea called *Manai*, & had in it ſelfe three Cantreds or hundreds, which were ſubdiuided to ſixe comots, as Cantref *AberfraW*, to comot *Lhion*, and comot *Malhtraeth*, Cantref

Cemais,to the comots *Talebolion* and *Twr Celyn*. Cantref *Roſſyr* to the comots *Tindaethwy* and *Mænai*. And at this daie there is a trimme towne in that Ile called *Beumariſh*, and a common paſſage to Ireland at *Caergybi*,called in Engliſh Holyhead.But here I cannot winke at that notable error of *Polydor*, which (after his accuſtomed faſhion) denieth this Ile to be called *Môna*,but *Angleſia*, or *Anglorum inſula*, bicauſe it is called in Engliſh *Angleſey*,and giueth this name *Môna* to Man, and ſo hath loſt the names of both Iles : which ignorance and forgetfulnes might be forgiuen him, if he had not drawne a great number to this error with him,which in their charters doo dailie wrong name theſe Iles,which may be eaſilie prooued. Firſt, bicauſe the inhabitants of the Ile doo know none other name but *Môn* : and it is called through all Wales,*Tîr Môn*,that is to ſaie,the land of *Môn* vnto this day.So that neither by memorie of man, neither by anie monument in writing in the Brytiſh toong can it appeare, that euer it had anie other name but *Môn*,yet there be manifeſt monuments for theſe 1000. yeares. It is alſo growne to a prouerbe through Wales, for the fertilitie of the ground,*Môn mam Gymry*, that is to ſaie, Môn mother of Wales.

The ancient hiſtorie of *Cornelius Tacitus*(which belike age had beaten out of *Polydors* head) ſaith,that the ſouldiours of *Paulinus Suetonius*,and afterward of *Iulius Agricola*, after they had paſſed through Northwales, then came ouer againſt Môna, where they did ſwim ouer an arme of the ſea of 200. paſes,and ſo by force wanne the Ile. Now whether is it more reaſonable thus to ſwimme ouer 200.paſes,or 20. miles ? I know there is no man that beleeueth *Polydor* in this point : let all men therefore by this iudge the reſt. As for that which he ſaieth of the great woods, it is nothing : for both the Romanes, and after when the Chriſtian faith tooke place in this realme, the Chriſtians did fall and roote them out, for the idolatrie and abſurd religion which was vſed there : that the king of Man ſent for timber to Môn : read the life of *Hugh* Earle of Cheſter ; which alſo is euident by the great beeches and other trees found in the earth at theſe daies. His other reaſon is, bicauſe it is called Angleſey in the Engliſh toong: ſo is *Lhoyger* England, and *Cambry* Wales, are thoſe therefore the old names? No ſurelie. And what if the inhabitants called it ſo? (as they did not) had it not a name before the Angles wanne it? Yes I warrant you, but he had forgotten that. Now to the name of Man, it was euer, or at the leaſt theſe 1000. yeares named in Brytiſh *Manaw*, of which commeth the Engliſh name Man. The inhabitants thereof call it ſo, and no nation about it did euer call it Môn, no nor any writer but *Polydor*, which was too yong a godfather to name ſo old a child. For *Gildas* who wrote aboue 900. yeares paſſed, whoſe writings *Polydor* neuer ſawe, but vntrulie fathers vpon him his owne deuiſe; *Giraldus* in his deſcription of Ireland to *Henrie* the ſecond, *Henrie Huntington*, dooth plainlie call Man in Latine *Eubonia*, adding thereto either Manaw or Man, for the better vnderſtanding of the name: will you beleeue them or *Polydor*? Other arguments there are which I will paſſe ouer, till I haue more leaſure and occaſion to write of this matter.

Aruon. The ſecond part of Northwales was called *Aruon*, which is as much to ſaie, as ouer againſt Môn: and had in it foure Cantreds, and ten comots.

Cantref *Aber* had in it three comots, *Y Lhechwedh vchaf*, *Y Lechwedh iſaf*, and *Nanconwy*.

Cantref *Aruon* had two comots, *Ywch Gwyruai*, & *Iſgwyruai*.

Cantref *Dunodic* had two comots, *Ardudwy* and *Euionyth*.

Cantref *Lhyyn* containeth three comots, *Cymytmayn*, *Tinlhayn*, and *Canologion*. This is now called Carnaruonſhire, as Môn is called Angleſey ſhire, and haue the ſame diuiſion at this daie. In this ſhire are Snowdon hils, called *Eryri*, neither in height, fertilitie of the ground, wood, cattell, fiſh and foule, giuing place to the famous Alpes, and without controuerſie the ſtrongeſt countrie within Brytaine.

Here is the towne of *Caernarnon*, called in the old time *Caer ſegonce*: and there alſo is *Conwey* called *Caergyffyn*. And the ſee of *Bangor*, with diuers other ancient caſtels and places of memorie, and was the laſt part of Wales, that came vnder the dominion of the kings of England. It hath on the North the ſea and *Manai,* vpon the Eaſt and Southeaſt the riuer *Conwey,* which diuideth it from Denbighſhire, although it now paſſe the riuer in one place by the ſea ſhore. And on the Southweſt and Weſt, it is ſeparated from *Merionyth* by high mountaines and riuers, and other meares.

Merionyth.

The third part of *Gwyneth* was *Merionyth* containing three Cantreds, and euerie Cantred three comots.

As Cantref *Meyreon* hath three comots, *Talybont, Pennal,* and *Yſtumaner.*

Cantref *Aruſtly* had theſe, *Vwchcoed, Iſcoed,* and *Gwarthrenion.*

Cantref *Penlhyn* had theſe, *Vwchmeloch, Iſmeloch,* and *Micnaint,* and this keepeth the ſaid name till this daie, but not within the ſame meres, and is full of hils and rocks, and hath vpon the North the ſea, notable at this daie for the great reſort and number of people that repaire thither to take herrings. It hath vpon the Eaſt *Aruon,* and Denbighland, vpon the South *Powys,* and vpon the Weſt *Dyui,* and Caerdiganſhire.

Tegyd.

In this countrie ſtandeth the towne of *Harlech,* and a great lake called *Lhyn Tegyd,* through which the riuer Dee runneth, and mingleth not with the water of the lake, which is three miles long, and alſo the ſalmons, which are commonlie taken in the riuer hard by the lake, are neuer ſeene to enter the lake. Likewiſe a kind of fiſh called Gwyniaid, which are like to whitings, and are full in the lake, are neuer taken in the riuer. Not farre from this lake is a place called *Caergay,* which was the houſe of *Gay, Arthurs* foſter brother. This ſhire as well as *Aruon,* is full of cattell, foule, and fiſh, with great number of read deere and roes: but there is great ſcarſitie of corne.

Y Beruedhwlad.

The fourth part of *Gwyneth,* was called *Y Beruedhwlad,* which may be Engliſhed, the inland or middle countrie, which conteined fiue Cantreds and 13. comots, as Cantref *Ryuonioc* had in it theſe comots, *Vwchalet* and *Iſalet.*

Cantref *Yſtrat*, had *Hiraethoc* and *Cynmeirch*. Cantref *Ros* theſe, *Vwchdulas*, *Iſdulas*, and *Creuthyn*, which all are in the lordſhip of *Denbigh*, ſauing the *Creuthyn* which is in Carnaruonſhire, wherin the caſtell of *Dyganwy* did ſtand, which was the Earles of Cheſter, and is commonlie called in the Latine and Engliſh chronicle *Gannoc*.

The fourth Cantref was *Dyffryn Clwyd*, which may be Engliſhed the vallie of *Clwyd*, and now is called the lordſhip of *Ruthyn*, and hath theſe comots, *Coleigion*, *Lhannerch* and *Dogueilyn*.

The fift Cantref is *Tegengl*, and is now a part of Flyntſhire, hauing theſe comots, *Counſylht*, *Preſtatyn*, and *Ruthlan*. And in this part is one of the faireſt vallies within this Ile, containing 18. miles in length, and 4. 5. 6. or 7. in breadth, as the hils either drawe inward togither, or backward aſunder, which high hils doo incloſe it on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South parts, and Northward the ſea. It is plentifull of cattell, fiſh, and foule, corne, hey, graſſe, and wood, and diuided along in the middeſt with the riuer *Clwyd*, to whom runneth *Clywedoc*, *Yſtrat*, *VVhilar*, *Elwy*, and a great number of other riuers from the hils. In this vallie two miles from the ſea, is the towne and caſtell of *Ruthlan*, where ſometimes a parliament hath beene kept. And two miles aboue it is the ſee of Saint Aſaph, betweene the riuers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*, called in the old time the biſhop ſee of *Lhan Elwy*. Foure miles thence, and two miles from the riuer, is ſituate vpon a rocke the towne and caſtell of *Denbigh*, where is one of the greateſt markets in the marches of Wales, and one of the faireſt and ſtrongeſt caſtels within this realme, which being the houſe of *Dauid* brother to *Lhewelyn*, the laſt Prince of the Welſh blood, was enlarged and ſtrengthned by *Henrie Lacy* Earle of Lincolne, to whom king *Edward* gaue the ſame lordſhip; it is alſo the ſhire towne of that Shire. Fiue miles aboue this, is the towne of *Ruthyn* with a faire caſtell, which ſometimes belonged to the Lords *Gray* Earles of Kent. This part of Northwales hath vpon the North the riuer Dee, and the ſea. Vpon the Weſt *Aruon*, and the riuer *Conwey*. South and Eaſt, *Merionyth*, and the countrie then called

Dyffryn Clwyd.

An.12.Ed.1.

See this hiſt. pag.377.

Powys. And theſe be the meeres and bounds of *Gwyneth* or *Venedotia*, for the name of Northwales conteineth beſide this all *Powys* at theſe daies. So there was vnder the territorie of *Aberfraw* 15. Cantreds, and in them 38. comots.

Mathraual or Powys.

The ſecond kingdome was *Mathraual*, which in right order was the third, as that which came to the third brother, yet for the better vnderſtanding of the hiſtorie folowing, I haue placed it here. To this kingdome belonged the countrie of *Powys*, and the land betwixt Wy and Seauerne. Which part had vpon the South and Weſt, Southwales, with the riuers Wy and Tywy, and other meeres. Vpon the North *Gwyneth*, and vpon the Eaſt the marches of England, from Cheſter to Wy, a little aboue Hereford: and therefore it was moſt troubled with wars, as well of the Saxons, as afterwards of the Normanes Lords marchers, who dailie wanne ſome part thereof, and by that meanes it was the firſt part that ſerued the kings of England, and therefore leſſe eſteemed of all rhe reſt. This part called *Powys*, was diuided againe into *Powys Vadoc*, and *Powys Wenwynwyn*. *Powys Vadoc* contained in it ſelfe fiue Cantreds and 15. comots.

Cantref *Y Barwn*, which hath three comots, *Dynmael, Edeyrneon*, and *Glyndourdwy*, which be now in Merionithſhire (ſauing *Dinmael* which is in Denbighſhire.)

Cantref *Y Rhiw*, whoſe comots were theſe, *Yal* now in Denbighſhire: *Stratalyn* and *Hop* now in Flintſhire.

Cantref *Vwchnant* hath theſe comots, *Merfforth* in Flyntſhire, *Maelor Gymraeg*, in Engliſh Bromfield, now in Denbighſhire, and *Maelor Saeſneg* in Flyntſhire.

Cantref *Trefred* containeth theſe comots, *Croeſvain, Tref Y VVayn*, in Engliſh Chirke, and in Denbighſhire. *Croesoſwallt*, Engliſh Oſweſtree and in Shropſhire.

Cantref *Rayder* with his comots *Mochnant Iſraider, Cynlhaeth* & *Nanheudwy* all in Chirke land, & in Denbighſhire. Alſo the lordſhip of Whytington now in Shropſhire, was in this part of *Powys*, which part at this daie hath loſt the name of *Powys*, and is ſituate in diuerſe ſhires, as it appeereth by the diſcourſe before paſſed. In this part is the caſtell of *Holt* in Bromefield, and the caſtell of Chirke in Chirkeland. Likewiſe the lordſhip and caſtell of Whytington, which came by mariage to *Fulke Fitzwarren.* There is beſide theſe, the lordſhip of *Oſweſtre,* of the which the *Fitzalans* haue been lords theſe 300. and odde years, and of diuers other lordſhips in thoſe marches, as *Shrarden,* the eleuen townes, *Clun,* and manie others, which be all now in Shropſhire.

The ſecond part called *Powys Wenwynwyn,* had likewiſe fiue Cantreds, and twelue comots.

Cantref *Y Vyrnwy* had theſe comots, *Mochnant vwch Rayader, Mechain Iſcoed,* and *Lhannerch Hudol.*

Cantref *Yſtlyc* had theſe, *Devthwr, Gorthwr Iſaf,* and *Strat Marchelh.*

Cantref *Lhyſwynaf* had theſe, *Caereneon,* and *Mechain vwchcoed.*

Cantref *Cydewen* had comot *Conan* and comot *Hauren.*

Cantref *Conan* had *Cyueilioc* and *Mouthwy,* which is now in *Merionyth* ſhire. Of all theſe, the three firſt Cantreds doo onlie at this daie beare the name of *Powys,* which are vpon the Northſide of Seauerne, and are all fiue (ſauing the comot of *Mowthwy*) in *Mongomry* ſhire.

This is a countrie full of woods, hils, and riuers, and hath in it theſe townes, the Poole, Newtowne, and Machynlhaeth. Aruſtly was in old time in this part, but afterwards it came to the Princes of *Gwyneth.* Theſe lordſhips came by iuſt deſcent from the Princes thereof, to a woman named *Hawys,* the daughter of *Owen ap Gruffyth,* as appeareth in the hiſtorie following, page 215. *Aruſtly* and *Cyuelioc* came to the Baron of Dudley, and afterwards it was ſold to the king.

The third part belonging to *Mathraual,* was the land betweene Wy and Seauerne, containing foure Cantreds, and 13. comots.

Cantref *Melienyth* hath theſe comots, *Ceri, Swythygre, Riwalalht,* and *Glyn Ieithon.*

Cantref *Eluel* hath theſe, *Vwchmynydh, Iſmynydh,* and *Lhechdhyfnog.*

dhyfnog.

Cantref *Yclawdh* theſe, *Dyffryn Teyueydiat, Swydhynogen,* and *Pennwelht.*

Cantref *Buelht* hath theſe, *Swydhy vam, Dreulys,* and *Iſyrwon.* Of this part there is at this daie ſome in Mountgomerie ſhire, ſome in Radnorſhire, and ſome in Brechnockeſhire. In this part and in the lordſhips marching to it, which although at the time of this diuiſion, which was in the time of the laſt prince, were not in his ſubiection, yet to this daie ſpeake Welſh, and are called Wales, and in theſe comots are theſe townes and caſtels. Mountgomerie called in Welſh *Treualdwyn,* a pretie towne and a faire caſtell. The caſtell of *Clunn* called *Colunwy,* which is the Earles of Arundell. The towne of Knighton, in Welſh *Trefyclawd.* The caſtell of *Cymaron.* Preſteyn in Welſh *Lhanandras.* The towne and caſtell of Radnor, in Welſh *Maeſyuet,* at this daie the ſhire towne. The towne of Kyngton and the caſtell of Huntingdon, called in Welſh *Y caſtelh Mayn,* which were the *Bohunes* Earles of Hereford, and after the dukes of Buckingham. Caſtell Payne, Haye, *Lhanuair* in *Buelht.* Theſe lordſhips with Brechnock and Abergeuennie, were belonging to the *Bruſes* lords of Brechnock, and after came diuers times, and by ſundrie meanes to the *Bohunes, Neuels,* and *Mortimers.* And ſo (as I haue rehearſed) in this territorie or kingdome were found 14. Cantreds, and 40. comots. Two of theſe parts, which are *Powys* and *Gwyneth,* are at this daie called Northwales, and diuided into ſixe ſhires. Môn called Angleſey, Caernaruon, Merionyth, Denbigh, Flynt, and Mountgomerie ſhire, and are all on the Northſide Seauerne, ſauing a peece of Mountgomerie ſhire.

And here I thinke it good to let the reader vnderſtand what the Brytiſh chronicle ſaith of Northwales, which affirmeth that three times it came by inheritance to women. Firſt to *Stradwen,* daughter to *Caduan ap Conan ap Endaf,* and wife to *Coel Godeboc,* mother to *Genaw, Dyvyr* and *Gwawl.* The ſecond time to the ſame *Gwawl* wife to *Edeyrn ap Padarn,* and mother to *Cunetha Wledic* : which *Cunetha* inhabiting in the North parts of

England, about the yeare 540. after the incarnation of Chriſt, and hearing how the mingled nations of Iriſh Scots, and Pictes, had ouerrunne the ſea ſhore of Caerdigan, which was part of his inheritance, ſent his ſonnes thither to enioie their inheritance, of the which *Tibiaon* his eldeſt ſonne died in Man, which land the ſaid Iriſh Scots had wonne. For *Gildas* ſaith, that of the children of *Glam Hector,* which peopled a great part of Ireland, *Yſcroeth* with his people inhabited *Dalrienda*, which is a part of Scotland: *Builke* with his people came to Man. But I thinke it good to put in *Gildas* words, which ſaith: *Builke cum filijs ſuis inhabitauit Euboniam inſulam vulgò Manaw, quæ eſt in meditullio maris inter Hyberniam & Brytaniam*; that is to ſaie, Builke with his children inhabited the Ile Eubonia, commonlie *Manaw* (for ſo it was and is named in Brytiſh) which lieth in the middle of the ſea, betweene Ireland and Brytaine. This was not called Môna, as *Polydor* faineth. The children of *Bethoun* inhabited *Demetia,* which is Southwales, with *Gwyr* and *Cydweli,* till they were chaſed thence by the children of *Cunetha.* Thus farre *Gildas*. Therefore the ſonnes of *Cunetha*, being arriued in Northwales (as well I thinke being driuen by the Saxons, as for their inheritance) diuided the countrie betwixt them. And firſt *Meireaon* the ſonne of *Tibiaon,* the ſonne of *Cunetha,* had Cantref *Meireaon* to his part. *Aruſtel ap Cunetha,* had Cantref *Aruſtly. Caredic ap Cunetha,* had *Caerdigion,* now Caerdigan ſhire. *Dunod* had Cantref *Dunodic. Edeyrn* had *Edeyrnion. Mael* had *Dynmael. Coel* had *Coleyon. Doguael* had *Dogueilyn. Ryvaon* had *Ryuonioc,* now Denbighland. *Eneon Yrch* had *Caereneon* in *Powys. Vſſa* had *Maeſvſwalht* now Oſweſtree. For ſurelie that they ſaie commonlie of *Oſwald* king of Northumberland, to be ſlaine there, and of the Well that ſproong where his arme was cãried, is nothing ſo. For *Beda* and all other writers teſtifie that *Peanda* ſlew *Oſwald* at Maſerfelt, in the kingdome of Northumberland, and his bodie was buried in the abbey of Bardney, in the prouince of *Lhyndeſey*. But to my former matter. Theſe names giuen by the ſonnes of *Cunetha,* remaine to this daie. After this the Iriſh Picts or Scots, which the Brytains called

Maelor the ſonne of Gwran, ſonne to Cunedha had Maeloron, that is, the two Maelors, Maelor Gymbraeg, called Br. and Maelor Saeſneg.

called *Y Gwydhyl Phictiaid*, which is to ſaie, The Iriſh Pictes, did ouerrunne the Ile of Môn, and were driuen thence by *Caſwalhon Lhawhîr*, that is *Caſwalhon* with the long hand, the ſonne of *Eneon Yrch ap Cunedha*, who ſlew *Serigi* their king with his owne hands, at *Lhan y Gwydhyl* which is the Iriſh church at Holihead. This *Caſwalhon* was father to *Maelgon Gwyneth*, whom the Latines call *Maglocunus*, Prince and king of Brytaine.

In his time was the famous clerke and great wiſeman *Talieſſyn Ben Beirdh*, that is to ſaie, the cheefeſt of the Beirdh or wiſemen: for this word *Bardh* in *Cæſars* time, ſignified (as *Lucan* beareth witnes) ſuch as had knowledge of things to come, and ſo it ſignifieth at this daie. This *Maelgon* had a ſonne called *Run*, in whoſe time the Saxons inuited *Gurmend* into Brytaine from Ireland, who had come thither from *Affrike*, who with the Saxons was the vtter deſtruction of the Brytaines, and ſlew all that profeſſed Chriſt, and was the firſt that droue them ouer Seauerne. This *Run* was father to *Beli*, who was father to *Iago*, (for ſo the Brytaines call *Iames*) who was father to *Caduan*, and not *Brochwel* called *Brecyual* (as the Engliſh chronicle ſaith:) for this *Brochwel Yſgithroc*, that is; long toothed, was choſen leader of ſuch as met with *Adelred* alias *Ethelbertus Rex Cantiæ*, and other Angles and Saxons, whom *Auguſtine* had mooued to make warre againſt the chriſtian Brytaines, and theſe put *Brochwel* twiſe to flight, not farre from Cheſter, and cruellie ſlew a 1000. preeſts and monkes of *Banger*, with a great number of laie bretheren of the ſame houſe, which liued by the labour of their hands, and were come barefooted and woolward to craue mercie and peace at the Saxons hands. And heere you ſhall vnderſtand that this was not *Auguſtine* biſhop of *Hippona* the great clarke, but *Auguſtine* the moonke, called the apoſtle of England.

See after in the hiſt. pa. 6.

See in the hiſt. pag. 22.

Then this *Brochwel* retired ouer Dee, hard by *Bangor*, and defended the Saxons the paſſage, till *Caduan* king of Northwales, *Meredyth* king of Southwales, and *Bledrus* or *Bletius* Prince of Cornewall, came to ſuccour him, and gaue the Saxons a ſore battell, and ſlew of them the number of a 1066. and put the reſt to flight. After the which battell, *Caduan* was choſen king of Brytaine, & was cheefe ruler within the Ile; after whom his ſon *Cadwalhon*, who was father to *Cadwalader*, the laſt of the Brytiſh blood, that bare the name of king of Brytaine, was king.

See the hiſtorie folowing, pag.24.

The third time that Northwales came to a woman, was to *Eſylht* the daughter of *Conan Tindaythwy*, the ſonne of *Edwal Twrch*, the ſonne of *Cadwalader*. She was wife to *Meruyn Vrych*, and mother to *Roderike* the great, as ſhalbe hereafter declared. By this you may vnderſtand, that Northwales hath beene a great while the cheefeſt ſeate of the laſt kings of Brytaine, bicauſe it was and is the ſtrongeſt countrie within this Ile, full of high mountaines, craggie rocks, great woods, and deepe vallies, ſtrait and dangerous places, deepe and ſwift riuers, as *Dyui* which ſpringeth in the hils of *Merionyth*, and runneth Northweſt through *Mowthwy*, and by *Machynlaeth*, and ſo the ſea at *Aberdyui*, diuiding North and Southwales a ſunder. Dee called in Welſh *Dourdwy*, ſpringing alſo in the other ſide of the ſame hils, runneth Eaſt through *Penlhyn* and the lake *Tegyd*, downe to *Corwen* and *Lhangolhen*, betweene Chirkeland and Bromefield, where it boweth Northward toward Bangor, to the Holt, and to Cheſter, and thence Northweſt to Flynt caſtell, and ſo to the ſea.

There is alſo Conwey, riſing likewiſe in Merionyth ſhire, and diuiding Caernaruon from Denbigh ſhire, runneth vnder Snowdon Northeaſt, by the towne of Aberconwey to the ſea.

Alſo Clwyd, which riſing in Denbigh land, runneth downe to Ruthyn, and plaine North, not farre from Denbigh to Saint Aſaph, and ſo by Ruthlan and to the ſea. There be manie other faire riuers, of which ſome runne to the ſea, as *Mawr* at *Traethmawr*, and *Auon y Saint* at Caernaruon, and other that runne to Seauerne, as *Murnwy* in *Powys*, and to *Murnwy Tanat*; ſome other to Dee, as *Ceirioc* betwixt the lordſhips of Chirke and Whittington: *Alyn* through *Yal* and *Moldes dale*, and *Hope dale*, and ſo to Dee, a little aboue Cheſter. And this ſhall ſuffice for the perfect deſcription of that which in old time was called *Gwyneth* and *Powys*, and at theſe daies the ſixe ſhires of Northwales.

Dineuowr.

Now remaineth the laſt kingdome of Wales, called *Dineuowr*, which although it was the greateſt, yet was it not the beſt, as *Giraldus* witneſſeth, cheefelie bicauſe it was much moleſted with Flemings and Normans, and alſo that in diuers parts thereof, the lords would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent* and in *Morganwc*, which was their owne confuſion, as ſhall hereafter appeare. This was diuided into ſixe parts, of the which *Caredigion* was the firſt, and conteined foure Cantreds, and ten comots, as Cantref *Penwedic* had in it theſe comots, *Geneurglyn*, *Perueth* and *Creuthyn*.

Caredigion.

Cantref *Canawl* had theſe, *Meuenyth*, *Anhunoc*, and *Pennarth*.

Cantref *Caſtelh* had theſe comots, *Malwynion* and *Caerwedros*.

Cantref *Syrwen* had theſe, *Gwenionyth* and *Iſcoed*: and this part is at this daie called in Engliſh Caerdiganſhire, and in Welſh *Swydh Aberteini*. This is a champion countrie without much wood, and hath beene diuers times ouercome with Flemings and Normans, which builded manie caſtels in it, and at the laſt were beaten out of them all. It hath on the Eaſt Northwales, with the riuer *Dyui* and part of *Powys*, vpon the South Caermardhynſhire, vpon the Weſt Penbrokeſhire, with the riuer *Teini*, and vpon the North the Iriſh ſea. In this part is the towne of Caerdigan vpon *Teini*, not farre from the ſea. The towne of *Aberyſtwyth* vpon the riuer *Yſtwyth*, by the ſea, and *Lhanbadarn Vawr*, which was a great ſanctuarie, and a place of religious and learned men in times paſt. And in this ſhire were a great number of caſtels, as the caſtell of *Stratmeyric*, of *Walter*, of *Lhanryſted*, of *Dynerth*, of the ſons of *Wyneaon*, of *Aber Reidol*, and a great number more, with the townes of *Tregaron*, *Lhandhewibreui*, as you ſhall vnderſtand in the hiſtorie folowing.

Dyuet.

The ſecond part was called *Dyuet*, and at this daie Penbroke ſhire, and had in it eight Cantreds, and 23. comots, which were theſe. Cantref *Emlyn* that had theſe comots, *Vwchkuch*, *Iskuch* and *Leuethyr*.

Cantref *Arberth* had theſe, *Penrhyn ar Elays, Eſterolef*, and *Talacharn.*

Cantref *Daugledhev* had theſe, *Amgoed, Pennant*, and *Euelfre.*

Cantref *Y Coed* hath theſe, *Lhanhayaden*, and *Caſtelh Gwys.*

Cantref *Penvro* hath theſe, *Coed yr haf. Maenor byrr*, and *Penvro.*

Cantref *Ros* hath theſe, *Hulfforth, caſtelh Gwalchmai* and *Ygarn.*

Cantref *Pubidioc* hath theſe, *Mynyw, Pencaer*, and *Pebidioc.*

Cantref *Cemais* hath theſe, *Vwchneuer, Iſneuer*, and *Trefdraeth.*

In this part are diuers townes and hauens at this daie, as Penbrooke Tenbie, in Welſh *Dynbegh y pyſcot*, Herefordweſt, in Welſh *Hulfforth*, with the faire hauen of Mylford, called in Welſh *Aberdaugledheu*. Saint *Dauids* or *Meneuia*, called in Welſh *Mynyw*, the cheefeſt ſee in all Wales. Then Fiſcard called *Abergwayn*, and Newport named *Trefdraeth*: theſe be alongſt the ſea coaſt, or not verie farre off. Beſides theſe there be diuers caſtels, as *Cilgerran, Arberth, Gwys, Lhanhayaden, Walwyn*, and diuers other. This part was wonne firſt by *Mountgomerys* Earles of Sherewsburie, and after giuen Marſhalls, and ſo to Valence, and from thence were the Princes of Wales moſt troubled with the Normans and Flemings, who doo remaine and inhabit about Tenbie, Penbrooke, and in Ros to this daie, which can neither Welſh nor good Engliſh as yet. *Dyuet* (for ſo will I call it hereafter) hath on the Weſt and North the Iriſh ſea, vpon the South the Spaniſh ſea, and vpon the Eaſt Caermardhynſhire, & on the Northeaſt Caerdigan ſhire. The third part was Caermardhynſhire, hauing foure Cantreds, and 15, comots, as Cantref *Finioc* with the comots of *Harfryn, Deruedh*, and *Iſgeneny.*

Caermardhyn

Cantref *Eginoc* with theſe, *Gwyr*, now in Glamorganſhire, *Cydweli*, and *Carnwilheon.*

Cantref *Bachan* with theſe, *Malhaen, Caeo*, and *Maenor Deilo.*

Cantref *Mawr* with theſe, *Cethineoc* comot mab *Elvyw*, comot mab *Vchdryd* and *Wydigada*. In this ſhire are the townes and caſtels of *Caermardhyn, Dyneuowr*, which was the Princes ſeat of the countrie, *Newtowne, Lhandeilo, Lhanymdhyfry, Emlyn, Swanſey*, now in Glamorganſhire, called in Welſh *Abertawy* vpon the ſea, the caſtell of the ſonnes of *Vchtryd*, of *Lhanſtephan*, and others. It hath vpon the Weſt, Dyuet or Penbrooke ſhire, on the North Caerdiganſhire, vpon the Southweaſt the ſea, and vpon the Southeaſt Glamorgan, and vpon the Eaſt Brecknockſhire. This is counted the ſtrongeſt part of all Southwales, as that which is full of high mountaines, great woods, and faire riuers, ſpeciallie Tywy. In this, and in the other two parts of Southwales, were the notableſt acts that this hiſtorie intreateth of, atchiued and doone.

The fourth called *Morganwc*, now Glamorganſhire, containing foure Cantreds, with 15. comots. As Cantref *Croneth*, with theſe comots *Rwngneth ac Avan*, *Tir yr Hwndrwd*, and *Maenor Glynogwr*.

Morganwc.

Cantref *Pennythen* with theſe, *Meyskyn*, *Glynrhodny*, *Maenor Taluan*, and *Maenor Ruthyn*.

Cantref *Brenhinol*, with theſe, *Cibowr*, *Senghennyth*, *Vwchcaeth*, and *Iſcaeth*.

Cantref *Gwentlhwg*, which is now in Monmouthſhire, with theſe comots, *Yrhardh Ganol*, and *Eithaf dylygion*. In this part are theſe townes and caſtels, Lhandaf the Biſhops ſea, Caerdyffe called *Caerdhydh*, Cowbridge called in Welſh *Y bont vaen*, which is as much to ſaie, as Stonebridge, Lantwyd, Caerffyli, and others, and hath diuers riuers which runne to the ſouth ſea, as Lay, Taf, Tawy, Neth, Avan, Ogwr, and Lhychwr: it hath on the ſouth the ſea of Seauerne, which diuideth it from Deuonſhire and Cornewall; vpon the Weaſt & Northweaſt, Caermardhynſhire; vpon the Northeaſt Brechnockſhire, and vpon the Eaſt Monmouthſhire. Of this you ſhall read verie little, for one Ieſtyn being cheefe of the countrie, and hauing warre with his neighbours, called one *Robert Fitzhamon*, with a great number of ſtraungers to his ſuccoures, which after they had atchiued, the enterpriſe liked ſo well the countrie, that they found occaſion to fall out with *Ieſtyn*, and inhabited the countrie themſelues and their heires to this daie.

See the hiſtorie folowing, pag.119.

The fift part was called *Gwent*, and now in Monmouthſhire, which had three Cantreds, and ten comots, as Cantref *Gwent*, which had theſe comots, *Y mynyth, Iſcoed Lhefnydh,* and *Tref y grug.*

Cantref *Iſcoed* theſe, *Brynbuga, Vwchcoed, Y Teirtref,* and *Erging ac ewyas,* now in Herefordſhire.

Cantref *Coch* was the ſeauenth Cantred of *Morganwc,* which is now in Gloceſterſhire, and is called the Forreſt of Deane.

In this part is the ancient citie of Caerlhêon vpon Vſk, where was the Archbiſhops ſeē of Wales: here are alſo diuers townes and caſtels, as Chepſtowe, Glyn Strigul, Ros, Tyntern vpon the riuer Wy: there is alſo Newport, called *Y caſtelh Newydh,* Vyſc called *Brynbuga,* Groſmont, Raglan, White caſtell, Abergeuenny, and manie other. This is a faire and a fertile countrie, of which likewiſe the Gentlemen were neuer obedient to their Prince, which was the cauſe of their owne deſtruction. It hath on the Weſt Glamorgan and Brechnockſhires, vpon the North Herefordſhire, vpon the Eaſt Gloceſterſhire, with the riuer Wy, and vpon the South and Southeaſt Seauerne.

Brecheinoc. Laſt of all commeth *Brecheinoc,* now Brechnockeſhire, which hath three Cantreds, and eight comots. As Cantref *Selef* which hath theſe comots, *Selef* and *Trahayern.*

Cantref *Canol* theſe, *Talgarth Yſtradyw,* and *Brwynlhys* or *Eglwys yail.*

Cantref *Mawr* theſe, *Tir Raulff, Lhywel* and *Cerrig Howel.* In this part is the towne of Brechnock vpon the meeting of *Vſk* and *Hodni,* and is called *Aberhodni,* and Hay called *Y Gelhy,* with *Talgarth, Buelht, Lhangors:* it hath Weſt Caermardhynſhire, with the riuer Tawy, vpon the North Radnorſhire with Wy, vpon the Eaſt Herefordſhire and Monmouth, vpon the South Glamorgan. This for the moſt part is full of mountaines, woods and riuers, eſpeciallie *Buelht.* And the lords of this countrie called *Bruſes* with the *Mortimers,* moſt of all others lords Marchers, ſometimes by might, but oftener by treaſon, haue moleſted and greeued the Princes of Wales, as you ſhall vnderſtand by the hiſtorie folowing. This land came after the *Bruſes* to the *Bohunes* Earles of Hereford, and ſo to the *Staffords* dukes of Buckingham.

Theſe ſix ſhires being ſubiect to the territorie of Dynevowr with Radnorſhire, which was belonging to Mathraual, are now commonlie called Southwales, which countrie is both great and large, with manie faire plaines and vallies for corne, high mountaines and rocks full of paſture for cattell; great and thicke woods, with forreſts and parks for red deere and fallow; cleare and deepe riuers full of fiſh, of which Seauerne is the cheefeſt, which with Wy & Reidol ſpring out of a high mountaine called *Pymlhymon*, in the edge of Caerdiganſhire, and are called commonlie the three ſiſters. Seauerne runneth full Eaſt through *CydeWen* by the poole and vnder the caſtell of Shraden to Shrewesburie, from whence it turneth Southward and runto Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worceſter, Gloceſter, and ſo to the ſea by Briſtowe. The ſecond ſiſter is *GWy* in Engliſh Wy, which tooke hir iourney Southeaſt by Rayader Gwy to *Buelht*, where *IrWon* meeteth hir, thence to Glasburie and ſo to Hereford and Monmouth, & to the ſea of Seauerne at Chepſtow: for ſo they call Môr *Hafren* the ſea which ſeuereth Wales from Somerſetſhire, Deuonſhire, and Cornwale. The third ſiſter named *Reidol*, ranne Northward to the ſea being not farre off, at Aberyſtwyth. There be other faire riuers as Vſk, which riſing in a high mountaine called *Y Mynydh duy* in the Southweſt part of Brechnockſhire runneth to Brechnocke, and ſo through Monmouthſhire to the towne of Vſk, Caerlhêon and Newport, and ſo to the ſaid South ſea. Tywy alſo riſing not farre from Wy runneth South to *Lhanymdhyfri*, and thence Southweſt by *Lhandeilo* and Dinevowr to Abergwily and Caermardhyn, and ſo by *Lhanſtephan* to the ſea.

Teivi likewiſe which riſeth in the edge of Caermardhynſhire, & runneth Northweſt by Emlyn Cilgerran, Caerdigan, and ſo to the North ſea. In Teiui aboue all the riuers in Wales, were in *Giraldus* time a great number of *Caſtors*, which may be engliſhed Beuers, and are called in Welſh *Auanc*, which name onelie remaineth in Wales at this daie, but what it is very few can tell. It is a beaſt not much vnlike an Otter, but that it is bigger,

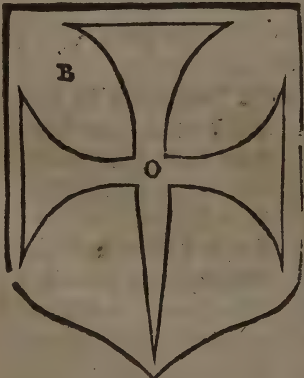
Κάςωρ, *Greeke.*
Fiber, *Lat.*
Beauer, *En.*
Auanc, *Bryt.*
Giraldus in. Itiner.

bigger, all hearie ſauing the taile which is like a fiſh taile, as broad as a mans head. This beaſt vſeth as well the water as the land, and hath verie ſharpe teeth, and biteth cruellie, till he perceiue the bones cracke, his ſtones be of great efficacie in phyſicke. He that will learne what ſtrong neſts they make, which *Giraldus* calleth caſtels, which they build vpon the face of the water with great boughs, which they cut with their teeth and how ſome lie vpon their backs holding the wood with the forefeet, which the other draweth with a croſſe ſticke, the which he holdeth in his mouth to the water ſide, and other particularities of their natures, let him read *Giraldus* in his Topographie of Wales. There be beſides theſe a great number of riuers, of which ſome run to the South, and ſome to the Weſt and Northſea, as Tywy in Glamorganſhire, Taf alſo in Caermardhynſhire which runneth to Cledheu, two riuers either called Cledheu which doo giue Mylford the name of *Aberdaugledhev* in Penbrookſhire, Arth, Aeron, and Yſtwyth in Caerdigan. There be alſo diuers lordſhips which be added to other ſhires, and were taken heretofore for parts of Wales, and in moſt part of them at this daie the Welſh language is ſpoken, as Oſweſtre, Knocking, Whittington, Elſmer, Masbrocke, Chirburie, Caurs, Clvnn, which are now in Shropſhire, Ewyas Lacy, Ewyas Haroald, Clifford, Winſorton, Yardley, Huntyngdon, Whytney, Loghardneys in Herefordſhire. Alſo this countrie of Southwales as all the reſt of Brytaine, was firſt inhabited by the Brytains, which remaine there to this daie, ſauing that in diuers places, ſpeciallie alongſt the ſea ſhore, they haue beene mingled with Saxons, Normans (which the Welſh hiſtorie calleth Frenchmen) and Flemings: ſo that the Princes of Wales, ſith the conqueſt of the Normans, could neuer keepe quiet poſſeſſion thereof, but what for ſtrangers and what for diſloyaltie of their owne people, vexation and war, were for the moſt part compelled to keepe themſelues in Caermardhynſhire.

This ſhall ſuffice for the deſcription of the countrie,
and therefore let vs now proceed to the
Brytiſh copie.

Cadwalader.

The beginning of the Principalitie and *gouernement* of VVales.



CADWALADER the laſt King of the Brytaines, deſcending from the noble race of the Troianes, by extreame plagues of death and famine, was driuen to forſake this his Realme and natiue Countrie, and to ſoiourne with a greate number of his nobles and ſubiects with his couſen Alan, King of little Brytaine, which is called in the Brytiſh twong Lhydaw. 680 *Galfr. Mon.*

Little Brytaine, or Brytaine Armorike.

Galfr. Mon.
I.Caſt.
Math.Weſt.
Fabian.
Caxton.
R.Cæn.lib.2.
Per.2.

✻ Little Brytaine is a countrie in France, called in Cæſars time, Armorica, and after inhabited by Brytaines, who about the yeare of Chriſt 384. vnder the conduct of Conan Lord of Meriadoc, now Denbighland, went out of this Ile with Maximus the tyrant, to his aid againſt the Emperour Gratianus, and winning the ſaid countrie of Armorica, (which Maximus gaue Conan & his people) ſlue and draue out all the old inhabitants thereof, planting themſelues in the ſame, where they to this daie ſpeake the Brytiſh tong, being the third remnant of the ancient Brytaines.

The names of the kings of little Brytaine.

1 Conan. Meriadoc.
2 Gradlonus.
3 Salomon. 1.
4 Auldranus.
5 Budicus. 1.
6 Howelus Magnus.
This Howel was with King Arthure in his warres.
7 Howelus. 2.
8 Alanus. 1.
9 Howelus. 3.
10 Gilquellus.
11 Salomon. 2.
12 Alanus. 2.
Of whome, mention is made in this place, who deſcended of a daughter of Rune, the ſonne of Mailgon Gwyneth, king of great Brytaine, which was married to the forenamed Howel the ſecond, King of little Brytaine.
13 Conobertus.
14 Budicus. 2.
15 Theodoricus.
16 Rualhonus.
17 Daniel Dremroſt, *id eſt, Rubicunda facie.*
18 Aregſtanus.
19 Maconus.
20 Neomenius.
21 Haruſpogius.
22 Salomon. 3.
Who was ſlaine by his owne men, and then was that Kingdome turned to an Earledom, whereof Alan was the firſt Earle, who valiantlie reſiſted the Normans, and vanquiſhed them oftentimes.

Pitts

Cadwalader being in Brytaine, was certified that a great number of ſtrangers, as Saxons, Angles,

and

great

Galfride. I.Caſtor.

and Iuthes, had arriued in Brytaine, and finding it deſolate, and without inhabitants (ſauing a few Saxons which had called them in, & certaine poore Brytaines that liued by rootes in rocks and woods) had ouerrunne a great part thereof, and diuiding it into diuers territories and kingdomes, inhabited that part which was then, and now at this daie is called Lhoyger in the Brytiſh or Welſh toong, and in Engliſh England, with all the cities, townes, caſtels, and villages, which the Brytaines had builded, ruled, and inhabited by the ſpace of 1827. yeares, vnder diuers Kings and Princes of great renowme: wherevpon he purpoſed to returne, and by ſtrength of Brytiſh Knights to recouer his owne land againe.

A fable confirmed with blind propheſies.

After he had prepared and made readie his nauie for the tranſporting of his owne men, with ſuch ſuccours as he had found at Alans hand, an Angell appeared vnto him in a viſion, and declared that it was the will of God that he ſhould not take his voyage towards Brytaine, but to Rome to Pope Sergius, where he ſhould make an end of his life, and be afterwards numbred among the bleſſed: for GOD had appointed that the Brytaines ſhould haue no more the rule and gouernance of the whole Ile, vntill the propheſie of Merlin Ambroſe ſhould be fulfilled.

Which viſion, after that Cadwalader had declared to his friend Alan, he ſent for all his bookes of propheſies, as the works of both Merdhines, or Merlines, to wit, Ambroſe, and Sylueſter, ſurnamed Merdhin Wylht: and the words which the Eagle ſpake at the building of Caer Septon, now called Shaftsburie; and after long ſtudie, found the time to be now come whereof they had propheſied.

✻ Of this admonition giuen to Cadwalader there be diuers opinions. Some hold that this was ſignified to him in a dreame: of the which mind is Polydore Virgil, and diuers other.

Some other do thinke, that (if anie ſuch viſion were) it was ſome illuſion of a wicked ſpirit, or a phantaſticall conceite of Cadwalader himſelfe, being a man of a milde and quiet nature, and wearied with troubles and miſeries. Other reiect it altogether as a fable, not worthie to be recorded in bookes: but howſoeuer it was, certeine it is, that after his going ouer to Alan, he neuer returned againe to Brytaine. *Hol. pa.* 183. Of theſe two Merlines thus writeth Girald. Camb. in ſuo Itinerario.

Erant Merlini duo, vnus qui & Ambroſius dictus eſt, quia binomius fuerat, & ſub rege Vortigerno prophetauit, ab incubo genitus, & in vrbe ab ipſo denominata Caervyrdhin. i. vrbs Merlini, inuentus. Alter de Albania oriūdus, qui Calidonius dictus eſt, à Calidonia ſylua, in qua prophetauit: & Sylueſter, quia cùm inter acies bellicas conſtitutus, horribile monſtrum nimis in aera ſuſpiciendo proſpiceret, dementire cæpit: & ad ſyluam transfugiendo, ſylueſtrem vſq; ad obitum vitam perduxit. Hic autem Merlinus tempore Arthuri fuit, & longè pleniùs & apertiùs quàm alter prophetaſſe perhibetur. Hæc Cambrenſis.

In Engliſh thus.

There were two Merlines, the one named alſo Ambroſe (for he had two names) begotten of a ſpirit, and found in the towne of Caermarthen, which tooke the name of him, and is therefore ſo called, who propheſied vnder King Vortigerne. The other borne in Albaine or Scotland, ſurnamed Calidonius of the forreſt Calidon, wherein he propheſied, and was called alſo Sylueſtris, or of the wood, for that he beholding

holding ſome monſtrous ſhape in the aire being in the battell fell mad, and flieng to the wood, liued there the reſt of his life. This Merline was in the time of king Arthure, and propheſied fuller and plainer than the other.

Concerning the words of the Eagle at the building of Caer Septon in Mount Paladour in the time of Rudhudibras, in the yeare after the creation of the world, 3048. ſome thinke that an Eagle did then ſpeake & propheſie. Other are of opinion, that it was a Brytaine named Aquila that propheſied of theſe things, & of the recouerie of the whole Ile againe by the Brytaines, bringing with them the bones of Cadwalader from Rome, as in the ſaid propheſies is to be ſeene. *Galfride Caſt.*

By theſe toies and fables, men may learne what follie and vanitie the wit of man, being not ſtaied and directed by the word of God, is prone and ſubiect vnto. And certaine it is, that the ſimple and ignorant haue bin in all ages deluded and brought to great errors and blindnes by the practiſe of ſathan, with theſe fained reuelations, falſe propheſies, and ſuperſtitious dreames of hypocrites and lewd perſons: whereof (as it is manifeſt in hiſtories) much bloudſhead & miſchiefe hath enſued, and manie relieng vpon the ſame, haue bene vtterlie ouerthrowne and periſhed. Wiſe men therefore will neuer regard or eſteeme ſuch things.

Alan therefore counſelled Cadwalader to fulfill the will of God, who did ſo, and taking his iournie to Rome, liued there eight yeares in the ſeruice of God, and died in the yeare of Chriſt, 688. So that the Brytaines ruled this Ile, with the out Iles of Wight: Môn, in Engliſh called Angleſey: Manaw, in Engliſh Man: Orkney, and Ewyſt, 1137. yeares before Chriſt, vntill the yeare of his incarnation, 688. And thus ended the rule of the Brytaines ouer the whole Ile.

* The Brytaines being ſore troubled with the Scots and Picts, and denied of aid at the hands of the Romanes, ſent for the

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Saxons to come to defend them againſt their enimies: who comming at the firſt as freends to the Brytaines, liked the countrie ſo well, that they became their mortall enimies, and droue them out of the ſame.

Galfrid.
Caſt.

About the yeare of Chriſt, 590. Gurmundus an archpirate and capteine of the Norwegians, after that he had conquered Ireland, being called by the Saxons to their aid againſt Careticus King of the Brytaines, ouercame the ſame Careticus in battell, and compelled him and his Brytaines to flee beyond the riuers of Seauerne and Dee to Cambria, now called Wales, and to Cornewale, and ſome to Brytaine Armorike, where they remaine to this daie, and gaue Lhoegria, now England, to the Saxons. And albeit that Caduan, Cadwalhon, & Cadwalader were ſithence intituled Kings of all Brytaine, yet they could neuer recouer againe the quiet poſſeſſion of the whole Iland afterwards. After the departure of Cadwalader out of the land, the Brytaines were gouerned within the countrie of Wales or Cambria by thoſe men, whereof this hiſtorie following doth intreate, which were commonlie called Kings of ſuch prouinces and countries as they poſſeſſed, vntill the time of Owen Gwyneth, who being in the daies of King Stephen, and Henrie the ſecond, was the firſt that named himſelfe Prince of Wales, and ſo the reſt after him kept that title and ſtile: and yet neuertheles, they are ſometimes called Princes before him, and Kings after him, as I haue obſerued by diuers charters and old records which I haue ſeene in the Tower of London, and elſe-where. Howbeit, this author calleth the chiefeſt of them Kings, till the time of the ſaid Owen, and ſithence, Princes.

H. Lhoyd.

IVOR.

IVOR, the ſonne of *Alan*.

After that Cadwalader **had taken his iourneie towards** Rome, **as before is declared, leauing his ſonne named** Edwal Ywrch, **that is to ſaie,** Edwal **the** Roo, **& his people, with his couſen** Alan, **which** Alan **taking courage to him, and not deſpairing of the conqueſt of** Brytaine, **manned his ſhips as well with a great number of his owne people, as with thoſe which** Cadwalader **had brought with him, and appointed** Iuor **his ſonne, and** Ynyr **his nephew to bee the leaders and chiefetaines of the ſame, who ſailing ouer the narrowe ſeas, landed in the weſt parts of** Brytaine, **of whoſe arriuall, when**

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Galfrid.
Io.Caſt.

the Saxons were certified, they gathered a great armie,and gaue Iuor battell,where they were put to flight, and loſt a great number of their people: and Iuor wan the countries of Cornewall, Deuonſhire, and Somerſetſhire, and inhabited them with Brytaines.

Wherevpon, Kentwinus King of Weſtſex gathered a great number of Saxons and Angles together, and came againſt the Brytaines, which were readie to abide the battell: and as the armies were both in ſight, they were not verie deſirous to fight, but fell to a compoſition and agreement, that Iuor ſhould take Ethelburga to wife, which was couſen to Kentwyn, and quietlie enioie all that he had, during the reigne of Iuor.

H. Lhoyd. This Iuor is he whom the Engliſh Chronicles do call Iue or Iew King of Weſt Saxons, that reigned after Cedwall, and they ſaie that he was a Saxon, for Kentwyn reigned but fiue yeares after Iuors comming to England, and after him, his nephew Cedwall, who after he had reigned ouer the Weſt Saxons two yeares, went to Rome, and left his kingdome to Iue his couſen. This Iue or Iuor, (whome the Brytaines call the ſonne of Alan, and the Saxons the ſonne of Kenred) being King of the Saxons and Brytaines which inhabited the weſt partes of England, after manie victories atchieued againſt the Kings of Kent, Southſex, and Mercia, left his kingdome to Adelred, or as ſome call him Adelerdus his couſen, and tooke his iournie to Rome, where he made a godly end, about the yeare of our Lord, 720.

⁂ Of Cadwalader, Cedwall, and Iuor, there be diuers opinions. Some hold, that Cadwalader and Cedwall are the ſelfeſame man; and that the Saxon writers call him Cedwall whome the Brytaines do name Cadwalader: who (as the Brytiſh Chronicles do affirme) after his foreſaid viſion, did reſigne all his right, title, and intereſt in great Brytaine, to the ſaid Alan king of Brytaine Armorike, and ſo deſpairing that either he or his ſhould euer haue anie thing to doo there, leauing his ſonne Edwal Ywrch and his people to the ordering of his couſen Alan, went to Rome. But this opinion ſéemeth to varie from the aſſertion of Bernardus Guidonius. But certainelie in mine opinion it is more probable that this Cedwall was Edwal the ſonne of Cadwalader, for the name Edoal, which in the ancient Brytiſh copie is written Etoal, may well agrée with that which Guidonius writeth: and an eaſie matter it were eſpeciallie in proper names for the C. capitall to créepe in, which is almoſt all one with that character which the Lawyers do call a paraph, and is vſed commonlie in all old text hands at ¶ the beginning of periods or ſections. Of this matter, thus writeth Guidonius, *In ſuo pontificali Catalogo, ſub Sergio primo.*

Per idem tempus Ethoal rex Brytonum, cùm per decem annos multis regulis obuiaſſet, & plura mala illis irrogaſſet, tandem ipſis in pacem deuenientibus, ſuper occidentales Saxones regnauit annis duobus. Videns autem Brytanniam multis miſerijs contritam, regnum ſpreuit terrenum propter æternum, & Romam veniens, paucis diebus tranſactis migrauit ad Chriſtum. Et paulo poſt. Hic ex toto illud regnum antiquiſſimum Brytonum corruit, quod omnibus ferè regnis diuturnius fuit. A tempore Heli Sacerdotis vſque ad hoc tempus, per annos 1825. Rob. Cænalis lib. 2. per. 2. Rob. Cænal.

That is.

At the ſame time Ethoal King of the Brytaines, when he had by the ſpace of ten yeares warred with diuers Kings, and often put them to the worſe, at length growing to an agreement with them, he reigned ouer the Weſt Saxons two yeares, and then perceiuing Brytaine to be ouerworne with miſeries, preferring the heauenlie kingdome before the earthlie, came to Rome, and within few daies died: and in him ended wholie that ancient kingdome of the Brytaines, which continued in a maner longer than anie other, from Helie the prieſt to this time, by the ſpace of 1825. yeares.

Further, it is not like that Iuor comming to the aid of Edwal his couſen, would euer ſeeke the kingdome to himſelfe and defeate the right heire: but verie well it may be (if this Iuor be that man whome the Saxon writers call Inas or Iue) after theſe Brytaines had arriued in the ſouth part of this realme, and fought diuers times with the Saxon kings, and continued in Cornewall, Deuonſhire, and Somerſetſhire by the ſpace of two yeares, that they ſhould afterwards meet Centwyn in the field, and ſo fall to an agreement, that Iuor taking Ethelburga the couſen of Centwyn to wife, ſhould enioie the kingdome of the Weſt Saxons after Centwyn, and that therevpon Edwal reſigning his title and intereſt to Iuor, departed to Rome, and ſo died: as Guidonius ſaith.

Beda. All this notwithſtanding, it ſeemeth by the report of other *H.Hunt.* writers of verie good account, that Inas or Iue king of the *Caſt.* Weſt Saxons (whoſe lawes are extant in print, ſet out by maiſter William Lamberd Eſquier, a worthie ſearcher *W.Lamb.* and preſeruer of the antiquities of this land) was not a Brytaine, but a Saxon, who had warre againſt the Brytaines diuers times, and vanquiſhed them.

Matth. Weſt. reporteth that Inas or Iue fought with Gerent King of the Brytaines.

I haue an ancient booke written (as Iohn Leland thinketh) by Iohn Caſtoreus or Beuer, ſometimes Monke of Weſtminſter, who liued in the time of Edward the third, which reporteth the hiſtorie of Inas in this ſort.

About the yeare of grace 689. Iuor and Henyr ſonnes of the daughter of Cadwalader ſometime King of Brytaine, came ouer from Ireland, and taking to their aid the two Kings of Wales, deſtroied the prouince of Cheſter, and ſent meſſengers to the Saxon Kings, commanding them to reſtore againe to the Brytaines the countrie of Lhoyger, out of the which they had wrongfullie expelled their parents and anceſters: adding, that if they would not ſo doo within fifteene daies, they ſhould not enioie it anie longer. The which meſſage, Inas the noble King of Weſtſex, ſignified vnto all the other Saxon Kings, who ſoone met together in Mount Campeden, to whom Sibertus King of Eſſex ſpake thus:

I.Ceſt.

The requeſt of the Brytaines.

Deare frends and companions, let vs wey and conſider not onlie what we are our ſelues, but alſo what our enimies are which come againſt vs: they are the verie Brytaines, whoſe fathers and anceſters, our fathers haue beereft of their inheritance, and expelled out of their owne land: and now they iuſtlie come againſt vs, to claime that which our anceſters by violence haue taken from theirs. Let vs therefore like other nations, choſe vnto vs a head, to leade, direct, and gouerne vs, whome, as chiefe lord in time of peace and warre, we as members may obeie and ſticke to, ſith without a head, there is no victorie to be looked for. Haue not the Brytaines after two yeares of their diſperſion ſet vpon the ancient Saxons (a more valiant people than we are) fifteene times within ſeauen yeares? Did they not ſpoile their kingdomes, killed their people, and left ſuch as remained aliue ſore wounded and maimed at their departure?

The oration of Sibertus to the other Saxon Kings.

The reſt of the Saxon kings agreed vnto his mind, and with one aſſent choſe that worthie Knight Inas King of Weſtſex to be their ſoueraigne, who hauing taken their homage, aduanced his ſtandard, and marched forward againſt Iuor and Henyr, and ſet vpon them, ſo that they were faine to forſake their tents and flie into Wales.

Thus Inas hauing obteined the victorie, with the other Saxon

Kings (ſauing Sibertus, who by reaſon of his age and impotencie had departed home before) returned to South hampton, where his couſen Adelard informed him that Iuor and Henyr had gathered and leauied a puiſſant armie afreſh to ſet vpon the Saxons: wherevpon, Inas foreſlowed not the matter, but went againſt them, and laid ſéege to the Caſtell of Snowdon, compelling the Brytaines to flie to their ſhips; and while he was at Bangor with the other Saxon Kings, and the nobles of Wales, he kept the feaſt of S. Dauid, and then diſmiſſed the other Kings home to their countrie, vntill they ſhould be called for againe: and departed himſelfe with Adelard his couſen, to Quéene Ethelburga being then at Mancheſter, and continued there almoſt thrée moneths.

In the meane while, Adelard minding to trauell about all Wales, met thrée ſpies, of whome (being by him taken and examined) he learned that Iuor and Henyr were returning againe with a huge armie, of ſuch ſtrength and force, as all the Saxon Kings were not able to reſiſt. Then went he and ſhewed Inas that he had heard: wherefore Inas forthwith certified the other Saxon Kings of the ſame, commanding them without delaie to be readie at Cheſter with horſe and armour to go againſt their enimies, and to defend their countrie from violence. Who accordinglie met at Cheſter, and following the Kings ſtandard, gaue the Brytaines battell, and put them to flight. Howbeit, the Brytaines eftſoones inuaded England, and made ſeauen roades in two yeares, deſtroieng townes and villages whereſoeuer they came, and neuer returning without great and rich booties. Inas after this victorie returned home, and reigned ouer the Weſt Saxons 36. yeares, and then bequeathed his kingdome to his couſen Adelard. Thus much out of Caſtoreus.

This Iuor made the fratrie of Glaſtenburie, called in the Brytiſh toong Ynys Aualon.

* Ioſeph of Aremathia being ſent by Philip the Apoſtle, as

Gildas reporteth, came into this Iland in the daies of Aruiragus King of Brytaine, about the yeare of Chriſt 53. and inſtructed the Brytaines in the doctrine of ſaluation, in the Ile of Aualon, where he builded a Church for the Chriſtians: which Church, this Iuor (if it be he that gouerned the Weſt Saxons) conuerted to an Abbey, and endowed the ſame with large poſſeſſions, which was the more famous, becauſe the bodies of the ſaid Ioſeph of Aremathia and king Arthur were there buried. *Gildas.* *Polydore.* *Bale.*

He gaue alſo great lands to the Church of Wincheſter. In the ſecond yeare of Iuors reigne, Brythe a ſubiect to Egfride King of Northumberland, did ouerrun and deſtroie a great part of the countrie of Ireland. In the fourth yeare of his reigne there was a great earthquake in the Ile of Man: and the yeare following, it reigned bloud in Brytaine and in Ireland. The milke likewiſe and the butter turned to the colour of bloud. The ſecond yeare after that the Moone appeared all bloudie. *Math. Weſt.*

After the departure of Iuor to Rome, Adelard
or Adelred tooke the rule of the Saxons. And
Rodericus, or Roderi Molwynoc the
ſonne of Edwal Ywrch, did take
the rule of the Brytaines
in the weſt part of
England.

Roderike or Rodri, the ſonne *of Edwal Ywrch.*

720 Roderike, ouer the Brytains began his reigne an. 720. againſt whom, Adelred King of Weſtſex raiſed a great armie, and deſtroieng the countrie of Deuonſhire, entred Cornewall, where Roderike with the Brytaines gaue him battell, in the which, the Brytaines had the victorie. The yeare after, the Brytaines obteined two other victories againſt the Saxons: one in Northwales, at a place called Garth Maelawc: and another in Southwales at Pencoet. At this time Belin the ſonne of Elphin, a noble man amongſt the Brytaines died. The yeare following, died Celredus King of Mertia, and Ethelbaldus was made King after him, who being deſirous to annex

This battel is called Gwaeth Heilyn.

Ethelbald King of Mertia.

next the fertile ſoile of the countrie lieng betwæne Seuerne and Wye, to his Kingdome of Mertia, gathered an armie, and entred into Wales, and deſtroieng all before him, he came to the mountaine Carno, not farre from Abergeuenny, where a ſore battell was fought betwæne him and the Brytaines in the yeare 728.

The yeare 733. died Beda prieſt, brought vp in the Abbey of Wyrnetham, a great clearke that wrote manie works, among which, there is one intituled, The Eccleſiaſticall hiſtorie of the Engliſh nation, dedicated vnto Cleolwolfe King of Northumberland. This yeare, Adelard King of Weſtſex, and Ethelbald King of Mertia, ioined their powers againſt the Brytaines, and gaue them battell, and after a long fight and great ſlaughter vpon either part, obteined a bloudie victorie. The yeare 735. Adelard King of Weſtſex died, and Cudred reigned in his place. And the yeare following died Edwyn King of the Pictes. And in the yeare 746. there was a great battell fought at Hereford betwixt Cudred and Ethelbaldus, where after a long fight, Cudred had the victorie. Alſo the next yeare enſuing he gaue the Brytaines an ouerthrow and died ſhortlie after.

733

Or Iarewe.

735

*Hol.pa.*193.

✱ The Brytaines ſæing they could little preuaile againſt the Saxons, ioined in league with Cuthred King of the Weſt Saxons, who then was out with Ethelbald King of Mertia, wherevpon, the ſaid Ethelbald entred into Wales with a ſtrong armie, and the Brytaines met him, and were there diſcomfited. After that, Cuthred and Ethelbald met in the field, where Ethelbald was put to flight: but anon after they two were made friends, and ioined together their powers againſt the Brytaines and ouercame them.

H. Hunt.
*Hol.pag.*189.
& 193.

After

Math. Weſt. 749 After Cuthred, in the yeare 749. was Sigebert created King, who for his euill behauiour, was expelled by his nobles out of his Kingdome, and was miſerablie ſlaine by a ſwineheard, after whome, Kenulph was made King of Weſt Saxons, the yeare 750. About the ſame time died Theodor the ſonne of Belin, a man of great eſtimation among the Brytaines. Not long after, there was a great battell fought betwixt the Brytaines and the Pictes at a place called Magedawc, where Dalargan King of the Pictes was ſlaine. Within a little after, Roderi or Roderike Molwynoc was driuen by the Saxons to forſake the weſt countrie, & to come to ſeeke his own inheritance in Northwales, where ruled at that time the children of Bletius or Bledericus prince of Cornewal & Deuonſhire (who was one of them that gaue Adelred and Ethelbert the ouerthrow at Bangor vpon the riuer Dee) who enioied the gouernance of Northwales, euer ſithence Caduan was choſen King of Brytaine, vntill this time.

Sigebert King of Weſtſex. Kenulph. 750

✤ By this hiſtorie it ſhould ſeeme that the Brytaines continued their gouernement in the weſt part of Lhoegria vntill this time. But ſurelie, the conſent (in a maner) of all writers is, that the Brytiſh kingdome ended in Cadwalader, after whom, the Brytaines had nothing to doo beyond Seuerne, being conſtrained to keepe themſelues within the countries of Cambria and Cornubia. It is alſo written by diuers, that Iuor and Ynyr at their firſt arriuing in Brytaine, were repelled by the Saxons, and driuen to Wales, where Iuor ruled as Prince manie yeares, whome this Roderi or Roderike the onne of Edwal the ſonne of Cadwalader ſucceeded.

When Roderike king of the Brytains had reigned about 30. yeares, he died, the yeare 750. leauing two ſons after him, Conan Tindaythwy, & Howel.

Conan

Conan Tindaethwy.

Conan Tindaethwy the ſonne *of Roderike.*

Conan Tindaethwy did beginne his reigne ouer the Brytaines the yeere of our Lord 755. About two yeares after, there was a great battell fought at Hereford betwixt the Brytaines and the Saxons, where Dyfnwal the ſonne of Theodor was ſlaine. And this yeare died Athelbert King of Northumberland, and Oſwold reigned in his ſtead. About this time, there was an order taken for the right keeping of the feaſt of Eaſter in Wales, by Elbodius a man both godlie and learned: for the Brytaines euer before that time varied from the church of Rome, in celebrating the feaſt of Eaſter, and the variance

755

I.Bale,Cen.1. pag.67.

was this. The church of Rome by order of a generall Councell holden at Nice, had appointed, that euer the next ſundaie after the 14. daie of the moone ſhould be Eaſter daie, ſo that Eaſter ſhould be euer either the 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, or 21. daie of the moone, and neuer the 14. daie it ſelfe, nor neuer paſſe the 21. And the Brytaines did vſe to keepe their Eaſter vpon the 14. daie, and ſo to the 20. as it fell, ſo that ſometimes when it was Eaſter daie with the Brytaines, it was but Palmeſunday with the Saxons: of which diuerſitie grew a great contention betwixt Colman and Hylda vpon the one part, defending the rites of the Brytaines; and Gilbert and Wilfride vpon the other part, about the 660 yeare 660, wherein they ſeeme ſcant to call the Brytaines and Scots chriſtians, bicauſe they keepe not Eaſter within the daies appointed.

Leland. I. Bale, Cen. 1. pag. 81. ✻ I reade that this Hylda (which was the neece of Edwine King of Northumberland, brought vp by Pauline and Aedan) in a publike ſynode did withſtand Wilfride and other ſuperſtitious moonks in theſe toies and trifles, alledging for hir out of Polycrates the fact of Irenæus, who withſtood Victor Biſhop of Rome in that behalfe, and the cuſtome of the church of Aſia obſerued by S. Iohn the Euangeliſt, Philip the Apoſtle, Polycarpus and Melito, and taught in this Iland of Brytaine by Ioſeph of Arimathea, who firſt preached the Goſpell in the ſame.

763 In the yeare 763. was Offa made King of Mercia, and Brichtrich King of Weſt Saxons. In the which yeare died Fermael the ſonne of Edwal: and the yeare following, Cemoyd the King of the Pictes. The yeare 776. the men of Southwales deſtroied a great part of Mercia with fire and ſword. And the ſummer following, all the Welſhmen ga-

thered themſelues togither, and entred the Kingdome of Mercia, and did much hurt there.

* The Saxons, which bordered vpon the countrie of Cambria or Wales, did dailie incroch ſo vpon the lands of the Welſhmen beyond Seauerne, that they had gotten much of the ſame into their hands, eſpeciallie toward the ſouth part of the countrie. Wherefore the VVelſhmen put themſelues in armour, and ſet vpon the Saxons, and chaſed them ouer Seauerne againe, and then returned home with a great prey, and thus they did oftentimes, killing and deſtroieng all before them, and alwaies bringing home with them much cattell, which thing cauſed Offa to conclude a peace with the other Saxon Kings, and to bend his whole force againſt the Welſhmen. *Io. Caſt.*

Wherevpon Offa King of Mercia cauſed a great ditch to be made, large and deepe from ſea to ſea, betwixt his kingdome and Wales, whereby hee might the better defend his countrie from the incurſions of the Welſhmen. And this ditch is to be ſeene in manie places as yet, and is called Clawdh Offa, which is, Offas ditch at this daie. *Io. Caſtor. Matth. Weſt.* *Clawdh Offa.*

* King Offa, calling to his aid the other Saxon Kings, gathered a huge armie, and came ouer Seauerne into Wales: vpon whoſe comming, the VVelſhmen (being not able to encounter with ſuch a multitude of armed ſouldiers) left the plaine and euen countrie by Seauerne ſide, and the land betweene it and the riuer VVye, and withdrew themſelues to the mountaines and rockes, where they might be moſt in ſafetie, vntill the enimies were auoided out of the countrie; yet neuertheleſſe, continuallie they made diuers inuaſions by ſtealth into the land of Mercia, & alwaies returned with aduantage, ſo that the Saxons by keeping themſelues encamped could doo no good, for they durſt not purſue the VVelſhmen to the mountaines and woods, for feare of intrapping, by ſuch as kept the ſtreights and paſſages.

When Offa perceiued that by open warre he could do no good, he expelled all the Welſhmen out of the plaine and euen countrie betwéene Seauerne and Wye, and planted Saxons in the ſame: and annexing it to his owne kingdome of Mercia, cauſed this great & famous ditch (whereof mention is in this place) to be made, to ſaue his people from the inuaſions of the Welſhmen. Wherupon the ſeate of the Kings of Powys was tranſlated from Pengwern, now called Salop, to Mathrual, where it continued long after.

795 Matt. Weſt. pag. 289. In the yeare 795. the Danes came firſt into England, and ſixe yeares after they came againe, & deſtroied a great part of Lindſey and Northumberland, and ouerran the moſt part of Ireland, and deſtroied Rechreyn.

Alſo about the ſame time there was a battell fought at Ruthlan, betwéene the Saxons and the Welſhmen, where Caradoc King of Northwales was ſlaine. This Caradoc was the ſon of Gwyn, the ſonne of Colhoyn, the ſonne of Ednowen, the ſonne of Blethyn, the ſonne of Blecius or Bledricus prince of Cornewall and Deuonſhire. Alſo this yeare died Offa King of Mercia, and Egfert his ſonne reigned in his ſtead.

In the yeare of our Lord 800. Egbertus was made King of Weſtſex: and Kenulphus the yeare following created King of Mercia. Arthen alſo the ſonne of Sitſylht, the ſonne of Clydawc King of Caerdigan, died the ſame yeare. Likewiſe Run King of Dyuet, and Cadelh King of Powys died in the yeare 808. 808

* This was a troubleſome time, and as yet no ſtaied gouernement eſtabliſhed in Wales, and therefore ſuch as were chéefe lords in anie countrie, are héere called kings.

Io. Bak. The next yeare after died Elbodius Archbiſhop of Northwales, before whoſe death, the ſunne was ſore eclipſed. In the yeare 810, was the moone eclipſed vpon Chriſtmas daie. The ſame yeare, S. Dauids was burnt by the Weſt Saxons. There was alſo a generall morreine and death of cattell throughout all Wales. The next yeare inſuing, Owen the ſonne of Meredyth, the ſonne of Terudos died: and the Caſtell of Degaunwy was deſtroied with thunder. Conan prince of Wales, and his brother Howel could not agree, inſomuch that they tried the matter by battell, wherein Howel had the victorie. 810

* This Howel the brother of Conan, King or Prince of Northwales, did claime the Ile of Môn or Angleſey for part of his fathers inheritance, which Conan refuſed to giue him, and therevpon they fell at variance, and conſequentlie to make warre the one againſt the other, which is vnnaturall amongſt brethren.

The custo
of Gavel
kind in
wales.

Heere I thinke it fit to ſaie ſomewhat of the cuſtome and tenure of Wales, whereof this miſchiefe grew, that is, the diuiſion of the fathers inheritance amongſt all the ſonnes, commonlie called Gauel kinde. Gauel is a Brytiſhe tearme, ſignifieng a hold, becauſe euerie one of the ſonnes did hold ſome portion of his fathers lands, as his lawfull ſonne and ſucceſſour. This was the cauſe not onlie of the ouerthrow of all the ancient nobilitie of VVales (for by that meanes, the inheritance being continuallie diuided and ſubdiuided amongſt the children, and the childrens children, &c. was at length brought to nothing) but alſo of much bloudſhead and vnnaturall ſtrife and contention amongſt brethren, as we haue heere an example, and manie other in this hiſtorie. This kind of partition is verie good to plant and ſettle anie nation in a large countrie not inhabited, but in a populous countrie alreadie furniſhed with inhabitants, it is the verie decaie of great families, and (as I ſaid before) the cauſe of ſtrife and debate.

And the next yeare there was much hurt done by thunder, and in diuers places manie houſes burnt to the earth. The ſame yeare died Gruffyth the ſonne of Run, and Griffri the ſonne of Kyngen was ſlaine by the treaſon of Elice his brother.

Howel gaue his brother Conan another battell, and ſlew a great number of his people, whereupon, Conan leauied an armie, in the yeare 817. & chaſed his brother Howel out of the Ile of Môn or Angleſey, compelling him to flie into Man. And a little after died Conan, chiefe King of the Brytaines or Welſhmen, leauing behind him a daughter called Eſylht, which was married to a noble man, called Mervyn Vrych, the ſonne of Gwyriad, or Vriet, the ſon of Elidur, & ſo forth in the right line to Belinus the brother of Brennus King of the Brytaines, and his mother was Neſt, the daughter of Cadelh King of Powys, the ſonne of Brochwel Yſcithroc, (that fought with the Saxons at Bangor,) who was prince of Powys.

Galfride. I. Caſt. Math. Weſt.

❧ This Brochwel is called of the Latine writers Breciuallus and Brochmaelus, of whom I find thus written in *Hiſtoria diuæ Monacellæ.*

Fuit olim in Powyſia quidam princeps illuſtriſſimus nomine Brochwel Yſcithroc, Conſul Legeceſtriæ, qui in vrbe tunc temporis, Pengwern Powys, nunc verò Salopia dicta eſt, habitabat: cuius domicilium ſeu habitaculum ibi ſteterat, vbi collegiũ diui Ceddæ nunc ſitum eſt.

That is.

There was ſometimes in Powys a noble Prince, named Brochwel Yſcithroc, Conſul or Earle of Cheſter, who dwelt in a towne then called Pengwerne Powys, and now Salope, whoſe dwelling houſe was in the verie ſame place where the College of Saint Chad now ſtandeth. This man with Caduan king of Brytaine, Morgan king of Demetia, and Bledericus king of Cornewal, gaue an ouerthrow to Ethelfred king of Northumberland, vpon the riuer of Dee, *Anno gratiæ* 6 1 7. of whome, the anceſtors of diuers in VVales liuing at this daie, are knowne (by ancient bookes and records) to haue deſcended.

Galfrid. Caſt.

* * *

Mervyn Vrych, & Eſylht the
daughter of Conan.

Math Weſt.
Sim. Dunel.
H. Hunt.

THE firſt yeare of the reigne of Mervyn Vrych, and Eſylht his wife, Egbert King of Weſtſex entred into Wales with a great armie, and deſtroied the whole countrie vnto Snowden hilles, and ſeiſed to his hands the countrie of Rhyvonioc in Denbighland. About this time, there was a ſore battell
fought

fought in Angleſey, called the battell of Lhanuaes.

In the yeare of Chriſt 819. Kenulph King of 819
Mertia deſtroied Weſt Wales, and the ſummer following,
he ouerranne Powys land, and did much
hurt, and ſoone after died, and Kenelme reigned in
his place. About the ſame time alſo Howel King
of Man died. The yeare 825, Ceolwulph was made
King of Mertia, and reigned two yeares. After
whome, Bernulph was created king, who was ouerthrowne
at Elledowne by Egbert king of the
Weſt Saxons, who alſo brought to his ſubiection
the countries of Kent and Weſt Angles. Not long
after, about the yeare 828, Bernulph was ſlaine by 828
the Eaſt Angles. After that, there was a great
battell fought at a place called Gauelford, betwixt
the Brytaines, and the Weſt Saxons of Deuonſhire,
and manie thouſands cruellie ſlaine vpon either
ſide, and the victorie vncertaine. The yeare 829. 829
Egbert ouerthrew Wyhtlafe King of Mertia, and
made him ſubiect to his kingdome. He alſo paſſed
Humber, and wan the land, and ſo was the firſt
Monarch of the Saxons, and brought the ſeauen
kingdomes into one, and changed the name of
Brytaine into England, and called the people Engliſhmen,
and the language Engliſh: for the people
that came into this Ile from Germanie, were Saxons,
Angles, and Iuthes. And of the Saxons came
the people of Eaſtſex, Southſex, Middleſex, and
Weſt Saxons. Of the Angles came the Eaſt Angles,
middle Angles or Mertians, and all on the North
ſide of Humber. And of the Iuthes came the inhabitants
of Kent, and the Ile of Wight. And the ſeauen
Kingdomes were theſe:

The Kingdome of England began.

The ſeauen Saxon kingdomes.

1 The firſt Kent.

2 The ſecond Southſex, containing Suſſex and Southerie.

3 The third Eaſt Angles, containing Northfolke, Southfolke, and Cambridgeſhire.

4 The fourth Weſtſex, containing Barkeſhire, Deuonſhire, Somerſetſhire, and Cornewall.

5 The fift Mertia, containing Gloceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, Cheſſhire, Warwikeſhire, Leyceſterſhire, Darbiſhire, Notinghamſhire, Lincolneſhire, Northamptonſhire, Oxfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, and halfe Hertfordſhire.

6 The ſixt was Eaſt Saxon, containing Eſſex, Middleſex, and the other halfe of Hertfordſhire.

7 The ſeauenth Kingdome was all the lands vpon the North ſide of Humber, which was alſo diuided into two kingdomes, Deyra and Bernicia. Deyra was the land betwixt Humber and Tine, Bernicia from Tine, to the Scottiſh ſea.

All theſe were brought vnder ſubiection by Egbert king of Weſt Saxons, and this realme called England the yeare after the comming of Brutus to this Iſle 1968. after the comming of Hengiſt 383. and after the departure of Cadwalader 149. yeares. Which name, although it hath continued to this daie for the ſpace of 755. yeares, yet was it not verie luckie or fortunate to the Saxons inhabitours of this realme. For euen vpon this change of their name, and vnition of the kingdome, followed the terrible and cruell inuaſion of the Danes: and after that, the conqueſt of the Normanes, of whome, the Kings of this time haue deſcended. But to returne to my matter againe.

gaine. The yeare 833. the Danes in great companies landed in diuers places of this realme, and fought diuers battels with Egbert, wherein ſometimes they, and ſometimes he had the victorie. Afterward in the yeare 836. they landed in Weſt Wales, and ſo paſſed through Wales to England with manie of the Brytaines, which ioined with them againſt Egbert, but they were all ouerthrowne by Egbert at Hengeſtdowne, who died the yeare following. 833

❧ This Egbert king of England wan the citie of Caer lhêon, ar Dhowrdwy, or Cheſter (which was the chiefe citie of Venedotia,) out of the hands of the Brytaines, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained vntill that time. He cauſed alſo (as ſome writers doo affirme) the braſen image of Cadwalhon king of Brytaine, to be throwne downe & defaced, commanding that no man vpon paine of death, ſhould ſet vp anie ſuch againe, forbidding this land to be called Brytain anie more, but England, and the people Engliſhmen. He alſo made proclamation (by the ſetting on of Redburga his wife, who bearing malice towards the Brytaines could not abide any of that nation) that no Brytaine ſhould remaine within the confines of England, commanding that al & ſingular which were of the Brytiſh bloud, ſhould within ſixe moneths auoide with their wiues and children out of his kingdome, vpon paine of loſing their heads. *Raunlph. Ceſt.* *Matth. Weſt.* *Chron. Wig.* *Io. Caſtor.*

After the death of Egbert, his ſonne Ethelwulph reigned in his place, who gaue his daughter in mariage to Berthred his tributarie, king of Mertia. He had great warres and much adoo with the Danes, which deſtroied with fire and ſword the ſea coaſt of England. The yeare 841. died Idwalhon a noble man of Wales. And two yeares after was the battell of Kettell betwixt Burchred king of Mertia, and the Brytaines: wherein, as ſome doo 841 write, Mervyn Vrych king of the Brytaines was ſlaine, leauing behind him a ſonne called Rodri Mawr, that is to ſaie, Roderike the Great.

Roderike the Great.

Roderike the Great, ſonne to Mer*vyn and Eſylht*.

Roderike the Great began his reigne ouer Wales, the yeare after Chriſt his incarnation 843. This prince diuided all Wales to the three territories, of Aberffraw, Dineuowr, and Mathraual. He had great warre with Burchred King of Mertia, which by the aide of Ethelwulph, entered North-wales with a great power, and deſtroied Angleſey, and fought with the Welſhmen diuers times, and ſlue Meyric a great prince among them.

846

Matt.Weſt.
I.Caſtor.

The yeare 846. the Danes did ouerrunne a great part of England, and fought with Athelſtan king of Kent, brother to Ethelwulph, and remained that winter, and wintered in England. This yeare alſo was Ithel king of Gwent or Wentland ſlaine in fight by the men of Brechnock. This yeare 854. Kongen king of Powys died at Rome, being ſlaine or choaked (as ſome ſaie) by his owne men. And two yeares after died Cemoyth king of the Picts, & Ionathan Lord of Abergeley. About the yeare 856. Ethelwulph tooke his iourneie to Rome, and made his kingdome tributarie to the Pope, and paid the Peter pence to the church of Rome.

854

856

Matt.Weſt.

The old Saxons doo bring the genelogie of this Ethelwulph to Adam, after this maner. Ethelwulph the ſonne of Egbert, the ſonne of Alcmund, the ſonne of Eaffa, the ſonne of Eoppa, the ſonne of Ingils, the brother of Inas, the ſonne of Kenred, the ſonne of Coelwalde, the ſonne of Cudwine, the ſonne of Ceawlin, the ſonne of Kenrick, the ſonne of Cerdicke, which was the firſt king of the Weſt Saxons, the ſonne of Eſly, the ſonne of Gewiſe, of whom the people were called Gwyſſes, the daughter of Gewyn, the ſonne of Wingy, the ſonne of Freawyn, the ſonne of Fridagare, the ſonne of Brendy, the ſonne of Beldegy, the ſonne of VVoden, of whoſe iſſue came the kings of manie nations, the ſonne of Frethewold, the ſonne of Freolaffe, the ſonne of Frethewolfe, the ſonne of Finny, the ſonne of Godulph, the ſonne of *Geta, the ſonne of Teathwy,

**De quo Sedulius in Paſchali carmine.*

wy, the ſonne of Beane, the ſonne of Seeldy, the ſonne of Seafe, which reigned in a countrie called Anglia, lieng betwixt the Gothes and the Saxons, from whence the Angles came firſt to Brytaine, he was the ſonne of Heremod, the ſonne of Itermod, the ſonne of Hadey, the ſonne of VVale, the ſonne of Bedwy, the ſonne of Sem, the ſonne of Noe, and ſo forth to Adam.

Matth. Weſt. pag. 275.

* There is another petigrée laid downe by the ſame author, of Offa king of Mercia, aſcending euen to Adam, not in all points agréeing with this; ſo that the author writing the latter, ſéemeth oftentimes to forget what he had written in the former. The like alſo I find in Iohn Caſtoreus, at the end of the hiſtorie of Edward the confeſſor. And an other in Matth. Paris, in the hiſtorie of King Henry. 2. Anno. 1155. And theſe foure genelogies ſéeme to aſcend by the ſame men, although the names doo ſometimes varie.

I. Caſtor.

Matt. Paris. pag. 126.

This genelogie haue I ſet here, that the reader may vnderſtand thereby, that not onelie the Brytaines, or VVelſhmen, but all other nations haue béene euer deſirous to ſet forth their antiquitie and progenie, which was not verie hard to ſuch nations as were not mingled with other, and that had euer among them ſuch as did onlie from time to time profeſſe that art, and cuſtomablie did write the progenie, wiues, and children, of all ſuch as were of any eſtimation in the countrie. In the which two things, VVales had euer paſſed all other countries, as they which haue not mingled with anie other nations, vntill of late years with Engliſhmen, and alſo haue euer had ſuch as did profeſſe the art of genelogie, who although they haue ſometimes erred, or rather haue willinglie flattered in learuing falſe genelogies, yet ſurelie are

Beirdh.

are able by their bookes to bring anie Gentlemans genelogie of that countrie, to ſuch as haue liued nine hundred yeares paſſed, and but few further, except ſuch as deſcended of the kings of Brytaine.

The Italians, before they mingled with the Vandales, Gothes and Lumbards, brought their genelogies to Aeneas. The Spaniards to Heſperus, before the Gothes and Mores ouerranne the land. The Saxons to VVoden, before they mingled with the Danes and Normans. Yea the Frenchmen & Turkes reioiſe at this daie, to bring themſelues to the Thracians; and the Germanes to the children of Gwyſton: and it is poſſible they may ſo doo, bicauſe they haue not mingled with anie other, and haue not beene ouerrun with anie other nation. Therfore let ſuch diſdainefull heads, as ſcant knowe their owne Grandfathers, leaue their ſcoffing and tawnting of VVelſhmen, for that thing that all other nations in the world doo glorie in; and let them read the ancient writer Beroſus, to whome the wiſe Græcians, for the knowledge they learned at his hands, made an image of copper, and ſet it vp in Athens in memorie of him, and there they ſhall find the beginning of the moſt part of all the nations in the world; and if they beleeue him, let them not denie ours; and if they credit him not, let them beleeue no more but what they ſee with their eies, or that pleaſeth their fond fantaſies. But to the matter. *H. Lhoyd.*

Io. Caſtor. This yeare the Danes chaſed Burchred out of his kingdome, who alſo went to Rome, and there died. The yeare 857. died Ethelwulph, and left behind him his ſonnes, Athelbald King of Weſtſex, 857

Weſtſex, and Athelbright king of Kent, and of the East Saxons.

Iohn.Caſt. ❊ Of this Ethelwulph it is written, that he was ſo well learned
Sim.Dunel. and ſo deuout, that the clarkes of the church of Winchester
Matt.Park. did choſe him in his youth, to be their Biſhop, which
A Kings ſonne and heire Biſhop. function he toke vpon him, & was Biſhop of Wincheſter,
for ſeauen yeares before he was king. It is reported alſo
Io.Caſt. that he conquered the kingdom of Demetia or Southwales,
and gaue the ſame with the kingdome of Southſex, to Alfred
his ſonne; and that the ſaid Alfred ſhould bring a thouſand
ſoldiers out of Wales, to the aid of his brother Ethelbert
to Wincheſter, and there put the Danes to flight, and
deſtroie a great number of them. Athelbald the ſonne of
Ethelwulph, after the death of his father, kept his mother
in lawe for his concubine, and afterward married hir in
the citie of Cheſter.

After Athelbald had reigned eight yeares, he died,
and Athelbright his brother toke the rule of
his kingdome. And that yeare the Danes ſpoiled
Fabian. Wincheſter, and after a great fight were driuen
out of the land: but returning to Tenet, they remained
there for that winter, and ſpoiled by incurſions
all the ſea ſhore. This yeare alſo was the
battell of Gweythen, betwixt the Brytaines and the
Engliſhmen, and a great number ſlaine on either
865 ſide. The yeare 865. died Conan Nant Niuer, a worthy
H.Hunt. captaine, and a noble warrior. And the yeare
following, came Hungare and Hubba, with a great
armie of Danes into England. In the yeare 867.
867 died Athelbright, and Ethelred his brother reigned
in his ſtead. The Danes the next yeare inſuing,
H.Hunt. ſpoiled Yorke, and ſlew the two kings of Northumberland,
Fabian. Osbright and Elba, and afterward
Ran.Ceſt. they ouerran all the countrie vnto Notingham,

ſpoiling and deſtroieng all befoꝛe them, and then returned to Yorke, and from thence to Eaſt Angle, where they ſlue Edmund the King. The ſixt yeare of Ethelred came another hoſt of Danes thꝛough VVeſtſex, and to Reding, with Baſrecke and Alding, and fought fiue battels with Ethelred and Alfred his bꝛother, in two of the which the Danes were ouercome at Henglefild & Eſtondowne, and in the thꝛée other the Engliſhmen were ouerthꝛowne at Reding, Baſing, & Mereton. The yeare 871. King 871
Ethelred died, & Alfred his bꝛother reigned in his ſtead.

✻ Alfred aſſone as he had taken the kingdome vpon him,
conſidering with himſelfe, what a heauie burthen he did
ſuſtaine, inquired after the wiſeſt and the beſt learned men
that he could heare of, that he might be directed by them,
whome he woꝛthilie intertained, vſing their aduiſe as well
in the publike gouernment of the common welth, as in his
pꝛiuate ſtudies and conference of learning. He ſent foꝛ two
famous learned men out of Wales; the one named Iohn *Bale.Cent.2.*
De Erigena ſirnamed alſo Scotus, boꝛne at Meneuia oꝛ S. *Cap.24.*
Dauids, bꝛought vp in that colledge, who hauing foꝛ lear-
ning ſake trauelled to Athens, and beſtowed there manie
yéeres in the ſtudie of the Gréeke, Hebꝛue, and Chaldie
toongs, and the ſecret myſteries of Philoſophie, came from
thence to France, where he was well accepted with Caro-
lus Calnus and Ludouicus Balbus, and there tranſlated the *I.Caſtor.*
woꝛks of Dionyſius Areopagita, *De cœleſti hierarchia*, out of
the Gréeke into the Latine toong; and at the laſt being re-
turned home to Wales, was ſent foꝛ by this King Alfred,
who then founded and erected the vniuerſitie of Oxfoꝛd, &
was the firſt that pꝛofeſſed learning, and read publikelie in *Polydor, lib.*
the ſaid Uniuerſitie. The other was Aſſerius oꝛ Aſſer, of *Hol.pa.218.*
whom I ſhall haue occaſion to ſpeake hereafter. He would
not ſuffer anie to beare office in his court, but ſuch as were

learned, exhorting all men generallie to embrace and honour learning and learned men.

Alfred in the firſt yeare of his reigne, fought two battels with the Danes vpon the ſouth ſide of Thames, and ſlue of them one King, and nine Earles. About this yeare, died Gwgan King of Caerdigan.

* This was that noble Gwgan ap Mevric ap Dunwal ap Arthen ap Sitſylht, King or prince of Caerdigan, who, as ſome Brytiſh bookes haue, was at this time drowned by miſfortune.

At this time the Danes deſtroied the towne of Alclyde, and wan London and Reding, and all the inland and kingdome of Mercia. And one King or leader of them tooke the countrie of Northumberland, and he and his people did much trouble the Pictes. Likewiſe the yeare following, three Kings of the Danes went from Cambridge to VVarham in Dorcetſhire, and Alfred would haue giuen them battell, but the Danes deſired peace, and foreſware England, which they neuer did before, and the ſame night their horſemen tooke their iournie toward Exceſter, and their footemen which went to the ſea were all drowned at Sandwitch. When the Danes had thus abiured England, they bent their force againſt VVales, and entred the Iſle of Môn with a
873 great armie, in the yeare of Chriſt 873. where Roderike gaue them two battels, one at a place cal-
Matt. Weſt. led Bangole, and another at a place called Menegid in Angleſey.

Si. Dunelm. *Matt. Weſt.* * I find alſo that about this time Halden and Hungare, two Captaines of the Danes, arriued in Southwales, and ouerran the whole countrie, deſtroieng all before them with fire and ſword, neither ſparing churches nor religious houſes, but within a while after, they receiued their deſerued reward at the hands of the Weſt Saxons, who méeting with them on the coaſt of Deuonſhire, ſlew both Halden and Hungare, with 1200. of their people.

At this time, Eneon Biſhop of Meneuia or S. Dauids died, and Hubert was inſtalled in his place. And within two yeares after, Dungarth king of Cornewall was drowned by a miſchance. In the yeare 876. the Engliſhmen entred into Angleſey, and fought with the VVelſhmen a ſore battell, 876 who, in the yeare following, ſlue Roderike king or prince of VVales, and Gwyriad his brother, or as ſome ſaie, his ſon. This Roderike had by his wife Enghârad the daughter of Meyric the ſon of Dyfnwal or Dunwal the ſon of Arthen ap Sitſylht, diuers ſonnes, as Anarawd his eldeſt ſonne, to whome he gaue Aberfraw with Northwales; Cadelh the ſecond ſon, who had Dinevwr with Southwales, and alſo tooke Mathraual and Powys land by force from his brethren, after the death of Mervyn the third ſonne, to whome his father had giuen the ſame.

✤ Roderike the Great is counted of all writers to be the vndoubted owner and poſſeſſor of all Wales. Venedotia or Northwales deſcended vnto him from his mother Eſylht, the daughter and ſole heire of Conan Tindaethwy, as is euident by this hiſtorie. Demetia or Southwales (as ſome doo affirme) came to him by his wife, the daughter & heire of Meyric ap Dyfnwal ap Arthen ap Sitſylht king of Caerdigan: hir brethren (who are thought to be illegitimate) holding of hir husband. Powys he had by Neſt, the ſiſter and heire of Congen ap Cadelh King of Powys, which was his fathers mother. These thrée dominions he appointed vnder their meares and bounds, with a princelie houſe in euerie of them, which he named Y tair Talaeth, and left the ſame vnto thrée of his ſonnes, An[illegible]d, Cadelh, and Mervyn, which were called Y tri twyſoc Talaethioc, that is, The thrée crowned princes, becauſe euerie of them did weare vpon his bonet or helmet a coronet of gold, being a broade lace or headband indented vpward, ſet and wrought with pretious ſtones, which in the Brytiſh or Welſh ſpeach is called Talaeth: and ſo to this daie nurſes doo name that broade headband, wherewith a childs head is bound vppermoſt vpon ſome other linen cloathes, Talaeth. Aberffraw was the chiefe houſe of the prince of Gwyneth, whoſe dominion was therfore called Talaeth Aberffraw: Dinevowr the princelie houſe of Dehevbarth, whereof that part is named Talaeth Dinevowr: and in like maner Talaeth Mathraval is ſo called, of the princelie ſeate of Powys, called Mathraval.

Girald. Cam. Giraldus Cambrenſis in his booke intituled *Deſcriptio Cambriæ*, is of opinion, that Mervyn was the eldeſt ſonne of Roderike, to whome Venedotia was giuen, and was the father of Anandhrec, which was the father of Meyric, which was the father of Edwal, which was the father of Iago, &c: and that Anarawd had Powys, and died without iſſue. But the common opinion of all other writers is to the contrarie, agréeable to that which this Author affirmeth.

Roderike had alſo Roderike, Meyric, Edwal or
Tudwal, Gwyriad and Gathelic, of whome
you ſhall heare in the hiſtorie
following.

ANARAWD.

Anarawd the ſonne of *Roderike*.

ANarawd the ſon of Roderike beganne his regiment ouer VVales the yeare of Chriſt 877. In whoſe time, Rollo with his Normans came to France, and wan the countrie of Neuſtria, which of the Normans is called to this daie Normandie. At that time the Danes which had fled to Exceſter, hauing broken the truce wherunto they were ſworne, were ſo purſued by Alfred, that they were glad to giue him pledges for performance of the articles agreed vpon betweene him and them; but the yeare following, they wan all the land vpon the Northſide of Thames, and held it themſelues, and after they paſſed the riuer to Chipenhame in

877

Matt. Weſt.

VVeſtſex, and the Engliſhmen fled before them, yet
Alfred fought with a number of them, and ſlew
their prince, and wan their ſtandard, which they
Math Weſt. called Rauen. After that, he ouerthrew them at Edendowne,
Io. Caſt. where, after they had giuen him pledges,
Polychroni. their Captaine Godrun, *alias* Gurmond receiued
Wil. Malm. the chriſtian faith, and then reigned in Eaſt
878 Angle. The yeare 878. died Aedan the ſonne of
Melht, a noble man of VVales: and the ſecond yeare
following, there was a great battell fought by
the Danes, and the Engliſhmen of Mercia, againſt
the Welſhmen vpon the riuer Conwy, where the
Welſhmen had the victorie, and this was called
Dial Rodri. the reuenge of the death of Roderike. After that,
about the yeare 882. the Danes that laie at Fullenham
882 by London paſſed the ſea to France by the
Si. Dunelm. riuer Seyn, and ſpoiled the countrie about Paris,
H. Hunt. and ouerthrew the Frenchmen in battell, but afterward
Math Weſt. they were all ſlaine and drowned by the
Brytaines of Armorica. Then Alfred gote London,
and chaſed awaie the Danes that beſeeged Rocheſter,
but at the ſame time he loſt a great nauie of
ſhips, which the Danes tooke, and drowned at Sturmutham.
889 In the yeare 889. Submon Cubin the
greateſt clearke in Scotland died. And the yeare
following the blacke nation (for ſo the Brytiſh
booke calleth the Danes and Normanes) came to
Northwales, and did much hurt. Heere I thinke it
neceſſarie to let the reader vnderſtand, from
whence ſuch a woonderfull number of Danes and
Normanes came. The kingdome of Denmarke had
vnder it not onelie Denmarke, which is a ſmall
countrie ſeparated with the ſea into Iles and
halfe Iles, as that which ioineth to Saxonie and

Holeſake, and runneth like an arme of the ſea called Cherſoneſus Cymbrica, and the Jle of Sealand and Finnen, with a peece of the maine land ioining to Swethland; but alſo Norway, and the great countrie of Suetia or Swethenland, which reacheth to Moſcouia, and welnigh to the North pole. This countrie being ſcant knowne to the world at that time, powred out of it ſelfe (as the Troian horſe) diuers people, that at diuers times ouerran and ſpoiled all Europe, with a great part of Africa, like a ſudden tempeſt or hideous ſtorme, filling euerie countrie whereunto they came. From thence came the Goths, which ouerran Germanie, France, Spaine, Afrike, and Italie. From thence came the Vandals of no leſſe worthines. From thence came the Lombards, the Alans, the Switzers, the Burgundians, the Danes, and the Normans, which came of Norway and the ſeaſhore of Eaſtland by Pruſſia, from whence the Vandales came. He that is deſirous to vnderſtand the maruellous hiſtorie of Swethinland, let him reade the works of Olaus Gothus, and Ioannes Magnus. And from theſe countries (as I declared before) came the people which were called the Danes, and not onlie from Denmarke. The yeare 890. there came from theſe countries 250. ſailes, and landed at Lymene in Kent, hard by the great wood called Andreſlege, and builded a Caſtell at Auldre or Apledor, as ſome bookes haue. The ſame time alſo came Haſting with 80. ſailes to Thames mouth, and builded a Caſtell at Mydlton, and made an oth to Alfred, that he neuer would annoie him nor his ſubiects: but ſhortlie after he builded a Caſtell at Beamfleete, and inuaded the countrie about him. Wherefore

Io.Caſt.

890

Matth.Weſt. li.1.pa.345.

Alfred ouerthrew his Caſtell, and tooke his wife and two ſonnes, which he chriſtened, and ſent to their father againe.

Math.Weſt. li.1.pa.342. * Other kingdomes and countries of Europe were diſquieted with this perſecution of the Danes as well as England. For of this Haſting it is written, that laieng ſéege to the citie of Limogis in France, and deſpairing of the ſpéedie winning of the ſame, hée deuiſed this traine to get it. He fained himſelfe to be dangerouſlie ſicke, and ſent to the Biſhop, and the Conſul of the ſame citie, deſiring them moſt inſtantlie, that he might be admitted to the chriſtian faith, and be baptiſed before his departure out of this world. The Biſhop and the Conſul (ſuſpecting no guile) were verie glad, not onlie to be deliuered from the preſent trouble, but alſo to winne ſuch a worthie man to the congregation of Chriſt. Wherevpon, firme peace being made betwéene both nations, Haſting is baptiſed, the Biſhop and the Conſul being his Godfathers, which thing being done, he was caried by the ſouldiours to his ſhips in verie weake caſe, as he outwardlie pretended. About midnight he cauſed himſelfe being armed in his complet harneſſe, to be laid vpon a béere, commanding his ſouldiours to be armed, and to carie their weapons with them vnder their vpper garments, and ſo to be readie when he ſhould giue them a ſigne. The daie following, all things being in a readines, he was brought ſolemnelie by his people with great clamor and counterfet morning to be interred in the chiefe church of the citie, where the Biſhop and the Conſul accompanied with all the worſhip of the ſame citie came to honor the buriall: but as ſoone as the Biſhop had made himſelfe readie to burie the corpſe (moſt of all the townes men being in the church) Haſting ſtepped vp all armed with his ſword drawne, and firſt killed the Biſhop and the Conſul, and then fell with his armed ſouldiours vpon the naked people, and deſtroied them in a maner euerie one, putting all to the ſword, neither ſparing age, ſexe, or infirmitie. And when he had ſacked the towne, he ſent meſſengers to Charles the French King for peace, which he obteined, and withall, the citie of Charters towards his charges to be quiet.

About this time Evneth the ſonne of Bledryd a Baron of Wales died. And the yeare 893. Anarawd King or prince of Northwales, came with a great 893 number of Engliſhmen, and made war againſt his brother Cadelh, and ſpoiled the countries of Caerdigan and Yſtradgwy. In thoſe daies the Danes beſeeged Exceſter, againſt whome, when Alfred went, *Matth.West.* they which were at Auldre paſſed ouer to Eſſex, and builded a Caſtell at Scobrith, and from thence tooke their iournie to Budington vpon Seauerne. And when Alfred came to Exceſter, the Danes fled to the ſea, and ſpoiled the ſeacoaſts of Wales. And they which were in Budington, hearing of the kings comming, fled backe to their Caſtell in Eſſex. Another companie of them came to Leyceſter, where Alfred did beſeege them, till they were driuen to eate their owne horſſes. Afterwards the yeare 895. the Danes that were in Leyceſter, with 895 all the reſt of them which were in Northumberland, paſſed by the North ſeas to Mereſige an Ile *H. Hunt.* in Eſſex, and the yeare following, they entred the riuer Lyne with the Thames, and there builded a Caſtell twentie miles from London: and as they came to ſpoile the countrie, they were ouerthrown, and loſt foure of their princes, and fled to the Caſtell. Then Alfred diuided the riuer into three parts, ſo that the water was ſo diminiſhed, that their ſhips could not returne to the ſea, which thing when the Danes ſaw, they left their wiues and children in Eſſex, and paſſed ſpoiling *Matt. West.*

the land to Quadbryge vpon Seauerne,and ſo paſſed the riuer,and ſpoiled the countries of Brecknocke, Gwentland, & Gwentlhwg. Alſo this yeare went a great number of them to France by the riuer Seyn, and another companie of them ſpoiled the coaſtes of Deuonſhire, where they loſt ſixe ſhips after a long conflict. The ſummer following,the countrie of Ireland was deſtroied with ſtrange wormes hauing two teeth, which conſumed all that was greene in the land. Theſe ſeeme to be Locuſts, a rare plague in theſe countries, but often ſeene in Afrike, Italie, and other hot regions.

900 About the yeare 900. Igmond with a great number of ſouldiours came to Angleſey, and the Welſhmen gaue him battell at Molerain.

* There be ſome Brytiſh copies of this hiſtorie,which affirme, that this battell betweene Igmond captaine of the blacke nations and the Brytaines, wherein Meruyn was ſlaine, was fought at a place called Meilon, of the which it was called Maes Rhos Meilon.

The ſame yeare died Alfred, which ſome call Alured, making (v) a vowell, which ſhould be a conſonant. This prince tranſlated the ancient lawes of Dyfnwal Moelmut king of Brytaine, and the laws of Marſia Queene of Brytaine, and wife to Cyhelin, out of Brytiſh into Engliſh, and called it Marſian law, which law was afterward called Weſtſaxon lex, and kept in a part of Mercia, and in all the countries on the ſouth of Thames, for the other part of the land had another law called Dane lex, and theſe remained till Edward the Confeſſors time, who of theſe two lawes made one. Alſo this Io.Caſt. Alfred did diuide the daie in three parts by a taper which burnt continuallie in his chappell, and endured

dured iuſt 24. houres. The firſt part of that time he beſtowed at his booke and in praier: the ſecond in the affaires of the common wealth: and the third part to take his reſt and refreſh himſelfe: after whoſe death, a certaine clearke made his Epitaph, as hære followeth.

Aſſer Meneven.

Nobilitas innata tibi probitatis honorem
Armipotens Alfrede dedit, probitáſque laborem,
Perpetuúmque labor nomen, cui mixta dolori
Gaudia ſemper erant, ſpes ſemper mixta timori.
Si modò victor eras, ad craſtina bella pauebas,
Si modò victus eras, & craſtina bella parabas,
Cui veſtes ſudore iugi, cui ſica cruore
Tincta iugi, quantum ſit onus regnare probarunt.
Non fuit immenſi quiſquam per climata mundi,
Cui tot in aduerſis vel reſpirare liceret:
Nec tamen aut ferro contritus ponere ferrum,
Aut gladio potuit vitæ finiſſe labores.
Iam poſt tranſactos regni vitæque labores,
Chriſtus ei ſit vera quies, ſceptrúmque perenne.

After Alfred reigned Edward his ſonne, againſt whome, Adelwulph his brother made cruell war, who flieng to Northumberland, ſtirred the Danes againſt him. He was choſen King as well of the Danes as of the Angles, which at that time had growne to be one people: and after he ſubdued the Eaſt Saxons, and with a great armie ſpoiled Mercia, and paſſing ouer Thames at Crickland, deſtroied Brythend, and returned home with great ſpoile. At this time, Evneth was ſlaine in Arwyſtli. King Edward alſo purſued his brother, and ouerran all the land betwixt Ouſe, and the dike of S. Edmund, and returned backe with all his armie, ſauing the

H. Hunt.

Kentiſhmen

Matt.West. Io.Cast. Kentiſhmen which taried to ſpoile, againſt whom the Danes came and fought a ſore battell, and ſlue a great number of them, and put the reſt to flight. 905 The Danes about the yeare 905. entred into Ireland, and fought with the Iriſhmen, and ſlue Carmot King and Biſhop of all Ireland, and the ſonne of Cukeman, a man both godlie and religious, and Kyrnalt ſonne of Murgan King of Lagines. About a yeare after died Aſſer Archbiſhop of Wales.

Bale, Cent. 2. pag. 125. Giral. Camb. ❧ There were two of this name at the ſame time both countriemen and kinſmen; the one being the vncle, was Archbiſhop of S. Dauids, of whome mention is made in this place. The other Aſſer the nephew was a man of excellent learning and wiſedome, and for that cauſe being Chancellour to his vncle, was ſent for by King Alfred to teach his children, who wrote the actes of the ſame Alfred, and was afterward Biſhop of Shireburne, of whom mention is made in the Engliſh Chronicles.

About this time, Edward ſent a great armie to Northumberland, which ſpoiled the countrie, and then returned home: neuertheleſſe, the Danes folowed them, and deſtroied a great part of Mercia. But within a while after, Edward gathered an armie, and giuing them battell, ouerthrew them, and ſlue their kings Alden and Edelwulph, and a great number of their nobles. This yeare, died *Matt.West. pag. 354.* Edelred Duke of Mercia, which had long been ſicke, after whome, Elfleda his wife enioied the countrie of Mercia, ſauing the cities of London and Oxford, which king Edward ſeiſed into his owne hands. 907 The yeare 907. died Cadelh King or Prince of Southwales, ſecond ſonne of Roderike the great, leauing behind him three ſonnes, Howel Dha (that is to ſaie, Howel the good) who ſucceeded his father in the kingdome of Southwales, Meyric and Clydawc. About two yeares after, King Edward did build the Caſtell of Hartford betwixt the riuers Beneſic, Minier, and Lige; and alſo the borough of VVytham in Eſſex, and laie at VVealdyne, where he ſubdued thoſe countries. The yeare following, the Danes of Leyceſter and Hampton ſlew a great number of Engliſhmen at Hochnorton, and in their returne homeward, ſpoiled all Oxfordſhire. The next yeare after that, there came a great nauie from Tydwike, with Vther and Rahald, and paſt by the weſterne ſea to VVales, and deſtroied S. Dauids, and there fought the battel of Dinerth, where Mayloc (the ſonne of Peredur Gam) was ſlaine. And afterward they entred Herefordſhire, where they were fought withall, and Rahald ſlaine, and the reſt compelled to forſweare the Kings land. Then the King cauſed the ſouthſide of Seauerne to be kept with a great armie; yet did the Danes twiſe enter his land, once by the Eaſt at VVerd, and another time at Portogan, but they were at either time ouerthrowne by the Engliſhmen. And from thence they departed to the Ile of Stepen, frō whence they were driuen by hunger to Southwales, where they were beaten, and conſtrained to depart into Ireland. The yeare inſuing, there was a great battell fought betwixt the Kentiſhmen and the Danes at Holme, but who had the victorie, is not certainelie reported. In the yeare 913. Anarawd chiefe King of VVales died, and left behind him two ſonnes, Edwal Voel, which reigned after him, and Eliſe.

Math.Weſt.

913.

Edwal

Edwal Voel.

Edwal Voel ſonne of *Anarawd.*

After that Edwal Voel beganne his dominion ouer Northwales, Howel Dha being king or prince of Southwales and Powys land, a terrible comet appeared in the firmament. At which time, or the yeare following, Leyceſter was new built.

Matt. Weſt. pag. 354.

✻ I thinke that the name of Leyceſter is héere miſtaken for Legeceſtria, that is, Cheſter, called of the Romanes *Legionum Ceſtria*, which being deſtroied by the Danes, was about this time by the procurement of Adelred Duke of Mercia, and Elflede his wiſe, repaired and reedified, as *Matth. Weſtm.* writeth, and as the ancient records of the citie of Cheſter do teſtifie. Beſides that, I find no mention of the reedifieng of Leyceſter at this time,neither in the Brytiſh Chronicle, nor yet in anie ancient Engliſh writer.

The next ſummer after,the men of Deuelyne did deſtroie the Ile of Môn or Angleſey. And the yeare 917. Clydawc the ſonne of Cadelh was ſlaine by the hands of his brother Meyric, and about the ſame time, the Engliſhmen did ouerthrowe the Danes after a great fight at Tottenhale.

917

Io.Caſtor.

The yeare 919. Edelfled or Elfled Duches of Mercia,the wife of Edelred Duke of Mercia, and ſiſter to King Edward, died, who builded the boroughes of Strengat and Bruge, by the forreſt of Morph: Anno Domini.913. The next yeare after the building of that,ſhe builded Tamworth and Stafford; and the yeare after that, Edelburgh; and the winter following, Cherenburgh and Wadeburgh; then the next ſummer Runcofe or Runcorne, as ſome thinke. After that, ſhe ſent hir whole armie to Wales,and fought with the Welſhmen, and wan Brecknocke, and tooke the Queene and 33. men. This was it which is called in Welſh Gweyth y Dinas Newydh, that is to ſay,The battell of the new citie.Alſo ſhe wan the towne of Derby, with all that countrie, from the Danes: neuertheleſſe, ſhe loſt there foure of hir chiefeſt captaines.

Edelfled.

Matt.Weſt. pag.357.

Ran.Ceſt. Matth.Weſt. Hol.pa.222.

Gweyth y Dinas Newydh.

✻ Io. Caſtoreus reporteth this ſtorie in this maner. Huganus Lord of Weſtwales, perceiuing King Edward to be occupied in the Daniſh warre, farre enough from him, gathered an armie of Brytaines, and entered the Kings land.

Io.Caſt.

There-

Whervpon Elfled, Ladie of Mercia, the ſiſter of King Edward, came to VVales with a ſtrong armie, and fought with the Welſhmen at Brechnocke, and putting Huganus to flight, tooke his wife and 34. men captiues, and lead them with hir to Mercia. Huganus thus diſcomfited, fled to Derbie, & there being peaceablie receiued of the countriemen with fiftéene men of war, and two hundred souldiors well appointed, ioined himſelfe with the Kings aduerſaries the Danes, of which thing when Elfled was certified by the men of Derby, ſhée folowed him with a great armie, and entred the gates of that towne, where Huganus reſiſted hir, and ſlue foure of hir chiefe officers. But Gwyane Lord of the Ile of Elie hir Steward, ſet the gates on fire, and furiouſlie running vpon the Brytaines, entred the towne. Then Huganus being ouermatched, and chooſing rather to die by the ſword, than to yéeld himſelfe vnto a woman, was there ſlaine. Thus out of Caſtoreus.

The yeare inſuing, Elfled wan Leyceſter, and ſubdued to hir all the Danes that laie there. The Yorkeſhiremen alſo did hir homage and ſeruice: ſhe died at Tamworth, after that ſhe had worthilie ruled Mercia eight yeares, and lieth buried at Gloceſter by S. Peters porch, vpon whoſe tombe, this Epitaph was written. *H.Hunt.*

O Elfleda potens, ô terror virgo virorum,
O Elfleda potens, nomine digna viri.
Te quoque ſplendidìor fecit natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.
Te mutare decet ſed ſolùm nomina ſexus,
Tu regina potens réxque trophea parans.
Iam nec Cæſareos tantùm mirere triumphos,
Cæſare ſplendidior virgo, virago vale.

Math.West. After the death of Elfled, Edward diſinherited hir daughter Alſwyen, and ſeazed the land of Mercia to his owne hands.

✻ The cauſe why Edward diſinherited this yong Ladie his néece, whoſe mother Elfled, being his owne ſiſter, had done ſo much for him, was (as Caſtoreus writeth) for that Alſwyen not making the king hir vncle (whome hir mother had apointed gardian and ouerſéer of hir) priuie to hir doings, had promiſed and contracted mariage with Raynald king of the Danes: wherevpon, king Edward, to preuent his enimie, entred the land of Mercia, and ſeazed the ſame to his owne hands, and caried alſo the ſaid Ladie with him into Weſtſex. The ſame Author alſo reporteth, that about this time, Leofred a Dane, and Gruffyth ap Madoc, brother in law to the prince of Weſtwales, came from Ireland with a great armie to Snowdon, and minding to bring all Wales and the marches thereof to their ſubiection, ouerran and ſubdued all the countrie to Cheſter, before King Edward was certified of their arriuall. Whereat he was verie ſore offended, and being loath to trouble his ſubiects in that behalfe, made a vowe that he and his ſonnes, with their owne people, would be reuenged vpon Leofred and Gruffyth, and therevpon came to Cheſter, and wan the citie from them. Then he diuided his armie into two batels, whereof he and his ſonue Athelſtan lead the firſt, and Edmund and Edred the ſecond, and ſo folowed them with as much celeritie as he could, and ouertóke them at the foreſt of Walewode, now Sherwode, where Leofred and Gruffyth ſet vpon him fierſelie, ſo that the king in the beginning was in ſome diſtreſſe, vntill Athelſtane ſtepped in betwéene his father and Leofred, and wounded the Dane in the arme, in ſuch ſort, that he being not able to hold his ſpeare, was ſóne taken, and committed to the cuſtodie of Athelſtane. In the meane time, Edmund and Edred incountring with Gruffyth, ſlew him, and brought his head to their father. Then Athelſtane cauſed Leofred to be headed, and ſo both their heads were ſet vp together on the top

Io. Caſt.

of the towre of Cheſter, and Edward and his ſonnes returned home with great triumph.

Then Edward, after he had builded Glademutham,
died at Ferandyne, whoſe ſonne named Alfred
died alſo the ſame time at Oxford, and were buried
924 ed both at Wincheſter, Anno 924. After whoſe
death, Adelſtane his baſe ſon reigned King of England,
which was the worthieſt prince of Saxon
bloud that euer reigned. He did ouercome Cudfryd
the father of Reynald King of the Danes, at Yorke.
He gathered alſo the ſecond yeare of his reigne, a
Io.Caſtor. great armie againſt Hawlaf King of Ireland, who
came with the whole power of the Scots and
Danes againſt him, and gaue him battell at
Brimeſtburie, where Adelſtan gate the victorie, and
ſlue the ſaid king Hawlaf and the king of Scots, and
fiue kings of the Danes and Normanes, and twelue
Earles, ſo that he brought all the land of England
and Scotland in ſubiection to him, which none of
his predeceſſors had euer attempted. The yeare
933 933. Owen the ſonne of Gruffyth was ſlaine by the
men of Caerdigan. Then Adelſtan did enter Wales
Wil.Malmſ. with a great armie, and brought the kings of the
Hol. pa. 225. countrie to ſubiection, and receiued yearelie of tribute
Io.Caſt. 20. pound in gold, and 300. pound in ſiluer,
Matth.Weſt. and 200. head of cattell: yet the lawes of Howel
Ran Ceſt. Dha appointed to the king of Aberfraw to paie
yearelie to the king of London no more but 66.
pound for a tribute: and that the prince of Dinevwre
and the prince of Powys ſhould paie a like
ſumme 66. pound yearelie to the king of Aberfraw.
To this Adelſtan, the kings of Norwaie and
936 France did ſend great and rich gifts to winne his
friendſhip and good will. In the yeare 936. died

Evneth the ſonne of Clydawc, and Meyric the ſonne of Cadelh. At this time alſo Adelſtan did remoue the Brytaines that dwelt in Exceſter and thereaboutes to Cornewale, and appointed the riuer Cambia to be the vtter mere towards England, as he had before appointed the riuer Wy to be the mere of England and Wales. In the yeare of Chriſt 939. the noble prince Adelſtan died, and was buried at Malmesburie, and his brother Edmund borne in wedlocke reigned in his place, who in the firſt yeare of his reigne, wan fiue cities from the Danes, Leyceſter, Darby, Stafford, Lincolne, and Notingham. Then Aulafe King of the Danes ſent to Edmund to deſire peace and baptiſme, which Edmund granted vnto him, and ſo the Danes, which then were called Normanes, tooke firſt the chriſtian faith, Edmund being their godfather, who making peace with them, returned to Weſtſex with much honor. This yeare died Abloic chiefe King of Ireland. The yeare following, Cadelh the ſonne of Arthvael a noble Brytaine was impriſoned, and Edwal Voel the ſonne of Anarawd and Eliſe his brother were ſlaine in a battell, which they fought againſt the Danes and Engliſhmen. This Edwal had ſixe ſonnes, Meyric, Ieuaf or Ieuan, Iago which is Iames, Conan, Edwal Vachan, and Roderike. After whoſe death, Howel Dha his coſen germane ruled all Wales for his life time. Eliſe alſo had iſſue, Conan, and a daughter named Trawſt, which was mother to Conan ap Sitſylht, Gruffyth ap Sitſylht, and Blethyn ap Convyn, which two laſt were afterward princes of Wales.

Matt. Weſt.
Hol. pag. 226.

939

Io. Caſtor.

Howel Dha.

Howel Dha, couſen germane *to Edwal Voel.*

This Howel Dha king or Prince of Southwales and of Powys long before this time, after the death of Edwal Voel his coſen, toke vpon him the rule and gouernement of all Wales, about the yeare of Chriſt 940. who (notwithſtanding the ſonnes of Edwal did ſomewhat murmur againſt him) was for his godlie behauiour, diſcreet and iuſt rule beloued of men. This Howel conſtituted and made lawes to be kept through his dominions, which were vſed in Wales, till ſuch time as the inhabitants receiued the lawes of England, in the time of Edward the firſt, and in ſome places thereof long after. 940

after. Theſe lawes are to be ſeene at this daie both in Latine and in Welſh.

❧ Howel Dha king or prince of all Wales, perceiuing the lawes and cuſtomes of his countrie to haue growne vnto great abuſe, ſent for the Archbiſhop of Meneuia, and all the other Biſhops and chiefe of the cleargie, to the number of 140. prelates, and all the Barons and nobles of Wales, and cauſed ſixe men of the wiſeſt and beſt eſteemed in euerie Comote to be called before him, whome he commanded to meete all together at his houſe called Y Tuy gwyn ar Taf, that is, The white houſe vpon the riuer Taf. Thither he came himſelfe, and there remained with thoſe his nobles, prelates, and ſubiects all the Lent, in praier and faſting, crauing the aſſiſtance and direction of Gods holy ſpirit, that he might reforme the lawes and cuſtomes of the countrie of Wales, to the honor of God, and the quiet gouernement of the people. About the end of Lent he choſe out of that companie twelue men of the wiſeſt, graueſt, and of the greateſt experience: to whome he added one clearke or doctor of the lawes, named Blegored, a ſingular learned and perfect wiſe man. Theſe had in charge to examine the old lawes and cuſtomes of Wales, and to gather out of thoſe ſuch as were meete for the gouernement of the countrie: which they did, reteining thoſe that were wholeſome and profitable, expounding thoſe that were doubtfull and ambiguous, and abrogating thoſe that were ſuperfluous and hurtfull, and ſo ordeined three ſorts of lawes. The
firſt, of the ordering of the kings or princes houſhold, and 1
his court. The ſecond, of the affaires of the countrie and 2
common wealth. The third, of the ſpeciall cuſtomes belonging 3
to particular places and perſons. Of all the which, being read, allowed, and proclamed, he cauſed three ſeuerall bookes to be written, one for his dailie vſe to follow his court, another to lie in his palace at Aberffraw, and the third at Dinevowr, that all the three prouinces of Wales might haue the vſe of the ſame when neede required. And

Jorverth
Lyyd ab
Guyberi
bax erat
Judex
Curia de
Dinevur
in hoc
Tempore

for the better obſeruation of theſe lawes, he cauſed the Archbiſhop of S. Dauids to denounce ſentence of excommunication againſt all ſuch of his ſubiects, as refuſed to obeie the ſame. Within a while after, Howel (becauſe he would omit nothing that could procure countenance and authoritie to his ſaid lawes) went to Rome, taking with him the Archbiſhop of S. Dauids, the Biſhops of Bangor and S. Aſaph, and thirtéene other of the learnedſt and wiſeſt men in Wales, where the ſaid lawes being recited before the Pope, were by his authoritie confirmed: then hauing finiſhed his deuout pilgrimage, and emptied his purſe, he returned home againe with his companie.

1 By theſe lawes they might not morgage their lands but to one of the ſame familie or kindred, which were *De eadem parentela.*

2 Euerie tenant holding of anie other than of the prince or lord of the fée, paid a fine *Pro defenſione regia,* which was called Arian ardhel, in Latine *Aduocarij.*

3 No legacie of goods by will was good, otherwiſe than thoſe which were giuen to the church, to the lord of the fée, or for paiment of debts.

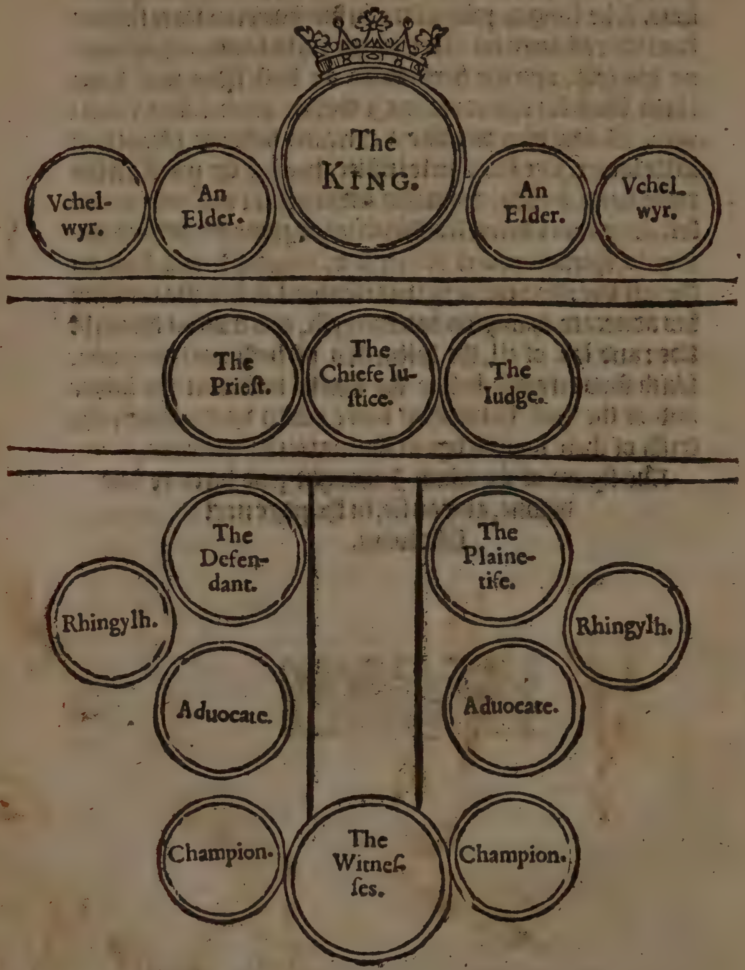
4 Euerie man might diſtraine as well for debts, as for rent of lands, anie goods, or cattell, ſauing horſſes, which were counted to ſerue for a mans neceſſarie defenſe, and were not diſtrainable without the prince his licence.

5 Cauſes of inheritance were not heard or determined but from the ninth of Nouember, till the ninth of Februarie; or from the ninth of Maie, vntill the ninth of Auguſt. The reſt of the yeare was counted a time of vacation, for ſowing in the ſpring, and reaping in the harueſt.

6 This alſo is to be obſerued, that all matters of inheritance of land were determined and adiudged by the King or Prince in perſon, or his ſpeciall deputie (if he were ſicke or impotent) and that vpon view of the ſame land, calling vnto him the fréeholders of that place, two elders of his counſell, the Chiefe iuſtice attending alwaies in the court, the ordinarie iudge of the countrie where the land

laie, and the prieſt. The maner of their procéeding was thus. The king or prince ſate in his Iudiciall ſeate higher than the reſt, with an elder on his right hand, and another on his left, and the fréeholders on both ſides next vnto them, which for this cauſe (as I thinke) were called Vchelwyr. Before him directlie a certaine diſtance off, and a little lower, ſate his Chiefe iuſtice, hauing the prieſt on his right hand, and the ordinarie iudge of that countrie on the left. The court being ſet, the plaintife came in with his aduocate, champion, and Ringylh or ſergeant, and ſtood on the left ſide: then came in the defendant in like maner with his aduocate, champion and Ringylh, and ſtood on the right ſide: and laſt of all, the witneſſes of both parties came, which ſtood directlie before the Chiefe iuſtice at the lower end of the hall, vntill they were called vp to teſtifie the truth of their knowledge in the matter in variance.

The figure of the which I thought good héere to laie
downe, as you ſée, in the page next
following.


The King.
Vchel-wyr.
An Elder.
An Elder.
Vchel-wyr.
The Prieſt.
The Chiefe Iuſtice.
The Iudge.
The Defendant.
The Plainetiſe.
Rhingylh.
Rhingylh.
Aduocate.
Aduocate.
Champion.
The Witneſſes.
Champion.

After the hearing of the books read, the depoſitions of the witneſſes, and full pleading of the cauſe in open court, vpon warning giuen by the Rhinghylh, the Chiefe Juſtice, the prieſt, and the ordinarie iudge, withdrew themſelues for a while to conſult of the matter, and then *Secundum allegata & probata*, brought their verdict, the court ſitting. Wherupon the king or prince after conſultation had with the elders or ſeniors which ſate by him, gaue definitiue ſentence; except the matter was ſo obſcure and intricate, that right and truth appeared not: in the which caſe it was tried by the two champions, and ſo the cauſe ended. This ſhall be ſufficient for this time. Now therefore let vs go forward in the hiſtorie.

At this time the foreſaid kings Aulafe and Regnald entered the land of Edmund, who gathering his ſtrength together, folowed them into Northumberland, and ouercame them in plaine battell, and chaſed them out of the land, and ſo remained a whole yeare in thoſe parts, ſetting things in order, and quieting of that countrie. And bicauſe he could not by anie meanes bring the inhabitants of Cumberland to liue in anie honeſt order, he ſpoiled that countrie, and committed it to the rule of Malcolme king of Scotland, vpon condition, that he ſhould ſend him ſuccours in all his warres both by ſea and land.

✻ Some other write, that king Edmund being accompanied with Lhewelyn ap Sitſylht, which was after prince of Wales, entred Cumberland, and taking the two ſonnes of Dunmaile king of that prouince, put out their eies, and then gaue that countrie to Malcolme to be holden of him, with condition to keepe the North part of the realme from incurſion of enimies, the which condition was afterward but ſlenderlie perfourmed. This Malcolme was the ſonne of Donald King of Scotland, and was the next king after Conſtantine the third, being in number the 76.

Matt. Weſt.
Hol. pag. 228.
Buchan. li. 6. fol. 53.

942 In the yeare 942. died Hubert Biſhop of S.Da-
uids: the yeare alſo following, Marclois Biſhop of
Bangor, and Vſſa the ſonne of Lhavyr died. The
944 yeare 944. the Engliſhmen did enter Wales with
a ſtrong armie, and ſpoiled Strad Clwyd, and re-
Matt.West. turned home. At which time, Conan the ſonne of
Hol.pag.222. Eliſe was put in danger of death by poiſon, and E-
Matt.West. uerus Biſhop of S.Dauids died. The yeare after,
Edmund King of England was ſlaine by treaſon,
as ſome writers ſaie, vpon S. Auguſtines daie, as
he was at dinner. Other ſaie, that he eſpied an
outlawe ſitting in the hall, and as he drew him
from the table, the outlaw ſlew the King with a
knife.

Io.Cast. ✠ And ſome be of opinion, that as the King would haue reſcued a man of his from an officer who had arreſted him, the ſame officer ſlue him, not knowing that he was the King: he lieth buried at Glaſtenburie.

After whoſe death, Edred or Edfred his brother
was crowned in his place, who made an expedi-
tion to Scotland and Northumberland, and ſubdued
them both, and receiued fealtie and homage of
the Northumbers and Scots by oth, which was not
948 long kept. In the yeare 948. died Howel Dha the
noble and worthie King or Prince of Wales, whoſe
death was ſore bewailed of all men, for he was a
prince that loued peace and good order, & that fea-
red God. He left behind him foure ſonnes, Owen,
Run, Roderike, and Edwyn, betwixt whom, and the
ſonnes of Edwal, there was great warres,
for the chiefe rule of Wales, as ſhall
appeare in the hiſtorie fol-
lowing.

Ievaf and Iago the ſonnes of *Edwal Voel.*

After the death of Howel Dha, his ſonnes did diuide Southwales and Powys betwixt them: and Ievaf and Iago the ſecond and third ſonnes of Edwal Voel ruled Northwales, (bicauſe their elder brother Meyric was not a man worthie to rule) who comming of the elder houſe, would haue had the chiefe rule of all Wales, which the ſonnes of Howel Dha denied them. And therevpon Iago or Iames and Ievaf entred Southwales with a great power, againſt whome came Owen the ſonne of Howel and his brethren, and fought together at the hils of Carno, where Iago and Ievaf had the victorie: and the yeare folowing, the ſame brethren did twiſe enter into Southwales, and ſpoiled Dyuet, and ſlue Dwnwalhon the Lord thereof. And within a while after, died Roderike one of the ſonnes of Howel Dha.

952 In the yeare 952. the ſonnes of Howel gathered their ſtrength together againſt Ievaf and Iago, and entered their land to the riuer of Conwy, where they fought a cruell battell at a place called Gwrguſtu, or Lhanrwſt, as ſome thinke, where a great number were ſlaine vpon either ſide, as Anarawd the ſonne of Gwyriad, or Vriet the ſonne of Roderike the Great, and Edwyn the ſonne of Howel Dha: in the which battell were ouerthrowne the ſonnes of Howel, whome Ievaf and Iago purſued to Caerdigan, and deſtroied their countrie with fire and ſword. About this time Yarthyr the ſonne of Mervyn was drowned: and the yeare following, Congelach King of Ireland was ſlaine. But to returne to Edred King of England. As ſoone as he was returned to his owne land, Aulaf with a great armie landed in Northumberland, and was receiued of the people with much gladnes; but anon after, like fickle and vnconſtant men, they baniſhed him the land againe, and tooke to their king one Hircius the ſonne of Haroald, whome likewiſe after three yeares they expelled, and willinglie ſubmitted themſelues to Edred, who after he had ruled

the whole land eight yeares, died, and was buried at Wincheſter. After him reigned Edwyn ſonne of Edmund, in whoſe time chanced nothing worthie to be put in writing, but that he married another mans wife, hir huſband being aliue. This man, after he had gouerned the realme foure yeares, died, leauing his kingdome to his brother Edgar, who was crowned king of England in his ſtead. In the yeare 958. was a woonderfull hot 958 ſummer, when Gwgan the ſonne of Gwyriad the ſonne of Roderike died. After the which heate, there followed a great plague in March following. In thoſe daies Iago and Ievaf by force and ſtrength ruled all Wales as they thought good: and yet for all their power, Abloic king of Ireland landed in Môn, and hauing burnt Holyhed, ſpoiled the countrie of Lhyyn. In the yeare 961. the 961 ſonnes of Edwyn the ſon of Colhoyn were ſlaine, after they had deſtroied all the countrie to Towyn. About this time, Meyric the ſonne of Cadvan, Rytherch Biſhop of S. Dauids, and Cadwalhon ap Owen departed out of this tranſitorie world. Not long after, the countrie of Northwales was ſore ſpoiled by the armie of Edgar king of England.

* The cauſe of this warre was the non paiment of the tribute *Io.Caſt.* that the King of Aberffraw, by the lawes of Howel Dha was to paie to the king of London. In the end, there *Hol.pag.232.* was a peace concluded: for king Edgar vnderſtanding what hurt the countries of England and Wales receiued dailie, by reaſon of the great multitude of Wolues that then abounded (eſpeciallie in Wales) which deſtroied much ſheepe and otherwiſe did great harme, releaſed the tribute in monie appointed by the ſaid lawes of Howel Dha, and bound the prince of Northwales to paie him yearelie certaine Wolues for his tribute, and ſo to be releaſed of that

Wolues deſtroid by the prince of Wales. other tribute in monie, which the ſaid prince performed, vn-
till he had left neuer a Woolfe in Wales or England.

In the yeare 966. Roderike the ſonne of Edwal
966 Voel was ſlaine by the Iriſhmen, by whome Aber-
fraw was deſtroied. The next yeare, there fell a
great debate betwixt the two ſonnes of Edwal,
Iago, and Ievaf, which had ruled iointlie together
from the death of Howel Dha, to that time: and
ſhortlie after Iago, hauing taken his brother Ievaf
by force, verie cruellie kept him in priſon a long
time: about the which time, Eneon the ſonne of
Owen prince of Southwales wan and ſeazed to
969 himſelfe the land of Gwyr. And in the yeare 969.
Mactus the ſonne of Haroald with an armie of
Danes did enter the Ile of Angleſey, and ſpoiled
Penmon. Theſe Danes were ſuffered by Edgar to
inhabite quietlie through all England, till they
were as ſtrong as the Engliſhmen, and then they
fell to ſuch riotouſnes and drinking, that much
miſchiefe inſued thereof: wherevpon Edgar made
A law againſt immoderate drinking. a law, that euerie man ſhould drinke by meaſure,
and cauſed a certaine marke to be ſet in euerie
pot how deepe they ſhould drinke, and ſo by theſe
meanes he ſomewhat ſtaied that immoderate in-
gurgitation. Not long after that, Godfryd the
ſonne of Haroald did ſubdue to himſelfe the whole
Ile of Angleſey, which he inioied not long. King
Edgar likewiſe in the yeare 972. did ſend a great
972 nauie to Caerlheon vpon Vſc, which ſhortlie tur-
ned backe, without dooing anie notable act. The
Ran.Ceſt. Fabian. next yeare following, Howel the ſonne of Ievaf
raiſed a great power againſt his vncle Iago, for
the deliuerance of his father out of priſon, and o-
uercame his vncle in fight, whome he chaſed out

of the land, and tooke his eldeſt vncle Meyric the ſonne of Edwal, and put out both his eies, and kept him in priſon, where he died ſhortlie after, leauing behind him two ſonnes, Edwal and Ionaval, of the which Edwal came afterward the moſt worthie princes of Wales. Howel notwithſtanding he had ſet his father at libertie, yet tooke vpon himſelfe the whole rule of the land for his life time. He had three brethren, all men of great eſtimation, Meyric, Ievaf, and Cadwalhon, whoſe liues ſhall inſue heereafter.

Howel the ſonne of *Ievaf.*

After that Howel the ſonne of Ievaf had expelled his vncle from the land, he tooke the rule of it himſelfe. And at that time Dwnwalhon prince of Stradclwyd tooke his iournie to Rome. Then died Edwalhon the ſonne of Owen. Likewiſe Edgar king of England paſſed out of this tranſitorie world, after that he had builded manie monaſteries. After him, Edward his ſonne was king, who when he had reigned foure yeares, was traiterouſlie ſlaine through the malice of his ſtepmother, that hir ſonne Edred or Edelred might enioie the kingdome; who after his

brothers death, was crowned king of the land.
The yeare 976. Eneon the ſonne of Owen king of 976
Southwales deſtroied the land of Gwyr the ſecond
time. The yeare inſuing, Howel the ſonne of Ievaf
with a great armie both of Welſhmen and Engliſhmen,
made war againſt ſuch as ſuccoured and
defended his vncle Iago, and ſpoiled the countries
of Lhyyn and Kelynnoc Vawr, whereby ſhortlie after
Iago was taken by Howels men, who enioied
his part of the land peaceablie. About the yeare
979. Edwal Vachan the ſonne of Edwal Voel was 979
ſlaine by his nephew Howel. At this time, Cuſtenyn
Dhu, that is, Conſtantine the blacke, ſonne to
Iago (which then was priſoner) hired Godfryd the
ſon of Haroald with his Danes, againſt his couſen,
& they both together deſtroied Angleſey & Lhyyn:
wherevpon, Howel gathered his armie together,
& ſetting vpon them at a place called Gwayth Hirbarth,
ouerthrew them, where Conſtantine was
ſlaine. About this time, the Danes landed with
vij. ſhips at Southhampton, and ſpoiled the towne.

✱ They ouerranne alſo and ſpoiled the whole countrie of Deuon and Cornewale, burned the towne of Bodman, and the cathedrall church of S. Petrokes, with the Biſhops houſe. Wherevpon the Biſhops ſea was remoued from thence to S. Germans, where the ſame continued, vntill the remouing and vniting thereof vnto Crediton. Sim. Dunel. Hol. pa. 238. Io. Vowel in Catal. epiſt. Exon.

About this time died S. Dunſtane, who propheſied
of much miſchiefe and great deſtruction of the
land by the Danes. The yeare 981, Godfryd the 981
ſonne of Haroald did gather a great armie, and
landed in Weſtwales, where ſpoiling all the land
of Dyuet, with the church of S. Dauids, he fought
the battell of Lhanwanoc. Likewiſe in the yeare

next enſuing, Duke Alfred with a great power of Engliſhmen ſpoiled and deſtroied Brechnock, and a great part of the lands of Owen prince of Southwales, againſt whome, Eneon the ſonne of the ſaid Owen, and Howel king of Northwales did raiſe all their power, and ouerthrew them in battell, where the greateſt part of Alfreds armie was ſlaine, and the reſt put to flight. The yeare following, the Gentlemen of Gwentsland rebelled againſt their prince, and cruellie ſlue Eneon the ſon of Owen, which came thither to appeaſe them. This Eneon was a worthie and noble Gentleman, who did manie notable actes in his fathers time, and left behind him two ſonnes, Edwyn and Theodor or Tewdor, Mawr, of whome came afterward the kings or princes of Southwales. In the 984 yeare 984. Howel the ſonne of Ievaf king of Wales entred England with an armie, where he was fought withall, and ſlaine valiantlie fighting. This Howel had no ſonne, but his brethren reigned in his place.

Cadwalhon ap Ievaf.

Cadwalhon the ſonne of *Ievaf.*

AFTER the death of Howel, his brother Cadwalhon, the ſecond ſonne of Ievaf tooke in hand the gouernance of Northwales, and firſt made war with Ionaval his coſen the ſonne of Meyric, and right heire to the land, and ſlue him, but Edwal the yongeſt brother eſcaped awaie priuilie. The yeare following, Meredyth the ſonne of Owen king or prince of Southwales, with all his power entred into Northwales, and in fight ſlue Cadwalhon the ſonne of Ievaf, and Meyric his brother, and conquered the land to himſelfe. Wherein a man may ſee how God puniſhed the wrong, which Iago and Ievaf the ſonnes of Edwal Voel did to their eldeſt brother Meyric, who was firſt diſherited, and afterward his eies put out, and one of his ſonnes ſlaine. For firſt Ievaf was impriſoned by Iago, then Iago with his ſonne Conſtantine, by Howel the ſonne of Ievaf: and afterward the ſaid Howel, with his bretherne Cadwalhon and Meyric, were ſlaine and ſpoiled of all their lands.

Meredyth ap Owen.

Meredyth the ſonne of
Owen ap Howel Dha.

This Meredyth ap Owen, hauing ſlain Cadwalhon, obtained the rule and gouernment of Northwales. In the yeare 986, Godfryd the ſonne of Haroald, the third time entered the Ile of Angleſey, where hauing taken Lhywarch the ſonne of Owen, with 2000. priſoners beſides, he cruellie put out his eies. Wherevpon Meredyth the prince, with the reſt ſcaped and fled to Caerdigan. And the ſame yeare there was a great morren of cattell through all Wales. Then the Danes againe entered England with diuerſe armies, and at Weſport and Witeſt ouerthrew the Lords of England, Godan and Britchwould: ſo that the king was compelled to 986

Dane gelt. Hol.pag.239 hire the Danes with the paiment of 10000. pound to liue quietlie in the land: and yet within a while after, the king himſelf brake the peace, and prepared a great nauie to meete the Danes by ſea, where he was ouercome, & loſt all the ſhips, which were taken with Alfricke Earle of Mercia the captaine of the ſame. After this the Danes ſpoiled Yorke, with Lyndſey, & went to Northumberland, where they were put to flight by Godwyn & Fridgiſt. About the ſame time Aulaffe & Swayn, ſailing vp the Thames, with 94. ſailes, beſeeged London, which was valiantlie defended. Wherefore the H.Hunt. Danes left their ſhips, and entered the land, and cruellie with fire and ſword deſtroied all Kent, Suſſex, Surreie, and Hampſhire. Whervpon king Edelred ſent to them for peace, which he obteined with great ſummes of monie and victuall; ſo that they laie peaceablie at Hampton that winter. Then Aulaffe vpon compoſition came to Edelred, who receiued him worthilie, and did ſo entertaine him, that he promiſed to depart the land, and neuer to returne, which promiſe he faithfullie kept.

987 The yeare 987. died Ievâf the ſonne of Edwal, which had liued manie yeares a priuate life. The ſame yeare alſo died Owen the ſon of Howel Dha, Prince of Southwales. This Owen had three ſons, Eneon which died in his fathers time, Lhywarch which loſt both his eies, and Meredyth which (as before is declared) had wonne Northwales, and after his fathers death tooke alſo to his poſſeſſion all Southwales, hauing no reſpect to his brother Eneon his ſonnes Edwyn and Theodor or Tewdor. About the ſame time the Danes ſailed from Hampton alongſt the coaſt, ſpoiling Deuonſhire & Cornewale, and ſo at the laſt landed in Southwales, and

deſtroied S. Dauids, Lhanbadarn, Lhanryſtyd, and Lhandydoch, (which were all places of religion) and did ſo much hurt in the countrie beſides, that to be rid of them, Meredyth was faine to agrée with them, & to giue them a penie for euerie man within his land, which was called The tribute of the blacke armie.

At this time Elwmaen the ſon of Abloic king of Ireland was ſlain, & a great number of people died for hunger. The yeare *989*, Owen the ſon of Dyfnwal was ſlaine. *989* Within a yeare after Meredyth king of Wales deſtroied the towne of Radnor, at what time his nephew Edwyn the ſonne of Eneon, hauing to his aid duke Adelf, and a great armie of Engliſhmen and Danes, ſpoiled all the land of Meredyth in Southwales, as Caerdigan, Dyuet, Gwyr, Kydweli, and S. Dauids: where Edwyn tooke pledges of the chiefe men of thoſe countries. In the meane time; this Meredyth with his people did ſpoile Glamorgan, ſo that no place was frée from ſword and fire: but at the laſt Meredyth and Edwyn fell at an agréement, & were made fréends. Soone after Cadwalhon the onelie ſonne of Meredyth died. Meredyth being thus occupied, had ſo much to do in Southwales, that Northwales laie open for the enimie: which thing when the Danes perceiued, they arriued in Angleſey, and deſtroied the whole Ile. Wherevpon the inhabitants of that countrie receiued Edwal the ſonne of Meyric the right heire of *Matth.Weſt. pag. 383. Io.Caſtor.* Northwales, for their prince, in the yeare *992*. *992* After theſe great troubles, there followed within a yeare after ſuch famine & ſcarſitie in Southwales, that manie periſhed for want of food.

Edwal ap Meyric the ſonne *of Meredyth.*

This Edwal being in poſſeſſion of the principalitie of Northwales, ſtudied to keepe and defend his people from iniuries and wrongs. But Meredyth gathered togither all his power, intending to recouer againe Northwales; with whome Edwal met at Lhangwm, and ouerthrew him in plaine battell, where Theodor or Tewdor Mawr, Meredyth his nephew was ſlaine; who left behind him two ſonnes Rees & Rytherch, & a daughter called Elen. A litle after this Swayn the ſonne of Haroald deſtroied the Ile of Man: and Math.Weſt.

entring to Northwales ſlew Edwal the prince thereof, who left behind him a ſonne called Iago.

998 In the yeare of Chriſt 998. the Danes came againe to S.Dauids, deſtroieng all before them, and there they ſlew Morgeney or rather Vrgeney Biſhop of that ſea. The ſame yeare alſo died Meredyth the ſonne of Owen king or prince of Wales, leauing behind him one onlie daughter called Angharad, which was maried to Lhewelyn ap Sitſylht, and after his death to Conuyn Hirdref, or as other do thinke, to Conuyn ap Gweryſtan, who had children by either of them, which was the cauſe of much warre & miſchief in Wales, as ſhall appeare hereafter.

Aedan ap Blegored.

Aedan the ſonne of *Blegored.*

The death of both theſe princes (for ſo much as Meredyth had no iſſue male, & Edwal left behind him a child within yeares, not able to take the charge of a common wealth) did cauſe much trouble to enſue: for in Northwales diuerſe did aſpire to the gouernment, and ſought the rule of the land, as Conan the ſonne of Howel, and Aedan the ſonne of Blegored, who tried the matter in open field, where
1003 Conan was ſlaine, the yeare 1003.

✽ I do not know, neither could I euer find, what colour or pretenſe of title, this Aedan ap Blegored had to the principalitie of Northwales, nor yet of whom he deſcended, or who came of him: whereas all the other princes are notoriouſlie knowen, of what families they deſcended, and who came of them. Neither yet doo I read of anie Blegored, whoſe ſonne he might be, except it be that doctor of Law, of whom mention is made in the lawes of Howel Dha, whoſe eſtate was too meane to challenge the principalitie. He is reported to haue gouerned about xij. yeares. Of his acts by him atchieued, there is verie litle written, ſauing of thoſe two battels, the one wherin he ouercame Conan ap Howel, and the other wherin he was ouercome himſelfe, and ſlaine with his foure ſonnes, by Lhewelyn ap Sitſylht.

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In the yeare 1004. Gulfath and Vbiad Iriſh Lords, were taken by the Scots, and their eies put out, which Scots did alſo deſtroie the countrie and towne of Deuelyn. Likewiſe the Danes, which had deſtroied againe Weſtwales, went to England, and there ſpoiled and burned the land all before them, eſpeciallie Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, and ſo through Hampſhire and Suſſex, they came towards the riuer of Thames, without anie let or ſtaie, and ſo ſailed alongſt the riuer, to the place where the riuer Mydwey entreth to the Thames, alongſt which water, they came to Rocheſter, where they ouerthrew the Kentiſhmen that bade them battell. Edelred king of England was at this time in Cumberland the chiefe denne of the Danes, which land he brought to his ſubiection: but in the meane while, another armie of Danes fought againe with the men of Somerſetſhire, and got the victorie, and ruled the countrie at their pleaſure. Then Edelred hearing of the great worthines of Richard Duke of Normandie, ſent to him for his daughter Emma in mariage, thinking thereby to haue ſuccour: but God intending to puniſh the great ſinnes and enormities of the Saxons, did moue the king thereto, that like as they being in-

Matt. Weſt.

ſtruments of Gods wrath, vnder the colour of friends and hired ſoldiours, had traiterouſlie and cruellie ſlaine the Brytaines, and driuen them out of their land, ſo ſhould the Normanes by colour of this affinitie, firſt enter the land as friends, and bring ſuccour againſt the Danes, and afterward come as foes, and be the vtter deſtruction of the Saxons and Angles: which was then foreſeene and told the king by an Anachoret, who inſpired with the ſpirit of God, ſawe the plagues which he had certainelie appointed to fall vpon the Saxons. But the king puffed vp with pride, and hope of his affinitie, did priuilie write to all the engliſh rulers through the realme, to kill the Danes in one night, which then liued peaceablie, which murther was cruellie executed vpon S. Brices daie at night. But yet the Danes would not giue ouer ſo with loſſe. Therefore the yeare following, there came an armie of them to Deuonſhire, and ouerran the land with fire and ſword, ſparing nothing that had life, that they might reuenge the murther of their couſens. They raſed the citie of Exceſter, and ſlue Hugh the Normane, whome the Queene had appointed gouernour there. Then Almarus Earle of Deuon gathered a great armie of Hampſhire, Wilſhire, and all the countrie about, and met the Danes: but he and his were put to flight, and the Danes purſued them to Wilton and deſtroied it and Salisburie, and returned to their ſhips with rich ſpoiles and great triumphes.

The Danes murthered. *Matt. Weſt. pag. 391.*

Matt. Weſt. pag. 393. H. Hunt. Sim. Dunel.

Io. Caſt. Si. Dunelm. Hol. pag. 243. Io. Vowel.

✠ Some are of another opinion, which affirme, that the ſaid Hugh the Norman entiſed and procured the Danes to come and beſeege the citie of Exceſter, which they did burne, and vſed the people with great crueltie, vntill in the end the ſaid Almarus Earle of Deuon, and the Gentlemen of the countrie ſubmitted themſelues, and ſo obteined peace.

And the yeare folowing, being 1004. Swayne a mightie prince of Denmarke, to whom God predeſtinated the crowne of England, came with a great number of ſailes, and laid ſiege to Norwich, and ſpoiled it, with whom Wolſkettel duke of the land made peace: yet the Danes, after they had reſted a while, went to Thetford, which they alſo ſpoiled, and returned to their ſhips with their praie, and ouerthrewe duke Wolſkettel (who had gathered and prepared an armie to fight with them) and ſo ſailed to their countrie, and two yeares after returned againe with their companions, fire, ſword and ſpoile, and landed at Sandwich and burned it, and made England quake as a reed in the wind, and thence ſailed to Wight, where they wintered till Chriſtmas, and then entred Hampſhire, and paſſed in diuerſe bands alongſt the land to Reding, Wallingford and Colſey, deuouring ſuch victuales as they found in the houſes, paieng therefore with ſword and fire at their departing. And at their returne they met neere Eſſington, the armie of the Weſtſaxons, which did nothing but trouble them with killing, & laded them with ſpoile, and ſo paſſed the gates of Wincheſter, with much triumph to Wight; and all this while was king Edelred at his manour in Shropſhire full of cares and troubles. And then the nobilitie of England bought peace of the Danes for 30000. pound. In the which time of peace Edelred tooke an order, that of euerie 300. hides of land through the realme, there ſhould be a ſhip made and furniſhed, and of euery 8. hides, a corſelet and a helmet. An hide containeth as much

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Hol.pag.243.

Hol.pag.244.

Io.Caſt.

H.Hunt.

much ground as a plough maie eare by the yeare. Beſides theſe the king had a nauie from Normandie, which being all togither at Sandwich, was one of the greateſt that euer was ſæne in Brytaine. *Io.Caſt. Matt.Weſt.* But it hapned ſo, that where the king had baniſhed one Wilnot a noble man of Suſſex, he fell a rouing 1008 vpon the ſea, and troubled all paſſages and victualers. Then Brightrych brother to the traitor Edric Erle of Mercia, promiſed the king to bring before him Wilnot either aliue or dead, but it happened otherwiſe: for there fell ſuch a tempeſt, that he was driuen of force to the ſhore, where manie of his ſhips were loſt, and the reaſt Wilnot and his companie did ſet on fire, and burned them. Then Brightrych, being abaſhed of this infortunate beginning, returned againe alongſt the Thames to London.

Shortlie after there landed a nauie of Danes at *Io.Caſtor.* Sandwich, and ſo paſſed by the land to Canturburie, minding to deſtroie the citie: but the citizens bought peace for 30000. pound. And the Danes paſſed firſt through Kent, Suſſex, Hampſhire, and Barkſhire, where king Edelred with all the power of England met them: notwithſtanding being perſuaded by the traitor Edric, he would not fight with them, ſo that they returning backe by London, (which citie defended it ſelfe manfullie) went to their ſhips. But in the yeare folowing they landed againe at Ipſwich vpon the Aſcenſion daie, & there ouercame and put to flight Duke Wolſketel who fought with them. Then paſſing from thence to Cambridge, they met the kings ſiſters ſonne with his armie, whom they ſlew, and with him Duke Oſwyn, with Edwyn & Wolfrike Earles,

and after tooke their waie by Eſſex towards 1010
Thames, leauing no part of crueltie vnpractiſed
by the waie. And alongſt the riuer-ſide they went
to Oxford, which they had burned the yeere before, Hol.pag.245.
and ſo to the three caſtels vpon Ouze, Buckingham, Io.Caſt.
Bedford and Huntingdon, and deſtroied Godman-
cheſter, which was then a faire towne, and burned
Northampton, and at Chriſtmas returned to their
ſhips. The next yeare folowing, when they had
ſpoiled all the land from Trent ſouthward, they
laid ſiege to the citie of Canterburie, and wan it by
treaſon of one Almarike (whom Alfege the Archbi- 1011
ſhop had deliuered from death) and left nothing Io.Caſt.
behind them, but bloud and aſhes, carieng the Hol.pag.246.
Archbiſhop with other to their ſhips, whom they Matt. Park.
cruellie ſlew afterward. Within a while after, page.68.
Swayne king of Denmarke came alongſt Humber to
Gainesbourgh: to whom Vitred Duke of Northum-
berland with all his people and all Lynſey with the
countries North of Watlingſtreete became ſub-
iects, and gaue him hoſtages. Wherupon Swayne
finding his enterpriſes fortunate and luckie, com-
mitted his nauie to Cnute his ſonne, and went him
ſelfe to Oxford and Wincheſter, which cities with
all the countries about acknowledged him for
their king. Then he came to London, where king
Edelred was, but the citizens defended the citie
ſo manfullie and valiantlie, that Swayne returned
to Walingford, and ſo to Bath, and receiued homage
of all Weſtſaxon, and afterward comming to Lon-
don, receiued the citie to mercie, and was called
king throughout the land. Then Edelred percei- Hol.pag.249.
uing all things to fall againſt him, fled to Norman- Io.Caſtor.
die, to his wife and his two ſonnes, Edward and Al-
fred,

fred, whom he had ſent thither before. And Swayne, as ſoone as he had brought the whole land to his obeiſance, died ſuddenlie, after whoſe death, the Danes choſe Cnute his ſonne for their king; but the Engliſhmen ſent for Edelred home againe, who comming with a great armie, deſtroied Lynſey, bicauſe that prouince was become ſubiect to Cnute. Which thing when Cnute vnderſtood being at Ipſwich, he cut off the hands and noſes of all the pledges that he had, and returned to Denmarke. About this time, Brian king of Ireland, and Murcath his ſonne, and other kings of that land to him ſubiect, did gather a great power againſt Sutric the ſonne of Abloic king of Dyuelyn, and Mailmorda king of Lagenes, which Sutric hired a number of ſtrangers, all armed men, and rouers vpon the ſeas, to his ſuccour, and gaue Brian battell, where the ſaid Brian and his ſonne were ſlaine, and on the other ſide Mailmorda and Broderike captaine of the ſtrangers. In the yeare 1013. Cnute came againe from Denmarke, and landed in Weſtſex, and ſpoiled all the countrie. Th[illegible] Edric with Edmund king Edelreds baſtard ſonne, gathered an armie, but yet they durſt not giue him battell. Then went Edmund to Vitred duke of Northumberland, & together they ſpoiled Staffordſhire, Leyceſterſhire, and Shropſhire. Cnute likewiſe, vpon the other ſide, came downe through Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and ſo by Stafford paſſed toward Yorke, to whome Vitred came and yeelded himſelfe, yet he loſt his life, whoſe poſſeſſions Cnute gaue to one Egricke, and made him duke in his ſtead, whereupon Edmund went to his father which laie ſicke at London. Then Cnute returned

Sim. Dunel.

Hol. pag. 248.

1013

Io. Caſt.

turned to his ſhips, and ſailed to Thames mouth,
and vp the riuer towards London: but before he
came thither, Edelred was departed, after he had
reigned with much trouble & miſerie 37. yeares.
After whoſe death, the Engliſhmen choſe his baſe
ſonne Edmund, ſurnamed Ironſide for ſtrength and
tolerance in war, to be their king. This Edmund
went to Weſtſex, and brought all that countrie to
his ſubiection. Then the Danes laid ſiege to Lon- 1
don, & made a great trench about it, that no man
could eſcape out, and gaue Edmund battell (who
came to raiſe the ſiege) at Proman by Gillingham,
where Edmund had the vpper hand. The ſecond 2
battell they fought at Caerſtane, in the which E-
dric, Almar and Algar vſed themſelues traitorouſly
againſt Edmund, where after long fight, the night
departed both the armies. The third battell was
at London, where Edmund purſued the Danes to 3
their ſhips, and entered the citie triumphantlie:
& two daies after they fought the fourth battell at 4
Brenford, from whence Edmund bare the honor a-
waie, and went to gather a new armie, whiles
Cnute did beſiege London by water and land, but it
was manfullie defended. Then Edmund with his
armie paſſed the Thames at Brenford, and en-
tred into Kent, and fought the fift battell, where
the Danes fled as ſheepe before him, but he ſtaied 5
the purſute by the wicked read of the traitor E-
dric, whome he had receiued to mercie and made
ſteward of the land, the which battell was fought
at Eſſedowne in Eſſex with all the whole power of
the Danes and Engliſhmen, where Edmund ſhewed
his prowes, and forſaking his place, which was
betwixt the Dragon & the Standard, he entred

Io.Caſtor: Math.Weſt. pag. 498.

Math.Weſt. pag.399.

the armie of his enimies, and brake the thickeſt rankes of them, and compelled the prowdeſt of them to turne their backes. Which when Edric ſaw, fearing the ouerthrow of the Danes, cried alowd Fledd Engle, Fledd Engle, Dead is Edmund: & therevpon fled with his people, whome all the armie folowed to the great murther of Engliſhmen, and there were ſlaine Edmund, Alfric, Godwyn, and Vlſkettel, all Dukes, & all the cheualrie of England. After which victorie, Cnute entred London, & was crowned king of the land. And Edmund gathered his armie togither, and they met in Gloceſterſhire, but either armie fearing other, were loth to fight, but moued the kings to make an end of this cruell bloudſhed by combat, wherevnto either prince agreed, and the place being appointed, fought togither manfullie, and either of them were found ſo valiant and worthie men, as few the like. But Cnute fearing the incomparable ſtrength of Edmund mooued him to accord, wherevnto he agreed. Therevpon peace was concluded with much ioie, that Edmund ſhould reigne in Weſtſex, and Cnute in Mercia: and ſo they departed, Cnute to London, and Edmund to Oxford, where he was traitorouſly murthered by a ſonne of Edric with a ſharp knife, as he was at the priuie. Edric being quicklie certified of the deed, came to Cnute (with much ioie) and greeted him as onelie king of England, declaring how Edmund was ſlaine at Oxford. To whom Cnute replied, that for his good ſeruice he would reward him as his deſerts required, and ſet him aboue all the nobles of England. Therevpon forthwith he cauſed his head to be cut off, and to be ſet vpon a pole, on the higheſt towre in London,

Hol.pag.255. Matth.Weſt. page.399.

Hol.pag.256. Matt.Weſt. page.400. Io.Caſtor.

Sim.Dunel. Fabian. Matth.Weſt. pag.401.

Matt.Weſt. page.402.

1015

don, and then he cauſed execution to be done vpon all the other, that were conſenting to the murther. In the yeare 1015. Lhewelyn the ſon of Sitſylht did raiſe a great power againſt Aedan, who by force had taken vpon him the rule of Northwales, and ſlue him with his foure ſonnes in battell, and (hauing no reſpect to Iago or Iames the ſonne of Edwal the right heire) tooke vpon him the name and authoritie of king of Wales. This Lhewelyn was deſcended from the kings of Wales by his mother ſide, whoſe name was Trawſt, daughter to Eliſe ſecond ſonne to Anarawd, which was the eldeſt ſonne of Roderike the great: who alſo had to wife Angharat, the onlie daughter of Meredyth prince of Southwales, and ſo by theſe meanes he claimed and enioied the right of either countrie, as hereafter ſhalbe declared.

Lhewelyn the ſonne of Sitſylht: and *Angharat the daughter of* Meredyth.

AFTER that Lhewelyn ſon of Sitſylht had taken into his hands the gouernance of Wales, all things did proſper in the land: for the earth brought forth double to the time before paſſed, the people proſpered in all their affaires, and multiplied woonderfullie, the cattell increaſed in great number, ſo that there was neither begger nor poore man from the South to the North ſea, but euerie man had plentie, euerie houſe a dweller, and euerie towne inhabitants. Now in this time Cnute married Emme ſometimes wife to Edelred, and mother to Alfred and Edward, and ſent Edmund and Edward the ſonnes of Edmund Ironſide to Hunga-

Ran. Ceſt. lib.6.cap.18.

1019

Ran.Ceſt.ibi.

Hungarie to be ſlaine, howbeit, the king of Hungarie cheriſhed them as his owne children. King Cnute alſo ſeazed vpon the land a great ſubſidie of 72000. pounds, beſides 11000.li. which the citizens of London paid. In the yeare 1019, Meyric the ſonne of Arthpoel did raiſe a great armie againſt Lhewelyn king or prince of Wales, which met with him in the field, and manfullie ſlue him, and diſcomfited his people. Alſo this yeare Cnute with a great nauie ſailed to Denmarke, and made war againſt the Vandales, which had a great armie in the field, whome Cnute ouerthrew by the prowes of Earle Godwyn, and the Engliſhmen, wherefore he loued them the better euer after.

1020

In the yeare 1020, a certaine Scot of lowe birth came to Southwales, and named himſelfe Run the ſonne of Meredyth their late king, whome the nobilitie, which loued not Lhewelyn, exalted to the regall throne, and tooke him for their king, which thing when Lhewelyn heard, he gathered his power in Northwales, and came towards Run, who had gotten all the ſtrength of Southwales together at Abergwili, where with great pride he abode the comming of Lhewelyn. But when both armies were readie to ioine, Run full of brags and crakes incouraged his people to fight, promiſing them the victorie: yet he himſelfe (following the prouerbe, which biddeth a man to ſet on his dog, and not to run after him) ſet on his people to fight it to the vttermoſt, and withdrew himſelfe priuilie out of the waie: wheras vpon the contrarie part Lhewelyn, like a bold and couragious prince, came before his people, calling for the vile Scot Run, that durſt ſo bœlie a princes bloud, and ſo both the armies ioined together with much malice and hatred, for the one partie were not ſo couragious to defend the quarell of ſo worthie a prince of their owne bloud, as the other were obſtinate in the cauſe of a ſtranger: in the end, after great ſlaughter vpon either part, the Northwales men remembring their old victories, and incouraged by the prowes of their prince, put their enimies to flight, and purſued Run ſo narrowlie, that all his Scottiſh ſhifts could not ſaue his life, and ſo returned home with great ſpoile and prey. Then Lhewelyn ruled all the land quietlie, but the yeare following he was ſlaine by Howel and Meredyth the ſonnes of Edwyn, leauing behind him a ſonne named Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn.

Iago ap Edwal.

Iago the ſonne of Edwal ap *Meyric ap Edwal Voel.*

After the death of Lhewelyn, Iago or Iames the ſonne of Edwal tooke vppon him the rule of Northwales as right heire thereof. And Rytherch the ſonne of Ieſtyn, gouerned Southwales by ſtrong hand. Cnute king of England about this time made a viage to Denmarke and Swethen, againſt Vlf and Alaf, who had ſtirred the Findlanders againſt him, with whom he had a cruell fight, and loſt a great number of his armie, aſwell Engliſhmen as Danes, and after his returne to England, he made his iournie to Rome with much pompe and glorie, not becauſe he thought by that iournie to be clenſed from his ſinnes, but that his ambi-

Ran.Ceſt. lib.6.

Io.Caſt.

tious mind might haue the praiſe and fame of the world, for his rich gifts and princely behauior, and what holines he learned there, it appeared at his returne. For forthwith he entred Scotland with a great armie, againſt Malcolme the prince thereof, who deſired peace, and became his ſubiect, with two other kings of the Orkneys, & Ewiſt, Molbeath and Iermare.

1031 About the yeare 1031. the Iriſh-ſcots entred Southwales, by the meanes of Howel and Meredyth, the ſonnes of Edwyn ap Eneon ap Owen ap Howel Dha, who hired them againſt Rytherch ap Ieſtyn, whom they diſcomfited and ſlew, & by that means attained vnto the gouernement of Southwales, which they two ruled iointly, but yet with ſmall quietneſſe, for the ſonnes of Rytherch gathered a number of ſuch as were their fathers friends to reuenge his death, with whom Howel and Meredyth met at Hyarthwy, & after long fight put them to flight. But in the yeare folowing, Meredyth was ſlaine by the ſons of Conan the ſonne of Sitſylht, brother to the worthie prince Lhewelyn to reuenge their fathers death, whome Meredyth and his brother had ſlaine. The yeare next enſuing, certaine Engliſhmen entred the land of Gwent, with whom, Rytherch ap Ieſtyn fought, and was by them ſlaine. Not long after died Cnute the moſt famous and mightieſt prince in the Weſt parts of the world, as he that had vnder his dominion the great countrie of Swethen, from Germanie to the Northpole, with Norway and Denmarke, and all the noble Ile of Brytaine. After whom Haroald Harfote his ſon begotten vpon Alwyn the daughter of Duke Alſelyn, was created king. For Hardie

H. Hunt. Io. Caſtor. Matth. Weſt. Ran. Ceſt. li. 6 Alb. Crantz.

Cnute his other ſonne by Emma was then in Denmarke. This Haroald in the firſt yeare of his reigne baniſhed Emma his ſtepmother out of the realme.

In the yeare 1037. Gruffyth the ſon of Lhewelyn ap Sitſylth ſometimes king of Wales, raiſed a great number of people againſt Iago then enioieng the principalitie or kingdome of Northwales, whome Iago likewiſe prouided for, as well as he could: but the more part and the better ſouldiours were of Gruffyths ſide, for the loue they bare to his father, which afterward well appeared: for after the armies once met, Iago was ſoone ouerthrowne and ſlaine. This Iago left behind him a ſonne called Conan, by his wife Auandred daughter to Gweir the ſonne of Pylh. 1037

Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn.

Gruffyth the ſonne of Lhewelyn ap *Sitſylht and Angharat.*

GRuffyth ap Lhewelyn, after hee had ſlaine Iago, gouerned Northwales worthily in all things, following his fathers ſteps, who ouercame both the Danes and the Engliſhmen diuerſe times, & defended his countrie and people manfullie all his reigne. In the firſt yeare of his gouernment he fought with the Engliſhmen and Danes at Crosford vpon Seauerne, and put them to flight, and from thence he lead his armie to Lhanpadarn vawr in Caerdiganſhire, and deſtroied it vtterlie, & from thence paſſed all Southwales throughout,

out, and receiued the people to his ſubiection. For Howel ap Edwyn their king fled before his face, and forſooke the land.

* This Howel procured Edwyn the brother of Leofrike Earle of Cheſter or Mercia, to come with an armie of Engliſhmen and Danes to his aide againſt prince Gruffyth, who met his enimies in the field, and ouercame them, and ſlue the ſaid Edwyn, but Howel eſcaped by flight. After the which victorie, Gruffyth made ſundrie inuaſions vpon the marches towards Hereford, and alwaies returned with great ſpoiles.

Hol.pag.272.

Matt.Weſt.

When Gruffyth had brought all Wales vnder his dominion, he returned to Northwales againe. The yeare inſuing, 1038. Hernun Archbiſhop of Meneuia or S. Dauids died, a man both learned and godlie. The yeare next following, Howel king of Southwales gathered a great power of his friends and ſtrangers, and entred the land, intending to recouer it againe. Wherefore Gruffyth like a worthie prince came with all ſpeed to ſuccour his people, and meeting with Howel at Pencadair, after he had incouraged his ſouldiours, gaue him battell, and ouerthrew him, and purſued him ſo narrowlie, that hee tooke Howels wife, whome hee had brought to the field to ſee the ouerthrow of Gruffyth (which chanced otherwiſe) whome Gruffyth liked ſo well, that he kept hir for his concubine.

1038

About this time, Haroald king of England died, and his brother Hardycnute reigned in his ſtead, a noble and a liberall prince, who (as it is reported) cauſed his tables to be couered and furniſhed four times euerie daie, for ſtrangers and all commers, and after he had reigned two yeares, he died at Lambeth in the floure of his age. After whoſe death,

H.Hunt.

Matt.Weſt.
Sim.Dunel.

death, the Engliſhmen ſent for Alfred the eldeſt ſon of Edelred from Normandy, but that meſſage pleaſed not Earle Godwyn, which was the mightieſt man in the land, becauſe he knew the yoong prince to be couragious and ſtout, and therefore one that would not ſuffer him to rule the land as he intended to doo. Therefore he perſuaded the people that Alfred, who had come well accompanied with Normanes, had promiſed them the whole rule of the land, and therevpon they tooke all the Normanes, and bound them, and afterward tithed them, putting euerie tenth man to death. And yet they thought there were too manie, wherefore they tithed them the ſecond time: and lead Alfred from Gilford (where this crueltie was committed) to Gillingham, and there put out his eies, and remoued him thence to Ely, where he was pitifullie murthered. Afterward they ſent for Edward the yonger ſonne, whome they receiued as king the yeare folowing, after that he had maried Godwynes daughter, who in the firſt yeere of his reigne baniſhed Earle Swayne, ſonne to the ſaid Earle Godwyn, who was receiued of the Earle of Flanders. In the yeare 1041, Howel came againe to
1041 Southwales, and remained there awhile: and ſhortlie after a number of ſtrangers landed in Weſtwales & ſpoiled the countrie, againſt whom Howel gathered a number of people, and fought with them, and droue them to their ſhips with much loſſe.

At this time Conan the ſonne of Iago (who had fled to Ireland to ſaue his life) with the power of Alfred king of Deuelyn, whoſe daughter Ranulph he had maried, entred Northwales, and by treaſon had taken

taken Gruffyth the king, and caried him towards the ſhips: but when it was knowen, the countrie vpon the ſudden folowed the Iriſhmen, and ouertaking them reſcued their prince, requiting their foes with much ſlaughter to their ſhips, who returned ſtreight with Conan to Ireland. The yeare folowing, Howel the ſonne of Owen Lord of Glamorgan died, being a man full of yeares. Then Howel ap Edwyn called to his ſuccour Danes and Engliſhmen, with all the power he could make in Southwales. Whereof Gruffyth being certified, gathered his power togither in Northwales, & came couragiouſlie to meete his enimies, (whom he had twiſe before diſcomfited) and ouercame them, and chaſed them, as farre as the ſpring of the riuer Towy, where after a long and dangerous battell Howel was ſlaine, and his armie diſcomfited, and ſo narrowlie purſued that few eſcaped aliue. After whoſe death Rytherch and Rees the ſonnes of Rytherch ap Ieſtyn aſpiring againe to the rule and gouernment of Southwales, which their father had once obtained, gathered a great armie, aſwell of ſtrangers as out of Gwentland, and Glamorgan, and met with Gruffyth king of Wales, who after his accuſtomed maner detracting no time, but couragiouſlie animating his men with the remembrance of their former fortune and diuerſe victories vnder his ſtandard, ioined battell with his enimies, whom he found diſpoſed to abide, & to win againe the honor which before they had loſt: wherfore when they met, the fight was cruell & bloudie, & continued till night, which eaſilie departed both armies being werie with fighting, and either fearing other, returned to their countries, to gather

Hol.pag.270.
Matt. Weſt.

more ſtrength. This yeare Ioſeph biſhop of Teilo or Landaf died at Rome. The land being thus quieted, Gruffyth ruled al Wales without any trouble: till about two yeares after, the Gentlemen of Yſtrad Towy did by treaſon kill 140. of the Prince his beſt ſoldiors, to reuenge whoſe death the king Gruffyth deſtroied all Dyuet and Yſtrad Towy. Heere is alſo to be noted, that ſuch ſnow fell this yeare, that it laie vpon the earth from the kalends of Ianuarie, to the 14. of March. About this time, Lothen and Hyrling landed at Sandwich with a great number of Danes, and after they had ſpoiled the towne, they returned to their ſhips, and ſailed to Flanders, and ſold their booties, and ſo ſailed to their countrie. At this time alſo Earle Swayne returned to England, and came to his fathers houſe at Peveneſe, and humblie beſought his father, and his brethren Haroald & Toſtie, to procure him the kings fauour. So Earle Beorned promiſed to intreate the king for him, and went with Swayne to his ſhips, where he was traitorouſlie murthered, and his bodie left vpon the ſhore, vntill his friends, being certified of the ſame, fetched him awaie, and buried him at Wincheſter, where his vncle king Cnute had beene buried before. Swayne hauing committed this wicked fact, ſailed againe to Flanders, and continued there, till his father made peace with the king, and brought him in fauour againe about a yeare after.

1050 In the yeare 1050. Conan the ſonne of Iago did gather an armie of his friends in Ireland, minding to recouer his inheritance againe, and as he ſailed towards Wales, there aroſe ſuch a tempeſt, that it ſcattered his nauie abroade, and drowned the moſt part of his ſhips, ſo that he was diſappointed of his purpoſe, & loſt his labour. Shortlie after, Robert Archbiſhop of Canturburie accuſed Earle Godwyn and his ſonnes Swayne and Haroald of treaſon, and the Queene of adulterie, who bicauſe they refuſed to appeare, being called before the king, were baniſhed the land, and the Queene put awaie from the king, whervpon, Godwyn with Swayne fled to Flanders, and Haroald to Ireland.

* Euſtace Earle of Bologne, the father of Godfrey, hauing married Goda king Edwards ſiſter, the widow of Walter de Maunt, came to England to his brother in lawe, and as he was returning home againe, one of his ſeruants kild a man at Canturburie (or at Douer as Matth. Weſtm. hath) whereof grew a great inconuenience and ſlaughter on both ſides: wherevpon Euſtace returning againe, made a greeuous complaint to king Edward vpon the Kentiſhmen, whoſe part Earle Godwyn tooke, bicauſe they were of his countie. But Euſtace by the ſuggeſtion of Robert Archbiſhop of Canturburie (who hated Godwyn and his ſonnes) ſo incenſed king Edward againſt him and the Kentiſhmen, that Godwyn and his ſonnes were ſent for, to anſwer the matter before the king at Gloceſter. Wherevpon Godwyn fearing the kings diſpleaſure (who could neuer brooke him ſithence the death of his brother Alfred) gathered an armie out of Kent and other countries where his ſonnes ruled, and ſo came towards Gloceſter, reporting abroade, that all this preparation was made to reſiſt Gruffyth prince of Wales, who (as they affirmed) was readie with an armie to inuade the marches. But king Edward being certified by the Welſhmen, that there was no ſuch things in hand, commanded Godwyn to ſend backe his armie, and to come himſelfe to anſwer, according to the order of law. Which when he refuſed to doo, the king by the aduiſe of Earle Leofrike appointed a Parliament and meeting at

Wil. Malmſ.
Hol.pag.270. and 271.
Matt.Weſt. page.419.
Matt.Park.

London, to take order in theſe matters, where the king came with a great armie out of Mercia and other weſterne countries. Then Godwyn remaining with his armie in Southwerke, and perceiuing how that diuers of his friends diſappointed him, and other dailie forſooke him, and went to the kings part, deſpairing to be able to withſtand the kings procéedings againſt him, conueied himſelfe awaie priuilie with his ſonnes, and fled out of the land. Wherevpon king Edward proclamed him and his ſonnes outlawes, confiſcated their goods, and gaue their lands to other of his nobilitie.

Then the king gaue to Adonan the earldome of Deuonſhire and Dorſetſhire, and to Algar ſonne of Earle Leofrick the earldome of Haroald. Neuertheleſſe Godwyn and Swayne got men and ſhips in Flanders, and ſailed to the ile of Wight, which they ſpoiled, and ſo they did Portland. At the ſame time Haroald cōming from Ireland, and waſting alongſt the ſhoare, ſpoiling the countrie as he went, at length met with his father & brother, who being together, burned Preueneſeny, Romney, Heath, Folkſton, Douer, and Sandwich, & entring the Thames deſtroied Cheppey, and burned the kings houſes at Mydltowne, and afterward ſailed vp towards London, where by the way they met with the king and ſo ſailed with him, & when they were readie to fight, an accord was made by meanes of Biſhop Stigand, in ſuch ſort that the king reſtored them their lands and goodes, tooke home the Quéene, and baniſhed the Archbiſhop with all the Frenchmen, which had put that ſuſpicion in the kings head.

❋ Mat.Weſtm. writeth, that about this time, to wit, An. 1053. Rees the brother of Gruffyth king of Wales was ſlaine in a place called Bulendune, whoſe head was preſented to king Edward, the daie before the Epiphanie, the king being then at Gloceſter.

Matt.Weſt. page.420.

A litle after that, Oſwald Earle of Northumberland, when he heard that his ſonne was ſlaine in Scotland, whither his father had ſent him to conquere it, aſked whether his deaths wound was in his breſt or in his backe; and they ſaid in his breſt: and he anſwered, I am right glad thereof, for I would not wiſh me nor my ſonne to die otherwiſe. Then king Edward entred Scotland, and ouercame the king in battell, & ſubdued the whole land to him ſelfe. The yeare folowing, Earle Godwyn died at the kings table, choked with a peece of bread, whoſe Earldome Haroald his ſonne had, and Algar Earle of Cheſter had the Earldome of Haroald.

✻ About this time Makbeth king of Scotland cauſed a noble man of his named Bancho, to be cruellie murthered, whereupon Fleance the ſonne of the ſaid Bancho eſcaping the hands of Makbeth, fled to Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn prince of Wales, where being ioifullie receiued and entertained courteouſlie, he grew into ſuch fauor with the ſaid Prince, that he thought nothing too good for him. But in proceſſe of time Fleance forgetting the curteſie to him ſhewed, fell in loue with the princes daughter, and gat hir with child. Which thing the prince tooke in ſo ill part, that he in a rage cauſed Fleance to be kild, holding his daughter in moſt vile eſtate of ſeruitude, for ſo ſuffering hir ſelfe to be defloured by a ſtranger. At length ſhe was deliuered of a ſonne, which was named Walter, who in few yeares proued a man of great courage and valiancie, in whome from his childhood appeared a certeine noblenes of mind, readie to attempt anie great enterpriſe. This VValter on a time fell out with one of his companions, who in that heat of contention ob-

Hector Boet. lib.12.cap.5.

Buchan. li.7. page.62.

Hol.pag.247.

iected vnto him, that he was but a baſtard begotten in vnlawfull bed. Which reproch ſo gréeued VValter, that he fell vpon the other, and ſlew him; wherevpon fearing the puniſhment of the law, he fled into Scotland, where he fell into the companie of thoſe Engliſhmen which were come thither with Quéene Margaret the ſiſter of Edgar Edeling, amongſt whom he ſhewed himſelf ſo diſcréet and ſober in all his demeanor, that he was highlie eſtéemed of all men: and ſo attaining to higher reputation and credit, was afterward emploied in the affaires of the common wealth, and at length made Lord Steward of Scotland, receiuing the kings reuenewes of the whole realme. Of the which office he and his poſteritie reteined that ſirname of Steward euer after, from whom deſcended the moſt noble kings of Scotland of the familie of Stewards, beſides manie other Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, and Barones of great fame and renowme.

Alſo at this time, Siward that worthie Earle of Northumberland, being brought to the point of death with the bloudie fluxe, bewailed his miſchance, that he had eſcaped in manie a dangerous battell, and now ſhould die ſuch a filthie and cowardlie death, and calling his friends and his men about him, commanded them to ſet him in his chaire, and to arme him at all points, and put his ſhield in the left hand, and ſo made an end of his worthie life. Whoſe Earldome, becauſe his ſonne was within yeares, was giuen to Toſty Godwyns ſonne.

1054 In the yeare 1054. Gruffyth the ſon of Rytherch ap Ieſtyn, did gather a great number, aſwell ſtrangers as others, againſt Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn king or prince of Wales, but commonlie called king of Northwales: who detracting no time, méeting him, fought with him, & ſlew him. Shortlie after, Algar Earle of Cheſter, being conuicted of treaſon againſt the king, fled to Gruffyth king or prince of Wales, who gathered his power to reuenge the often wrongs, which he had receiued at the Engliſhmens hands, who euer ſuccoured his enimies againſt him. Therefore he together with Algar entred Herefordſhire, and ſpoiled all the waie with fire and ſword, to the citie, whither all the people had fled, and they boldlie iſſued forth (Earle Randulph being their leader) and gaue him battell, which Gruffyth wiſhed for aboue anie other thing, as he that had wonne fiue ſet fields; and couragiouſlie receiuing his enimies, fought with them. Which fight was long & doubtfull, till ſuch time as Gruffyth incouraged his people with the remembrance of the proweſſe & worthie actes of the ancient Brytaines their forfathers, ſaieng that they were the ſame enimies, whoſe backes they had ſo oftentimes ſeene before: which doubled their ſtrength and force, and ſo they preſſed forwards, that their foes were compelled to forſake the field and truſt to their feete, where their hands preuailed not, and thought to haue taken the towne for their defenſe. But Gruffyth and his men purſued them ſo hard, that they entred with them, and after a great ſlaughter returned home with manie worthie priſoners, great triumph, & rich ſpoiles, leauing nothing in the towne, but bloud & aſhes, and the walles raſed to the ground.

Matt.Weſt. page.421.

Hol.pag.272 276.& 277.

Matt.Weſt. page.422. Io.Caſtor.

This Randulphe was K. Edwards nephew, by his ſiſter Goda, the wife of walter De Maunt.

✤ There be ſome which affirme, that king Edward by euill counſell (as it is thought) baniſhed Algar the ſonne of Earle Leofrike, whereupon he gat him into Ireland, and there prouiding xviij. ſhips of rouers, returned and ioined himſelf with Gruffyth king or prince of Wales, who both together

Hol.pag.276. Io.Caſtor.

Matt.Weſt. page.423. Si.Dunelm.

gether inuaded the countrie of Mercia, about Hereford, where Ranulph Earle of that countrie (who was ſonne to king Edwards ſiſter named Goda, by hir firſt husband VValter de Maunt) came againſt them with a great armie, and met them about two miles from Hereford, where after a ſore fight by the ſpace of thrée houres, Ranulph and his armie were diſcomfited, and about 500. of them ſlaine, and the reſt put to flight, whome Gruffyth & Algar purſued to Hereford, and entring the towne, ſet the cathedrall church on fire, and ſlue the Biſhop named Leogar, with ſeauen of the canons, ſpoiled and burnt the towne miſerablie. Wherevpon, king Edward being aduertiſed héereof, gathered an armie, and ſent Haroald the ſonne of Earle Godwyn againſt them, who purſuing the enimies to Northwales, paſſed through Stradclwyd to Snowdon: but Gruffyth and Algar being afraid to méete Haroald, gote them againe to Southwales, whereof Haroald being aduertiſed, left one part of his armie in Northwales, to reſiſt the enimies there, and returning with the reſidue to Hereford, cauſed a great trench to be caſt round about the towne, with a high rampire ſtronglie fortifieng the gates of the ſame. After this, by meanes of a parle had with Gruffyth & Algar, at a place called Biligelhag, a peace was concluded, wherevpon Algar being pardoned by the king, and reſtored againe to his Earledome, returned home to Cheſter. About two yeares after, Algar was accuſed againe of treaſon, ſo that he was the ſecond time exiled the land, and repaired to his old friend Gruffyth prince of Northwales, by whome he was receiued ioifullie, and reſtored againe to his Earledome by the aid of certaine ſtrangers, which came by chance frõ Norwaie. Wherupon king Edward being ſore offended with Gruffyth, ſent Haroald againe with power to Northwales, to be reuenged vpon him, who comming to Ruthlan, burned the palace of Gruffyth, and his ſhips, and then returned backe to the king at Gloceſter.

Io.Caſt. Hol.pa.277.

About this time, Edward the ſonne of Edmund

Ironſide, came to England with his wife and children, Edgar Edeling (which ſignifieth in the Brytiſh toong, a yong Lord or a Prince) and Margaret which was afterwards Queene of Scots, and mother to Mawd, wife to Henrie the firſt king of England. About two yeares after came Roderike, ſonne to Haroald king of Denmarke, with a great armie *Matt. Weſt.* to Wales, and there being freendlie receiued of king Gruffyth, ioining his power to Gruffyths, entred England, and cruellie ſpoiled and burned a great part of the land. But ſhortlie after, Roderike was compelled to returne to his ſhips, and to ſaile to Denmarke, and Gruffyth returned with ſpoiles.

This yeare, as Haroald Godwyns ſonne would *Matt.Park.* haue ſailed to Flanders, he was driuen by force of a *Matt.Weſt.* tempeſt to land in Poytiers, where he was taken, and conueied to William Baſtard, duke of Normandie: to whom Haroald declared his iournie thither, to be onelie to offer him his ſeruice in the affaires of England, and tooke a ſolemne oth, firſt to marrie the Dukes daughter, and after the death of Edward to reſerue the crowne to the dukes vſe. Then ſhortlie after receiuing rich gifts, with much honor he returned to England. This yeare died Owen the ſonne of Gruffyth ap Rytherch. Alſo Haroald and his brother Toſty, by the procurement of Caradoc *Matt.Weſt.* ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch, and others, gathered a *page.427.* great power, and entred Southwales, and ſubdued a great part thereof, and wrought ſo with thoſe that were about Gruffyth the king, that aſſoone as he had gathered his people in Northwales, & tooke his iournie to meete with Haroald, he was cruellie and traitorouſlie ſlaine by his owne men, and his head brought to Haroald: who appointed and placed Meredyth the ſonne of Owen ap Edwyn, prince and ruler in Southwales, and he with his brother Toſty returned home.

Hol.pag.277.
Matt.Weſt. page.427.

❧ Some doo report, that Haroald, about the rogation wéeke by the kings commandement, went againſt the Welſhmen, and taking the ſea, ſailed by Briſtowe, round about the coaſt, compaſſing in maner all Wales. His brother Toſty, that was Earle of Northumberland, met him by appointment with an hoſt of horſemen, and ſo ioining together, they deſtroied the countrie of Southwales, in ſuch ſort, that the Welſhmen were compelled to ſubmit themſelues to deliuer hoſtages, and conditioned to paie the ancient tribute, which before time they had paied. The people of that countrie, bicauſe Gruffyth their prince fled at the comming of Haroald, and left them to be a prey for the enimie, hated him ſore, whome, as ſoone as he returned to them againe, they ſlue, and ſent his head to Haroald, which he ſent to the king. After whoſe death, king Edward granted the principalitie of Northwales to Blethyn and Rywalhon the ſonnes of Convyn, brethren to Gruffyth by the mothers ſide, who did homage vnto him for the ſame.

173.

Rowe
[illegible]
of Dyfes

This Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn gouerned Wales 34. yeares valiantlie and woorthilie, he neuer fought but he bare awaie the victorie, he was gentle to his ſubiects, and cruell to his foes, looued of the one, and feared of the other: liberall to ſtrangers, coſtlie in apparell, and princelie in all his dooings, and vnwoorthie of that cruell death, that the ambitious deſire of rule did prouoke his vnkind ſubiects, and vnnaturall cooſens, to prepare for ſo noble a prince, and ſo gentle a maiſter as hée was.

Blethyn

Blethyn and Rywalhon.

Blethyn and Rywalhon the *ſonnes of Convyn.*

AFter the deceaſe of king or prince Gruffyth, Meredyth the ſonne of Owen ap Edwyn (which Edwyn as ſome writers ſaie was the ſonne of Howel Dha) did take vpon him the gouernment of Southwales, and Blethyn and Rywalhon the ſonnes of Convyn, and halfe brethren to king Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn (as they which were borne of Angharat daughter to

Meredyth king of Wales) did gouerne Northwales, Conan the ſonne of Iago being all this time with his father in lawe in Ireland. About this time it fortuned, that as Haroald ſerued the king with drinke at Windſor, his brother Toſty moued with Math.Weſt. enuie that his yonger brother ſhould be preferred before him, pulled him by the haire of the head, and ouerthrewe him. Then departing thence, full of rancor and malice, to Hereford, where Haroald had prepared great cheere for the King, he ſlue all Haroalds ſeruants, and cut off their heads, armes, legs, noſes, feet, and hands, and filled all the veſſels of wine, meath, beere, and ale therwith: and ſent the King word, that he ſhould want no powdred and ſowſed meats, when he came thither; as for other things, let him make prouiſion himſelfe. For which heinous offenſe the King baniſhed him the land for euer.

✠ Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch was the firſt that procured Haroald for to come to Wales againſt Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, hoping by him to atteine vnto the gouernement of Southwales. But it fell out otherwiſe, for when Haroald vnderſtood that he ſhould not get that at the hands of Caradoc which he looked for, which was a certaine lordſhip within Wales nigh vnto Hereford, and knowing alſo Caradoc to be a ſubtile and deceiptfull man, compounding with Meredyth ap Owen for that lordſhip, he made him king or prince of Southwales, and baniſhed Caradoc out Matt.Weſt. page. 429. Mar. Scotus. of the countrie. Afterward Haroald hauing obteined that lordſhip, builded there a princelie and ſumptuous houſe at a place called Portaſlyth, and diuers times earneſtlie inuited the king to come to ſee the ſame, & at the length the king being then at Gloceſter not far off, granted him his requeſt: wherevpon, Haroald made ſuch preparation as is before mentioned for him, which was thus moſt horribly abuſed

ſed by Toſty. Soone after this wicked act, the ſaid Caradoc ap Gruffyth came to the ſame houſe, and to be reuenged vpon Haroald, killed all the workemen and laborers that were there at worke, and all the ſeruants and people of Haroald that he could find, and defacing the worke, carried awaie thoſe things that with great labour and expenſes had béene brought thither, to ſet out and beautifie the building.

Haroald and his brother were chéefe Iuſticers of the land, and they vſed, when they ſaw any manor houſe or farme that pleaſed them, to cauſe the owner to be murthered by night, with all his children and houſhold, and then to ſeiſe the land into their owne hands. Now when the people of Northumberland heard the exile of Toſty, which was their Earle, they reioiſed much; for they hated him to the death. Wherfore cõming to Yorke, they ſlue all his familie, aſwell Engliſhmen as Danes. Then ioining to them the men of Lincolneſhire, Notingham, and Derbyſhire, they made Marcher ſonne of Earle Algar their captaine, and to them came his brother Edwyn with his people, and a great number of Welſhmen, and they went burning & ſpoiling to Hampton; where Haroald met with them, ſent from the king to know their willes; and they ſaid, they would haue Marcher Earle ouer them, which the king granted & confirmed. Wherupon they returned, the one to the North, the other to Wales, ſpoiling and burning all the countrie, and lead with them manie thouſand priſoners.

Matt.Weſt. page.430.

Matt.Weſt.

The yeare following being 1066. king Edward died, and was buried at Weſtminſter. This was the laſt King of Saxon or Engliſh bloud, that reigned in this land, which from Cerdicke king of

1066

Weſtſaxons had continued 544. and from Egbert the firſt Monarch 171. yeares. After the death of Edward, ſome would haue preferred Edgar Edeling as right heire to the crowne: but Haroald being of great power, more rich, and better freended, obtained it: nothing weieng his oth and promiſe to William Duke of Normandie, which Duke calling all his nobles together, declared them the wrongs he had receiued at Haroalds hands. Firſt the death of his coſen Alfred, then the baniſhment of the Archbiſhop Robert, and Earle Odan, with all the Normanes; and thirdlie, his oth and promiſe broken: declaring alſo the titles he had to England, aſwell by the former promiſe of Edward made to him in Normandie; that if euer he enioied the crowne of England, William ſhould be his heire; as alſo by coſinage, and by the oth and promiſe of Haroald. Which matter conſidered by the nobilitie of Normandie, with all the dangers and difficulties of this expedition, brought them to ſuch perplexitie, that the more part feared the end. Then William Fitzosbert the Dukes ſewer, ſeing how they were bent, diſſuaded them from that viage: wherfore they agreed all, that he ſhould declare their minds to the duke. Then he came to him and ſaid, I with all my men and power am readie to liue and die with thee in this iournie: which when the other heard vpon their promiſe, they were readie to follow, & ſo made readie a great nauie. In the meane while Toſty entred Humber with 40. ſaile, but Earle Edwyn met with him, and put him to flight, who, as he ſailed toward Scotland, met with Haroald king of Norwaie with 300. ſaile comming towards England, and ioining with him they both

Verie weak titles of themſelues.

entred Humber, and hauing landed their armie, they came to Yorke, where both Earles Edwyn & Marcher gaue them battell, vpon the ſouth part of the towne: but Haroald and Toſty bare awaie the victorie, and ſpoiled the citie, & then marched forwards, toward Stamfordbridge, where Haroald king of England and all his power did meete with them. And after a long fight & manie valiant acts atchieued on both ſides, euen from morning till noone, at what time the Norwaies began to retire backe ouer the water, one of them, worthie not to be forgotten, kept the paſſage vpon the bridge, with his axe, againſt all the armie of England, till three of the clock, and ſlew 40. men; but at the laſt one got vnder the bridge, and with his ſpeare gaue him his deaths wound through the bridge. Then the armie paſſed ouer the bridge, and put the Norwaies to flight, and ſlew Haroald their king, and Toſty, where not one man eſcaped of all the number, that was not either killed or burned. Then Haroald entred Yorke with great ioie and triumph, & as he ſate at dinner, there came a poſt, who told him how Duke William was landed at Suwerhide, and had fortified himſelf with a trench at Haſtings. With which tidings Haroald being nothing diſmaied, made expedition thitherward. Where William diuiding his armie into fiue battels, made a long oration vnto his ſoldiours: wherein he declared the worthineſſe of their forefathers the Danes and Norwaies, aſwell againſt the Engliſhmen (which were neuer able to abide their force) as againſt the Frenchmen and other nations, and how they were accuſtomed to ouercome at all times, & being well horſſed, well armed,

Wil. Malmſ.
H.Hunt.
Matt.Weſt.
page.434.

The exhortation of W. Conqueror to his Soldiours.

and good archers, had now to doo with a nation onelie taught to truſt to their feete, euill horſſed, vnarmed, and ſuch as knew not how to occupie their bowes. Then he brought his people to the field, but Haroald couched all his armie in one battell, as nigh togither as they could well ſtand, and ſo ſet vpon his enimies. And after long fight William cauſed his men to retire, as if they fled; then the Engliſhmen folowed apaſe, and brake their araie: which when William perceiued, he brought in a battell of freſh Normanes, who entred Haroalds battell, and fought ſo ſore, that Haroald was hurt with an arrow, and afterward ſlaine: and ſo the Engliſhmen left the Normanes both the field and the victorie.

William Conquerour.

1066 Then W. Conquerour went ſtreight to London, where he was receiued peaceablie, and crowned at Weſtminſter king of the lande. This laſt battell and vtter deſtruction of Engliſhmen was fought the 14. day of October, in the yeare 1066. Which change was before declared by a Comet that appeared in the beginning of this yeare, of the which one made theſe verſes:

Anno milleno ſexageno quoque ſeno,
Anglorum metæ flammas cenſere Cometæ.

Matt. Paris. page. 7. The yeare folowing, VVilliam paſſed the ſea to Normandie, then Edgar Edeling came out of Scotland

land to Yorke, for the people of the countrie had ſlaine Robert, to whome VVilliam had giuen that Earldome, and 900. men with him, and had receiued Edgar for their king. But VVilliam returning from Normandie deſtroied all the North countrie, and chaſed Edgar to Scotland againe.

✱ Alſo Edrike Syluaticus, the ſonne of Alfrike Earle of Mercia, refuſing to ſubmit himſelfe as other had done, when he ſaw that the king was departed to Normandie, roſe againſt ſuch as were left in his abſence to keepe the land in obedience; whereupon, thoſe that laie in the caſtell of Hereford, Richard fitz Scrope, and others, oftentimes inuaded his lands, and waſted the goods of his tenants; but as often as they came againſt him, they alwaies loſt ſome of their owne men: at length, he calling to his aid the kings of Wales, Blethyn and Rywalhon, waſted the countrie of Hereford, euen to Wye bridge, and then returned with a maruelous great ſpoile.

Matt. Weſt. lib.2. pag.1. Hol. pag.297.

This yeare alſo, being 1068, Meredyth and Ithel, the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, raiſed a great power againſt Blethyn and Rywalhon kings of Northwales, and met with them at a place called Mechain, where after long fight, there were ſlaine vpon the one part Ithel, and vpon the other part Rywalhon, and Meredyth put to flight, whome Blethyn purſued ſo ſtraightlie, that he ſtarued for cold and hunger vpon the mountaines, and ſo Blethyn the ſonne of Convyn remained the onlie king of Powys and Northwales.

1068

About this time, Swayne king of Denmarke, and Osburne his brother, came to Humber with 300. ſailes, and to them came Edgar Edeling, and Earle VValtelfe, who all together came to Yorke, and wan the caſtell, and laie that winter betwixt Ouſe

Matt. Paris. page 8. Matt. Weſt. lib.2. pag.3.

and Trent, till the king came thither, and chaſed the Danes to their ſhips,and deſtroied the inhabitants of the countrie, but Earle VValtheof he receiued to mercie.

At this time Caradoc ſonne to Gruffyth ap Rytherch ap Ieſtyn cauſed a great number of Frenchmen(for ſo the Brytiſh booke calleth the Normanes) to enter Southwales,to whom he ioined his power of Gwentland, and gaue Meredyth the king of that countrie an ouerthrow, and ſlue him vpon the riuer of Rympyn . At the ſame time alſo, Dermot Maken Anel, the worthieſt and nobleſt prince that euer ruled in Ireland, was murthered. *Matt. Paris.* The two Earles Edwyn and Marcher with Hereward gathered an armie againſt the king, but Edwyn was ſlaine of his owne people,and the other tooke the Iſle of Elie; which the king ſo ſore beſieged,that he ſhortlie tooke Marcher and his complices,but Hereward eſcaped his hands manfully, whom the king *Matth.Weſt. lib.2.pag.4.* folowed to Scotland, & made Malcolme king of the land his ſubiect and vaſſall. Then after the king paſſed to Normandie,and receiued Edgar Edeling to his mercie. And about this time the Normanes did lead a great power to VVeſtwales by ſea, and deſtroied Dyuet, and the countrie of Caerdigan, and caried awaie much ſpoile, and did ſo likewiſe the yeare folowing. Bleythyd Biſhop of Meneuia or S. Dauids died at this time, and Sulien was Biſhop *Matt.Weſt. li.2.pag.6. Matt.Park. page.11.* in his place. Not long after this time, Radulph Earle of Eaſtangles conſpired againſt the king, with Roger Earle of Hereford, & Earle VValtheof, & at the mariage of the ſaid Radulph with Rogers ſiſter in Eſſex,the matter was opened,but it pleaſed not the reſt. Therefore Radulph tooke ſhipping in Norwich, & fled to Denmarke, and the king ſuddenlie comming, ouertooke VValtheof and Roger, of whom VValtheof was beheaded, & Roger committed to priſon, & the people all ſlaine, among whom there were a great number of VVelſhmen.

* This Radulphs mother came out of VVales, which was the cauſe of the Welſhmens being there: for Radulph ſent for manie of his mothers friends and kinſmen to come to this marriage, meaning, through their aid and procurement, to get the princes and people of VVales to ioine with him in this enterpriſe. He alſo and his complices ſent to Cnute king of Denmarke, promiſing him the kingdome of England, to aid him againſt VVilliam the baſtard. But William being aduertiſed of all theſe things, ouerthrew all their deuiſes: for by his ſudden comming vppon them out of Normandie, he tooke Roger his coſen, and VValtheof, whome he committed to priſon, and cauſed to be executed afterward, but Radulph eſcaped and departed the realme. Of the VVelſhmen, which were at this marriage, VVilliam hanged ſome, put out the eies of others, and baniſhed the reſt. *Matt.Paris. page.11. Matt.Weſt. lib.2.pag.6.*

1073 After that, in the yeare 1073. Blethyn ap Convyn king of VVales was traitorouſlie and cowardlie murthered by Rees ap Owen ap Edwyn, and the gentlemen of Yſtrad Tywy, after he had worthilie gouerned VVales 13. yeares. This man was verie liberall and mercifull, and loued iuſtice and equitie in all his reigne. This Blethyn had by diuerſe women manie children; firſt Meredyth by Haer daughter to Gylhyn, Lhywarch and Cadogan by another woman, Madoc and Riryd by the third, and Iorwerth by the fourth.

Trahaern ap Caradoc.

Trahaern the ſonne of *Caradoc.*

After the death of Blethyn, Trahaern ap Caradoc his coſen germane toke vpon him the rule of Northwales, & Rees ap Owen with Rytherch ap Caradoc did iointlie rule Southwales. Then Gruffyth ſonne to Conan ſonne to Iago or Iames right inheritour of Northwales came from Ireland, with succor which his brethren Encumalhon king of Vltonia and Ranalht and Mathawn had deliuered him, and he landed in the Ile of Môn or Angleſey, and brought it to his ſubiection. At this time Kynwric ap Rywalhon a noble man of Maelor, or Bromefield, was ſlaine in Northwales.

This yeare alſo, Gronow and Lhewelyn the ſons

of Cadogan ap Blethyn did ioine their powers with
Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch, againſt Rees ap
Owen, and Rytherch ap Caradoc, to reuenge their
grandfathers death; and then fought at a place
called Camdhwr, where the ſonnes of Cadogan obteined
the victorie. Shortlie after, Gruffyth ap Conan
paſſed ouer the water from Môn to the maine
land, and Trahaern ap Caradoc met with him at
Bronyrerw, where Gruffyth was put to flight, and
retired backe to the Ile. In the yeare 1074. Rytherch 1074
ap Caradoc was ſlaine by treaſon of his coſen
germane Meyrchaon ap Rees ap Rytherch, and
Rees ap Owen ruled Southwales alone. Neuertheleſſe,
the ſonnes of Cadogan gathered their powers
and came againſt him, and fought with him
the ſecond time at Gwaynyttyd, where he was put
to flight: but yet he gathered a new power, & kept
the land ſtill. Then Trahaern ap Caradoc king of
Northwales mooued his power againſt Rees, who
boldlie met him with all the power of Southwales,
at a place called Pwlhgwttic, where after long
fighting, Rees was put to flight, and after great
ſlaughter of his men, he fled from place to place,
fearing all things, like a ſtag that had beene latelie
chaſed, which miſtruſteth euerie noiſe: but at
the laſt, he with his brother Howel fell into the
hands of Caradoc ap Gruffyth, who ſlue them both
in reuenge of the death of the wiſe and noble
prince Blethyn ap Convyn. At this time, Sulien
Archbiſhop of S. Dauids did forſake his Biſhopricke,
and Abraham was choſen Biſhop in his
place. In the yeare 1077. Rees the ſonne of Theodor, 1077
the ſonne of Eneon, the ſonne of Owen, the
ſonne of Howel Dha, as right inheritour to the

kingdome of Southwales claimed the ſame, and the people receiued him with much ioie, & made him their prince. The next yeare after, Meneuia was all ſpoiled and deſtroied by ſtrangers, and Abraham the Biſhop died, after whoſe death Sulien was compelled to take the Biſhopricke againe. In the yeare folowing, Gruffyth the ſonne of Conan did bring a great armie of Iriſhmen and Scots into Wales, and ioined with Rees ap Theodor, as two right heires of the whole countrie: Gruffyth of Northwales, and Rees of Southwales; deſcending both linealie frō Roderike the great, againſt whom came Trahaern ap Caradoc, and Caradoc Gruffyth and Mailyr, the ſons of Rywalhon ap Gwyn his coſen germanes (for Gwyn ap Blethyn was their grandfather) who in thoſe daies were the chiefe rulers of all Wales. And after they had met at the mountains of Carno, they fought a cruell battell, and were the more eger, bicauſe vpon that daies worke laie the liues & honor of either partie. But at the length the victorie fell to Gruffyth and Rees, and Trahaern with his coſens were all ſlaine, and the moſt part of their people: then the kingdomes of Wales came vnder the rule of the right heires againe. At this time alſo a noble man of Wales called Vrgeney ap Sitſylht was ſlaine by the ſons of Rees Sais, which is to ſaie Rees the Engliſhman; for ſo they vſed to name all ſuch as had ſerued in England, & could ſpeake the Engliſh toong.

Gruffyth

Gruffyth the ſonne
of Conan.

AFTER the death of Trahaern, Gruffyth ap Conan did quietlie rule Northwales, & Rees ap Theodor Southwales. About this time, Malcolme king of Scots ſpoiled Northumberland, and caried a great number of priſoners with him, and the people of Northumberland ſlew Walter Biſhop of Durham, and 100. men with him, as he ſat keeping of court. Robert Curthoys alſo the ſonne of VVilliam Baſtard ouerthrew his father in battell. In the yeare following, VVilliam entred Wales with a great armie, till he came as farre as S. Dauids, where he offered and tooke homage of the kings and princes of the land. About this time, Thruſtan

1079
Io. Caſtor.
Matt. Weſt.
Matt. Paris.

Abbot of Glaſtenburie did cauſe thrée of his moonkes to be ſlaine beſide the high altar.

Io. Caſtor. * This Thruſtan comming from Rome, brought with him a new kind of note for the ordinarie ſeruice of the church, which he would haue had his moonks to vſe in their dailie ſeruice: but they not willing to change their old *Mumpſimus* for his new *ſumpſimus* (as the prieſt ſaid to the Biſhop of his maſſe) did ſtoutlie withſtand their Abbot, and thereof came this moonkiſh brall, wherein theſe thrée moonks were ſlaine, and eightéene more hurt.

Matt. Paris. page. 17. About this time, or not long after, the ſepulchre of Walwey, king Arthurs ſiſters ſonne, was found vpon the ſea ſhore in the countrie of Ros: the bodie by eſtimation, vpon viewing of the bones, was thought to be xiiij. foote in length. *Io. Caſtor.* Walwey in his life time was a right noble and valiant warriour, of verie good reputation, who ruled that countrie, which to this daie of him is called Walwethay.

And this yeare Sulien forſooke his Biſhoprike the ſecond time, and Wylfred was ſtalled in his place. At this time alſo the towne of Caerdyff was built. 1087 In the yeare 1087. William Baſtard king of all Brytaine and Duke of Normandie died, when he had left neuer a noble man of Engliſh bloud within England, but had robbed, ſpoiled and ſlaine *Io. Caſtor.* or baniſhed them all, and giuen their lands to his owne men: for God had brought in the Normanes to reuenge his anger vpon the Angles and Saxons, which Normanes were counted the cruelleſt people in the world: for euer when they had brought their enimies to ſubiection, that they were not able to rebell againſt them, they commonlie deſtroied one another, and ſo euer exerciſed their crueltie vpon themſelues, as it appeared in England, Normandie, Apulia, Calabria, Sicilia, & Antiochia, which countries they brought to their ſubiection.

❧ It is noted alſo by Iohn Rous and Caſtoreus, that no Engliſhman bare office of anie credit or countenance in the Conquerours daies: and that it was counted a great reproch and ſhame for a noble man or gentleman to be called an Engliſhman, or to ioine in affinitie by mariage with the Engliſh nation, they hated them ſo ſore; whereby it appeereth, that all the ancient noble men, and gentlemen within this land, are deſcended either from the Normans and French, or from the Brytaines.

Iohn Rous.
Io. Caſt.

When William had obtained full poſſeſſion of the realme, he appointed & ordeined ſuch officers as ſpoiled the whole land by colour of iuſtice: yet he brought the land in ſuch awe of him, that a child might haue caried gold openlie through all England without danger of theeues, for all ſuch offenders loſt their hands: and if anie man forced anie woman, he ſhould loſe his ſtones. This William left England to William Rufus his ſonne, and Normandie to his eldeſt ſonne Robert, and his treaſure he gaue to Henrie his third ſonne.

Iohn Rous.
Matt. Paris.
H. Hunt.
Matt. Weſt. lib. 2. pag. 9.

The ſame yeare all the ſons of Blethyn ap Convyn ſometimes king of VVales, gathered their ſtrength together againſt Rees ap Tewdor, who not being able to meete with them, fled to Ireland, and there he purchaſed himſelfe great freends, and got an armie of Iriſhmen and Scots, to whom he promiſed great rewards, when he ſhould obtaine his kingdome, and ſo landed in Southwales with theſe ſtrangers. Which when his freends hard of, they drew to him, & the other came in all haſt, thinking to fight with him before his power ſhould increaſe, and at Lhechryd they gaue him battell, where they were diſcomfited, and two of the brethren ſlaine, to wit Madoc and Riryd, and the other fled, and forſooke the countrie. As ſoone as Rees was in quiet poſſeſſion of his kingdome, he ſent home his ſtrangers with great rewards. About this time, the ſhrine of S. Dauid was ſtolne out of the church, and when all the iewels and treaſures were taken away, the ſhrine was left where it might be found againe. The Normanes rebelled againſt the king in diuers places at one time: for Odo Biſhop of Bayon, chiefe gouernour of England, began the rebellion in Kent, and burned the kings townes: ſo did Roger lord Mortimer at Peueneſt. Biſhop Galfride deſtroied Bath and Berklay, Roger did his indeuour in Northfolke and Southfolke, Hugh in Leyceſter and Northamptonſhires, and the Biſhop of Durham was not behind in his quarter. Likewiſe the Earles of Hereford and Shrewesburie, with the VVelſhmen, burned all VVorceſterſhire and Glouceſterſhire, to the gates of VVorceſter. Then the king gathered his ſtrength together, and promiſing the people their ancient liberties, proceeded towards his enimies, and firſt wanne the caſtell of Tynbridge, and after beſieged Odo, and Roger Mortimer in the caſtell of Peueneſt vj. weekes, at which time his brother Robert came with an armie from Normandie, and would haue landed, but he was driuen backe by ſuch as kept the ſea coaſtes. Then Odo yeelded Peueneſt to the king, & promiſed to depart the land, & ſo did. Afterwards the king wan the caſtell of Rocheſter, and lead his armie to Durham, & tooke it, and baniſhed all his enimies the land. In the yeare 1088. there was a terrible earthquake through all the land: & the yeare folowing died Sulien, the godlieſt & wiſeſt man, and the greateſt clerke in all VVales, being

Matt. Paris. pag.18.

Matt. Paris. page.19.

ing 80.yeares old. About this time certeine ſtrangers, which were rouers vpon the ſeas, landed at S.Dauids, and robbed it, and burned the towne. At which time alſo Cadiuor the ſonne of Calhoyn lord of Dyuet died: whoſe ſonnes Lhewelyn and Eneon mooued Gruffyth the ſonne of Meredyth to make warre againſt their lord & prince Rees ap Theodor, and ſo ioining all their ſtrength togither, came againſt him to Lhandydoch, where Rees was, who gaue them battell, and putting them to flight, purſued them ſo ſore, that he tooke Gruffyth ap Meredyth and put him to death. But Eneon ſonne to Cadiuor ap Colhoyn, fled to Ieſtyn lord of Morgannwc, (who likewiſe rebelled againſt Rees ap Theodor) and promiſed vpon condition to haue Ieſtyns daughter in mariage, and certaine other couenants then agreed vpon betweene them, to bring to their ſuccours an armie of Normanes, for he had ſerued in England before, and was well knowen & acquainted with all the Engliſh nobilitie; which things being thus concluded, they were fully minded to be reuenged vpon Rees. And ſo Eneon went 1090 to England, & wrought ſuch means, that he procured Robert Fitzhamon, with twelue other knights, *Robert Fitzhamon.* to gather a great armie of Frenchmen or Normanes to come to their aid, who ſhortlie after landed in Glamorganſhire, where Ieſtyn ap Gurgant lord of the land receiued them with much honor, and ioining his power to theirs, burned & ſpoiled prince Rees his land, & deſtroied his people. Which thing being declared to Rees, grieued him ſore, wherevpon he ſuddenlie gathered his power and *Ran. Ceſt. lib.7.cap.7. Marianus Scotus.* met them, not far from Brechnock, where after a terrible fight he was ſlaine, with whome fell and decaied the kingdome of Southwales. This Rees had by his wife the daughter of Rywalhon ap Convyn, a ſonne called Gruffyth, who at his fathers death was but a verie child, and one Grono that was in the kings priſon. Theſe Normanes, after they had receiued their promiſed ſalarie and great rewards of Ieſtyn, returned to their ſhips. When Eneon burthened Ieſtyn with the promiſe of his daughter in mariage, Ieſtyn laughed him to ſcorne, and told him that he would beſtow his daughter otherwiſe: wherevpon Eneon full of anger and deſpite folowed the Normanes. And when he came to the ſhoare, they were all a ſhipboard; then he ſhouted to them, and made a ſigne with his cloake to call them backe, and they turned againe to know his meaning. Then he went to the chiefeſt of them, and ſhewed of his abuſe at Ieſtyns hands: declaring withall, how eaſie it was for them to winne that faire and pleaſant countrie from Ieſtyn, whome for his treaſon to Rees none other prince of Wales would ſuccour: wherevnto they were eaſilie perſuaded, and ſo vngratefullie turned all their power againſt him, for whoſe defenſe they had come thither, and at whoſe hands they had beene well intertained, and recompenſed with rich gifts and great rewards. And firſt they ſpoiled him of his countrie, who miſtruſted them not, and tooke all the fertile and valey ground to themſelues, and left the barren and rough mountaines to Eneon for his part. The names of thoſe twelue Knights that came and accompanied Robert Fitzhamon, were theſe: Londres or London, as the Brytiſh booke nameth him; Stradlyng, S. Iohn, Turberuile, Grenuile, Humffreuile, S. Quintine, Soore, Sully, Berkeroll, Syward, and Fleming. Theſe men and their heires haue enioied that countrie to this daie, who were the firſt ſtrangers that euer inhabited Wales, ſince the time of Camber.

⁂ The hiſtorie of the winning of Glamorgan, in maner agréeing with this author, is particularlie ſet in writing by ſome ſkilfull and ſtudious Gentleman of that countrie, wherein he continueth not onelie the vſe and poſſeſſion of the ſame Lordſhip in the heires of thoſe noble men, which wan it; but alſo ſheweth their progenie and iſſues euen to our time. The copie whereof being deliuered vnto me by the right worſhipfull Miſtres Blanch Parry, (one of the Gentlewomen of the Quéenes Maieſties priuie chamber, a ſingular well willer and furtherer of the weale publike of that countrie,) I thought góod héere to inſert, as followeth.

The winning of the Lordſhip of *Glamorgan or Morgannwc out* of the VVelſhmens hands, and *firſt of the deſcription of the* ſame Lordſhip.

1 IN primis, the ſaid Lordſhip in length from Rymny bridge on the eaſt ſide, to Pwlh Conan on the weſt ſide, is 27. miles. The breadth thereof from the hauen of Aburthaw *alias* Aberdaon, on the ſouthſide, to the confines of Brechnock ſhire, aboue Morleys caſtell, is 22. miles.

2 Item the ſame Lordſhip, being a Lordſhip Marcher, or a Lordſhip roiall, and holden of no other Lordſhip, the Lords euer ſithence the winning of the ſame, owing their obedience onelie to the crowne, haue vſed therein *Iura regalia*: that is, the triall of all actions, as well reall as perſonall, with plées of the crowne, and authoritie to pardon all offenſes, treaſon onelie excepted.

3 Item there were xi. Lordſhips, to wit, Senghennyth, Myſkyn, Ruthin, Lhanblethian, Tir Iarlh, Glyn Rothney, Auan, Neth, Coyty, Talauan and Lhantuit, *alias*, Bouiarton, that were members of the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan. In euerie of the members were the like *Iura regalia* vſed in all things, ſauing that if anie wrong iudgement were giuen in anie of the courts of the ſaid members, it ſhould be reuerſed by a writ of falſe iudgement in the countie court of Glamorgan, as ſuperiour court to the ſame members. Alſo all matters of conſcience happening in debate in anie of the ſaid members, ſhould be heard and determined in the chancerie of Glamorgan,

gan, before the Chancellor thereof.

4 Item, the bodie of the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan, was (before the alteration of the lawes in Wales) a countie of it ſelfe: wherein the Lord had two caſtels, and thrée market townes, to wit, the caſtell and towne of Kynfigs *alias* Kefnffigen, in the weſt part thereof, and Cowbridge towne, *alias* Pont vaen, in the middeſt. And the towne and caſtell of Cardyff, or Caer-Dhydh in the eaſt part, in which caſtell of Cardyff, the Lord did moſt inhabit; and therein he had his Chancerie and Exchequer, and a faire court houſe, wherein the Countie court was monthlie kept on the mondaie for all the ſuters of the Sherffée, that is, of the bodie of the ſaid Lordſhip it ſelfe, without the ſaid members.

5 Item, within the ſaid Sherffée, or bodie of the ſaid Lordſhip, were 18. caſtels, and 36. knights fées and an halfe, that held of the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan by knights ſeruice, beſides a great number of fréeholders.

6 Item, in eight of the ſaid members were ten caſtels, and foure borough townes.

7 Item, the annuall reuenewes of the ſaid Lordſhip, with the members, was one thouſand markes, whereof was allowed in fées 400. markes; of the which members aforeſaid, maiſter Iohn Gamage Eſquier occupieth one at this daie, deſcended vnto him from the Turberuiles his anceſtors, that is to wit, the Lordſhip of Coytic: and the heire of Iohn Baſſet enioieth an other, to wit, the Lordſhip of Talauan, by purchaſe from King Edward the firſt. The other nine members, with foure of the foreſaid knights fées, & all the caſtels, market townes, and borough townes, with the demeanes of the ſame; and all the lands that were in the Lords hands, parcell of the ſaid Lordſhip, and members, the Earle of Penbroke hath purchaſed. So that there remaineth now to the ſegniorie of the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan (being in the Quéenes Maieſties hands) but the moitie onelie of the manour of Dynaſpowys, of the value of xxvj. pounds by the yeare.

The value of the Segniorie, before the purchaſe thereof.

The value of the Segniorie now.

The

The maner of the winning of *the ſaid Lordſhip.*

1091 IN the yeare of our Lord 1091. and in the fourth yeare of the reigne of King William Rufus, one Ieſtyn the ſonne of Gungant, being Lord of the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan, Rees ap Theodoc Prince of Southwales, that is, of Caermarthyne ſhire, and Caerdigan ſhire, made warre vpon him. Wherevpon the ſaid Ieſtyn, vnderſtanding himſelfe vnable to withſtand the ſaid Rees without ſome aid otherwiſe, ſent one Eneon, a Gentleman of his, to England, to one Robertus Fitzhamon, a worthie man, and knight of the priuie chamber with the ſaid King, to retaine him for his ſuccor. The which Robert, being deſirous to exerciſe himſelfe in the feates of warre, agréed ſoone with him thereto for a ſalarie to him granted for the ſame. Wherevpon the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon retained to his ſeruice for the ſaid iorney, twelue knights, and a competent number of ſoldiours, and went into Wales, and ioining there with the power of the ſaid Ieſtyn, fought with the ſaid Rees ap Tewdor, and killed him, and one Conan his ſonne. After which victorie, the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon, minding to returne home againe with his companie, demanded his ſalarie to him due of the ſaid Ieſtyn, according to the couenants and promiſes agréed vpon betwéene him and the aforeſaid Eneon, on the behalfe of the ſaid Ieſtyn his maiſter. The which to performe in all points, the ſaid Ieſtyn denied: and therevpon they fell out, ſo that it came to be tried by battell. And forſomuch as the ſaid Eneon ſawe his maiſter go from diuers articles and promiſes, that he had willed him to conclude with the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon, on his behalfe, he forſooke his maiſter, and tooke part, he & his fréends, with the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon. In the which conflict, the ſaid Ieſtyn with a great number of his men were ſlaine: whereby the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon wan the peaceable poſſeſſion of the whole Lordſhip of Glamorgan, with the members, of the which he gaue certaine caſtels and manours, in reward of ſeruice, to the ſaid twelue knights, and to other his Gentlemen.

¶ The Names and Sirnames of *the ſaid twelue Knights* were theſe.

1 William de Londres, *alias* London.
2 Richardus de Grana villa, *alias* Greenfeeld.
3 Paganus de Turberuile.
4 Robertus de S. Quintino, *alias* S. Quintine.
5 Richardus de Syward.
6 Gilbertus de Humfreuile.
7 Rogerus de Berkrolles.
8 Reginaldus de Sully.
9 Peter le Soore.
10 Iohannes le Fleming.
11 Oliuerus de S. Iohn, a yonger brother of the Lord S. Iohn of Baſing.
12 William le Eſterling, whoſe anceſtors came out of Danske to England with the Danes, and is now by ſhortneſſe of ſpeech called Stradling.

¶ The parcels giuen by the ſaid Robert *Fitzhamon, to the ſaid twelue Knights* and others, in reward of ſeruice.

1 Ogmor. IN primis, to the ſaid William de Londres, the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon gaue the caſtell and manour of Ogmor, being foure knights fees; now parcell of the poſſeſſions of the dutchie of Lancaſter.

2 Neth. Item to the forenamed ſir Richard Greenfeeld, he gaue the caſtell and lordſhip of Neth, being one of the members aforeſaid; and now parcell of the poſſeſſions of the Right honora-

ble the Earle of Penbroke.

3 Coyty. Item to ſir Paine Turberuile, he gaue the caſtell and lordſhip of Coyty, being another of the ſaid members: and now parcell of the poſſeſſions of M. Iohn Gamage eſquire.

4 Lhan Blethyan. Item to ſir Robert S. Quintine, he gaue the caſtell and lordſhip of Lhan Blethyan, being another of the ſaid members: and now parcell of the poſſeſſions of S. William Herbert of Swanſey knight.

5 Talauan. Item to ſir Richard Syward, he gaue the caſtell and lordſhip of Talauan, being another of the ſaid members: and now parcell of the poſſeſſions of Anthonie Maunſell eſquire.

6 Penmarke. Item to ſir Gilbert Humfreuile, he gaue the caſtell and manour of Penmarke, being thrée knights fées: now parcell of the poſſeſſions of the Right honorable Lord ſaint Iohn of Bledſo.

7 Sully. Item to ſir Reginald de Sully, he gaue the caſtell and manor of Sully, ſo ſince called after his name, being two knights fées: now diuided betwixt the Earle of Penbroke, and the lord S. Iohn of Bledſo.

8 Eaſt Orchard. Item to ſir Roger Berkrolles, he gaue the manour of Eaſt Orchard, being one knights fée: now parcell of the poſſeſſions of S. William Herbert of Swanſey.

9 Peterton. Item to ſir Peter le Soore, he gaue the caſtell and manour of Peterton, ſo now called after his name, being one knights fée: now parcell of the poſſeſſions of the Earle of Penbroke.

10 S. George. Item to ſir Iohn Fleming he gaue the caſtell and manour of S. George, being one knights fée: and holden of his poſteritie the Flemings to this daie.

11 Fonmon. Item to ſir Iohn S. Iohn he gaue the caſtell and manour of Fonmon or Fenuon, being one knights fée: and now parcell of the poſſeſſions of the Lord S. Iohn of Bledſo.

12 S. Donats. Item to ſir William le Eſterling *alias* Stradling, he gaue the caſtell and manour of S. Donats, or S. Denwit, being one knights fée: now parcell of the poſſeſſions of ſir Edward Stradling knight that now is.

Sum.

Sum. Foure Lordſhips Members, *and xiiij. Knights fees.*

Item he gaue to the aforeſaid, Eneon that tooke his part, the Lordſhip of Senghennyth, being an other of the ſaid members. 13

Item he gaue the caſtell and Lordſhip of Auan, an other of the ſaid members, to Caradoc FitzIeſtyn, the eldeſt ſonne of the ſaid Ieſtyn. 14

Item he gaue the Lordſhip of Ruthyn, an other of the ſaid members, to another ſonne of the ſaid Ieſtyn. 15

Item the reſt of the foreſaid Knights fées being 22. and an halfe, he diſtributed part to Gentlemen that ſerued him, and part to the Welſhmen right owners of the ſame. 16

¶ The Portion that the Lord kept *for himſelfe and his Heires.*

The caſtell of Cardyff and Kenfigg, with the foreſaid thrée market townes of Cardyff, Kenfigg and Cowbrige, and the Sherfée, being the bodie of the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan, and all the demeanes of the ſame, with the reſt of the ſaid members; to wit, Miskyn, Glynrothney, Tyr Iarl, and Boviarton, *alias* Lentwit: and the chéefe ſeigniorie of the whole, the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon kept to himſelfe. And in the ſaid Lordſhip of Boviarton he had a large graunge or houſe of huſbandrie, with lands to the ſame belonging, that ſerued him for the prouiſion of corne to his houſe. He dwelt himſelfe moſt in the ſaid caſtell or towne of Cardyff, being a faire hauen towne. And bicauſe he would haue the aforeſaid twelue Knights and their heires giue attendance vpon him euerie Countie daie, (which was alwaies kept by the Sherife in the vtter ward of the ſaid caſtell on the Mondaie monethlie as is before ſaid) he gaue euerie one of them a lodging within the ſaid vtter ward, the which their heires, or thoſe that purchaſed the ſame of their heires,doo enioie at this daie.

Alſo the morow after the Countie daie,being the tueſdaie, the Lord his Chancellor ſate alwaies in the Chancerie there, for the determining of matters of conſcience in ſtrife, happening as well in the ſaid Sherfee as in the members: the which daie alſo, the ſaid Knights vſed to giue attendance vpon the Lord: and the wedneſdaie euerie man drew homeward, and then began the courts of the members to be kept in order, one after another.

¶ The Petegree of Robert Fitz*hamon,and of his heires,Lords* of Glamorgan.

Some doo affirme that he was lord of Aſtreuile in Normandie.

Matt.Weſt. lib.2.pag.21. I.Caſtor. Matt.Paris. page.72.

1 The ſaid Robert Fitzhamon, was ſonne to Hamon a great Lord and kinſeman of William the Conquerour, who came into the realme with him. This Robert (as is before ſaid) was knight of the priuie chamber with king William Rufus: who (as it appeareth in the Chronicles) dreamed the night before the king was killed, that he ſaw the king torne in peeces by Woolues: and therefore, by his perſuaſion he willed the king, to forbeare to go abroade that forenoone. But the king, when he had dined, there was no man able to ſtaie him, but that he would ride foorth a hunting into the new Forreſt, where he was ſlaine by Walter Tyrrell, by the glanſing of his arrow ſhooting at a red deere.

2 Mawd the onelie daughter and heire of the ſaid Robert, was married to Robert Earle of Gloceſter, baſe ſon to king Henrie the firſt.

3 William Earle of Gloceſter ſonne to the ſaid Robert and Mawd, died without iſſue male, leauing behind him three daughters: of the which Iſabel the eldeſt was married to king Iohn, then Earle of Oxenford and Lancaſter, (as ſome Chronicles doo declare) who ſo ſoone as he was

made king was diuorced from hir. And then ſhe was maried to Geffrey Mandeuile Earle of Eſſex, and died without iſſue, as far as I can find.

4 The ſecond daughter named Amicia, was married to Sir Gilbart de Clare, then Earle of Clare, by whome he had the Earledome of Gloceſter. And Mabil the third daughter was maried to the Earle of Eureux.

5 Sir Gilbart de Clare, ſonne to the ſaid Gilbart, was the fourth Earle of Gloceſter.

6 Sir Richard de Clare his ſonne was the fift Earle.

7 Sir Gilbart his ſonne was the ſixt Earle.

8 Sir Gilbart his ſonne, who married Iane de Acres, daughter to king Edward the firſt, was the ſeuenth Earle.

9 Sir Gilbart de Clare their ſonne was the eight Earle, and he was ſlaine by the Scots, in king Edward the ſeconds time: and then the Earldome fell betwéene his thrée ſiſters. Of the which Elianor the eldeſt was married to Hugh Spencer the ſonne, in hir right Earle of Gloceſter. Margaret the ſecond was married to Peires Gaueſton, and after to the Lord Awdeley. Elizabeth the third was married firſt to William Lord Burgh Earle of Vlſter, and after to Ralph Roch Baron of Armoy in Ireland: ſhe was married the third time to Theobald L. Verdoun, and laſtlie to Sir Roger Damory, and had iſſue by euerie one of them.

10 Sir Hugh Spencer had to his wiues purpartée the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan.

11 Sir Hugh Lord Spencer their ſonne enioied the ſame, and died without iſſue.

12 Edward Lord Spencer ſonne to Edward, brother to the ſaid Hugh, ſuccéeded the ſaid Hugh therein.

13 Thomas Lord Spencer his ſonne ſuccéeded him.

14 Richard Lord Spencer his ſonne, ſuccéeded him and died in ward.

15 Iſabell ſiſter to Richard ſuccéeded him, and married with Richard Beauchamp Earle of Worceſter, and Lord

Burgaueny, who had iſſue by hir a daughter onelie, and died. The which daughter was married to Edward the ſonne of Dawraby, Ralph Neuel Earle of Weſtmereland. And after the death of the ſaid Earle of VVorceſter, the ſaid Iſabell married with Richard Beauchamp, Earle of VVarwick.

16 Henrie Beauchamp Earle of VVarwick, & after Duke of VVarwick, their ſonne died without iſſue.

17 Anne his ſiſter of whole bloud ſucceeded him, and married with Richard Neuel after Earle of Salisburie, and in hir right Earle of VVarwick: and had iſſue two daughters, Marie married to the Duke of Clarence, and Anne married firſt to Prince Edward ſlaine at Teuxburie, and after his death with Richard Duke of Gloceſter, who was afterward king of England.

18 The ſaid Anne and king Richard (being then Duke of Gloceſter) had the ſaid lordſhip giuen vnto them by the ſaid Anne, Counteſſe of VVarwick hir mother.

19 King Henrie the ſeuenth enioied the ſame after the death of king Richard.

20 Iaſper Duke of Bedford enioied the ſame by the gift of king Henrie the ſeuenth, and died without iſſue: and by reaſon thereof it remained to the king againe.

21 King Henrie the eight enioied the ſame after his Father.

22 King Edward the ſixt ſucceeded him therein, and ſold almoſt all the lands thereof.

23 Queene Marie ſucceeded him in the Segniorie.

24 Queene Elizabeth our moſt dread ſoucreigne Ladie that now is, doth ſucceed hir in the ſame Segniorie, and hath ſold the Lordſhip of Neth from it: ſo that now there remaine no more lands appertaining to the Segniorie, but the moitie of the manour of Deinaſpowys onelie.

¶ The

¶The Petegree of Londres, Lord of *Ogmore, one of the ſaid twelue.*

1 William Londres Lord of the caſtell and manour of Ogmore, (as is before ſaid) wan afterwards the lordſhips of Kydwelhey and Carnewilhion in Caermarthen ſhire, from the Welſhmen: and gaue to ſir Arnold Butler his ſeruant the caſtell and manour of Dunreeven in the lordſhip of Ogmore aforeſaid. The which euer ſithence hath continued in the heirs male of the ſaid Arnold Butler, vntill within theſe few yeares, that it fell to Walter Vaghan, ſiſters ſonne to Arnold Butler, the laſt of the Butlers that was owner thereof.

2 Simon de Londres his ſonne ſuccéeded him.

3 William de Londres ſuccéeded his father Simon, and had iſſue one ſonne.

4 Moris de Londres his ſonne ſuccéeded him, and had iſſue one onelie daughter.

5 The ſaid daughter married with one Seward, a man of great poſſeſſions.

6 They had iſſue a daughter onelie, married to Henrie Earle of Lancaſter, brother to Thomas Earle of Lancaſter.

7 Henrie their ſonne, made afterwards Duke of Lancaſter did ſuccéed them: and ſo the ſaid thrée Lordſhips, Ogmore, Kydwelhey and Carnewilhion, became parcels of the duchie of Lancaſter euer after.

¶ The Petegree of *Greenefeeld.*

Sir Richard Greenefeeld before ſaid (to whom the lordſhip of Neth was giuen in reward) was lord of the caſtell and manour of Bydyford in Deuonſhire; at the time he came into Wales with the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon, and founded an abbaie of white moonkes in Neth, and gaue the whole lordſhip to the maintenance of the ſame; and then returned backe againe to Bydyford, whereas the iſſue male of his bodie doth yet remaine, and enioieth the ſame.

The Petegree of Turberuile, *Lord of Coyty.*

1 Sir Paine Turberuile, Lord of Coyty, as is before ſaid.

2 Sir Symon Turberuile, ſuccéeded him, and died without iſſue.

3 Sir Gilbart Turberuile, ſuccéeded his brother.

4 Sir Paine Turberuile his ſonne, ſuccéeded him, and married Mawd, daughter and ſole heire to Morgan Gam, one of the nephewes of the aforeſaid Ieſtyn.

5 Sir Gilbart their ſonne, quartered Ieſtyn his armes with Turberuiles.

6 Sir Gilbart his ſonne ſuccéeded him.

7 Sir Richard his ſonne ſuccéeded him.

8 Sir Paine his ſonne ſuccéeded him, who married with VVenlhian, daughter to Sir Richard Talbot knight, and had iſſue by hir, two ſonnes, that is to wit, Gilbart and Richard; and foure daughters, namelie, Catharine, Margaret, Agnes, and Sara.

9 Sir Gilbart ſuccéeded Sir Paine his father.

10 Sir Gilbart his ſonne ſuccéeded him, and died without iſſue.

11 Sir Richard his fathers brother ſuccéeded him, and hauing no iſſue, entailed the Lordſhip of Coity to the heires male of Sir Roger Berkerolles, knight.

1 Sir Roger Berkerolles knight, ſonne to Sir VVilliam Berkerolles knight, and Phelice his wife, one of the daughters of Veere Earle of Oxenford, which ſaid Sir Roger had married Catharine, the eldeſt ſiſter of the ſaid Sir Richard. And for default of ſuch iſſue, the remainder to the heires male of Sir Richard Stakpoole knight, who

married

2 married with Margaret, ſecond ſiſter of the ſaid Richard.
3 And for default of ſuch iſſue, the remainder to the heires of
Sir Iohn de la Beare, knight, and Agnes his wife, the
4 third ſiſter to the ſaid Richard. And for lacke of ſuch iſſue
male, the remainder to the heires male of William Gamage, and of Sara his wife, the fourth ſiſter to the ſaid Sir Richard Turberuile.

The ſaid Berkrolles, Stakepoole and De la Beare, died without iſſue male, by reaſon whereof, after the death of ſir Laurence Berkerolles, knight, ſonne to the ſaid ſir Roger, and Catharine his wife; the ſaid Lordſhip fell to ſir William Gamage, ſonne to Gilbert, ſonne to the foreſaid William Gamage, and Sara. The ſaid William, was ſonne to ſir Robert Gamage knight, ſonne to Paine Gamage, Lord of the manour of Rogiade, in the countie of Monmowth. The foreſaid ſir William had iſſue Thomas, Thomas had iſſue Iohn, Iohn had iſſue Morgan, Morgan had iſſue ſir Thomas Gamage knight; and Margaret, wife to Ienkin Thomas; and Anne, wife to Robert Raglan; and Catharine, wife to Reginald ap Howel; and Wenlhian, wife to Thomas ap Meyric.

The ſaid ſir Thomas Gamage had iſſue, Robert Gamage, that late was; Catharine his eldeſt daughter, wife to ſir Thomas Stradling knight; Marie the ſecond daughter, wife to Matthew Herebert; Margaret the third daughter, wife to the Lord William Howard; and Elizabeth the fourth daughter, wife to Richard Hogan, of Penbrooke ſhire, eſquier. The ſaid Robert Gamage had iſſue Iohn Gamage, that now is.

1 Sole heire generall to the ſaid ſir Roger Berkrolles, knight, and Catharine, one of the foure ſiſters, and heires generall to the aforeſaid ſir Richard Turberuile, knight, is ſir Edward Stradling knight, that now is.

2 Sole heire generall to the ſaid ſir Richard Stakepoole, of Penbrooke ſhire, and Margaret his wife, another of the foure ſiſters, and heires generall to the ſaid ſir Richard

Turberuile knight, is ſir George Vernon knight.

3 Heires generall to the ſaid ſir Iohn de la Beare knight, and Agnes his wife, an other of the foure ſiſters, and heirs generall of the ſaid ſir Richard Turberuile knight; are Oliuer S. Iohn, Lord S. Iohn of Bledſo, and William Baſſet of Glamorgan eſquier, that now is.

4 Iohn Gamage, eſquier, that now is, is as well heire generall lineallie deſcended from Sara the fourth ſiſter, and heire to the ſaid ſir Richard Turberuile knight, as alſo heire by the entaile aforeſaid, to the whole Lordſhip of Coyty.

¶ Robert de S. Quintine,
his Petegree.

SIr Robert de S. Quintine, to whom the lordſhip of Lhanblethian was giuen; and his iſſue male enioied the ſame, vntill king Henrie the third his time. And then, or in ſhort time after, his iſſue male failed, of whome is deſcended ſir William Parr, late Marques of Northampton.

¶ Richard de Syward,
his Petegree.

SIr Richard Syward, to whom the lordſhip of Talauan was giuen; and his iſſue male enioied the ſame, vntill king Edward the thirds time: at which time the heires thereof hauing other lands in Somerſetſhire, ſold the ſaid lordſhip to the Lord Spencer, then Lord of Glamorgan, and went into Somerſetſhire to dwell there, where his iſſue male continueth yet.

¶ Gilbert de Humfreuile,
his Petegree.

SIr Gilbert Humfreuile aforeſaid, to whome the caſtell and manour of Penmarke was giuen; and his iſſue male enioied the ſame, till the ſaid king Edward the thirds time: and then the inheritance of the ſaid caſtell and manour deſcended to ſir Iohn S.Iohn of Fonmon knight, to whome the forenamed lord S.Iohn of Bledſo is ſole heire.

¶ Roger de Berkerolles knight,

his Petegree.

SIr Roger Berkerolles afore ſaid knight, to whom the manour of Eaſt Orchard was giuen; and his iſſue male enioied the ſame, till the 13. yeare of Henrie the fourth. That ſir Laurence Berkerolles knight died, whom ſir Edward Stradling knight, as ſole heire did ſuccéed, being ſonne to ſir William Stradling knight, ſonne to ſir Edward Stradling knight, and Wenlhian ſole ſiſter and heire to the ſaid ſir Laurence, of whom Edward Stradling knight (that now is) is lineallie deſcended.

¶ Reginald de Sully knight,

his Petegree.

SIr Reginald de Sully, to whome the caſtell and manour of Sully was giuen; and his iſſue male enioied the ſame, vntill about king Edward the firſt his time. And then it fell to a daughter married to ſir Morgan de Auan, Lord of the lordſhip of Auan aboue named: whoſe ſonne ſir Iohn de Auan had but one daughter, of whome ſir George Blunt of Shropſhire is lineallie deſcended, as ſole heire, whoſe anceſtor gaue the ſaid lordſhip of Auan, and the caſtell and manour of Sully to the Lord Spencer in exchange, for other lands in England.

¶ Peter le Soore knight,

his Petegree.

SIr Peter le Soore knight, to whome was giuen the caſtell and manour of Peters towne; and his iſſue male enioied the ſame, vntill king Henrie the fourth his time, and then died without iſſue, and his inheritance fell betwéene diuers.

¶ Iohn le Fleming knight, *his Petegree.*

SIr Iohn le Fleming knight, to whome the caſtell and manour of S. George was giuen; and his iſſue male enioied the ſame, vntill king Henrie the fourth his time: and then it fell to Edmond Malefant, who had married a daughter to the laſt Fleming. And in king Henrie the ſeuenth his time, the Malefants iſſue by Flemings daughter failed: and then it fell to Iohn Butler of Dunreeven aboue named Eſquier; and after the death of him and of Arnold his ſonne, both the inheritances of Fleming & Butler, fell to Walter Vaghan of Brodeward in the Countie of Hereford Eſquier now liuing, ſiſters ſonne to the ſaid Arnold Butler.

¶ Oliuer de S. Iohn knight, *his Petegree.*

SIr Oliuer S. Iohn knight, to whome the caſtell and manour of Fonmon was giuen; and his heires male haue euer ſince enioied the ſame, to whom the aboue named lord S. Iohn of Bledſo, that now is, is ſole heire; whoſe anceſtors from the winning of the ſaid lordſhip of Glamorgan out of the Welſhmens hands, haue continuallie dwelt at Fonmon aforeſaid, vntill the latter time of king Edward the fourth. That Iohn S. Iohn eſquier had the ſaid lordſhip of Bledſo, and manie other poſſeſſions beſides, by the death of dame Margaret Beauchampe his mother, who was alſo mother to Margaret, Ducheſſe of Somerſet, mother to king Henrie the ſeuenth. Sithence which time, the ſaid Iohn S. Iohn, and ſir Iohn S. Iohn knight, father to my Lord that now is, haue alwaies dwelt in Bledſo, but they do kéepe their lands in Wales ſtill in their hands.

¶William

¶ VVilliam le Eſterling *alias* *Stradling, his Petegree.*

1 SIr William Eſterling knight, to whome the caſtell and manour of S.Donats was giuen.

2 Sir Iohn le Eſterling knight,his ſonne ſuccéeded him.

3 Sir Moris le Eſterling knight,his ſonne ſuccéeded him.

4 Sir Robert le Eſterling knight(moſt commonlie called Stradling by ſhortneſſe of ſpeach and change of ſome letters)ſuccéeded him.

5 Sir Gilbert Stradling knight, his ſonne ſuccéeded him.

6 Sir William Stradling knight, his ſonne ſuccéeded him.

7 Sir Iohn Stradling knight, his ſonne ſuccéeded him. It doth not appeare in what ſtocke or ſirname anie of theſe ſeuen Knights aboue named,did marrie: but the chriſtian names of the wiues of William the firſt, Robert, and Iohn the ſecond, were Hawiſia,Mathilda,and Cicilia.

8 Sir Peter Stradling knight, his ſonne ſuccéeded him: who in the begining of king Edward the firſt his time and reigne married Iulian,ſole daughter and heire of Thomas Hawey. By whom he had thrée manours,Hawey, & Comhawey in Somerſetſhire yet remaining to his heires,and Compton Hawey in Dorcetſhire ſold of late yeares.

9 Sir Edward Stradling knight their ſon ſuccéeded them: and he quartered the Hawey his armes with his: and married with Elianor,daughter & heire to Gilbert Strangbow, a yonger brother: whoſe wife was daughter and heire to Richard Garnon, and had by hir two manours in Oxefordſhire.

10 Sir Edward Stradling knight his ſonne ſuccéeded him, & married with Wenlhian, daughter to Roger Berkrolles knight,and ſole ſiſter and heire to ſir Laurence Berkrolles knight,as it happened afterward.

11 Sir William Stradling knight,his ſonne married with Iſabel daughter and heire to Iohn S. Barbe of Somerſet-

ſhire: but he had no lands by hir, for it was entailed to the heires male. This ſir William, in king Richard the ſeconds time, went a pilgrimage to Ieruſalem, and receiued there alſo the orders of knighthood of the ſepulchre of Chriſt.

12 Sir Edward Stradling knight his ſonne ſucceeded him, who, bicauſe he was ſole heire generall to the ſaid S. Barbe, did quarter S. Barbes armes with his. To whome alſo (in the 13. yeare of king Henrie the fourth) fell the whole inheritance of the Berkerolles, and the right of the fourth part of Turberuiles inheritance, Lord of Coyty aforeſaid: the which for lacke of iſſue male of the ſaid Berkerolles remained to Gamage, and to his heires male, by the eſpeciall entaile aforeſaid. The which ſir Edward did quarter not onelie the ſaid Berkerolles armes with his, but alſo the Turberuiles and Ieſtynes armes: of whome the Turberuiles had in marriage one of the inheritours, as is before ſaid; bicauſe the ſaid ſir Edward was one of the foure heires generall to ſir Richard Turberuile, to wit, ſonne to ſir William Stradling, ſonne to Wenlhian ſiſter and heire to the ſaid Laurence Berkerolles, and daughter to Catharine, eldeſt ſiſter, and one of the foure heires generall to the aforeſaid ſir Richard Turberuile.

The ſaid ſir Edward maried with Iane daughter to Henry Beauford, afterwards Cardinall, begotten (before he was Prieſt) vpon Alice one of the daughters of Richard Earle of Arundell: and in the beginning of king Henrie the ſeuenth his reigne, he went likewiſe on pilgrimage vnto Ieruſalem, as his father did, and receiued the order of the ſepulchre there.

This ſir Edward had to his brother ſir Iohn Stradling knight, who married with the heire of Dauncy in Wiltſhire: and had iſſue ſir Edmond, who had iſſue Iohn and Edmond. Iohn had iſſue Anne, ladie Dauers, of whome the Dauers, Hungerfordes, Fynes, and Leuet, and a great progenie of them are deſcended: and of the ſaid Edmond commeth Carnyſoyes of Cornewal.

The ſaid Edward had an other brother called William, of whome Stradling of Ruthyn and others are deſcended: the ſame William had a daughter named VVenlhian, who by the Earle of Ryuers had a daughter, married to ſir Robert Poynes, of whome commeth all the Poynes, the Newtons, Perots, and others.

13 Sir Harrie Stradling knight his ſonne ſucceeded him, and married with Elizabeth ſiſter of whole bloud to ſir VVilliam Herebert knight, Earle of Penbroke; and had iſſue by hir one ſonne, and two daughters: one of them was married to Myles ap Harry, of whome Miſtreſſe Blanch ap Harrie, and hir bretheren and vncles are deſcended: the other daughter was married to Fleming of Monton, in VVales.

This ſir Harrie, in the ſixteenth yeere of King Edward the fourth, went in like maner on pilgrimage to Ieruſalem, and receiued the order of the ſepulchre there, as his father and grandfather did; and died in the Iſle of Cypres, in his comming home; whoſe booke is to be ſeene as yet, with a letter that his man brought from him, to his Ladie & wife. The ſaieng is, that diuers of his ſaid anceſtours made the like pilgrimage: but there remaineth no memorie in writing but of theſe three.

This ſir Harrie, ſailing from his houſe in Somerſetſhire, to his houſe in Wales, was taken priſoner by a Brytaine pirate, named Colyn Dolphyn, whoſe redemption and charges ſtood him in 2000. markes; for the paiment whereof he was driuen to ſell the caſtell and manour of Baſſelek and Sutton in Monmouthſhire, and two manours in Oxfordſhire.

14 Thomas Stradling, eſquier, his ſonne ſucceeded him, and married Ienet, daughter to Thomas Matthew of Rayder Eſquier: and had iſſue by hir two ſonnes, Edward and Harrie, and one daughter named Iane, and died before he was xxvj. yeares of age. After whoſe death, his wife married with ſir Rice ap Thomas, knight of the garter. Harrie

married with the daughter and heire of Thomas Iubb, learned in the lawe, and had iſſue by hir Francis Stradling, of S. George, by Briſtow, yet liuing. Iane was married to ſir William Gruffyth, of Northwales knight, and had iſſue by hir thrée ſonnes, Edward, ſir Rice Gruffyth knight, and Iohn; and ſeauen daughters. The eldeſt married to Stanley of Honghton, the ſecond to ſir Richard Buckley, knight, the third to Lewys, the fourth to Moſton, the fift to Conwey, the ſixt to Williams, the ſeauenth to Pers Motton, and after to Simon Theloal, eſquier, whoſe wife at this time ſhe is; the eight to Philips. Of which daughters there be a wonderfull number deſcended. Edward married Iane, daughter to ſir Iohn Puleſton knight, and had iſſue by hir, thrée daughters. Iane married to VVilliam Herebert of S. Iulian; Catharine married to VVilliam Herebert of Swanſey, and an other daughter married to ſir Nicholas Bagnoll knight.

15 Sir Edward Sradling knight, ſuccéeded his father, and married with Elizabeth, one of the thrée daughters of ſir Thomas Arundell of Lanheyron in Cornewall knight. The other two were married to Speke, and S. Lowe, and had iſſue foure ſonnes; Thomas, Robert, Edward, and Iohn. Robert married VVatkyn Locher his daughter, and hath by hir manie children; Edward married with the daughter and heire of Robert Baglan of Lantwit, and hath alſo diuers children; and Iohn is a prieſt. Alſo the ſaid ſir Edward had two daughters; Iane married to Alexander Popham, of Somerſetſhire, of whom is a great number deſcended; and Catharine married to ſir Thomas Palmer, knight of Suſſex, who hath a ſonne named VVilliam.

16 Sir Thomas Sradling knight, his ſonne ſuccéeded him, and married Catharine, the eldeſt daughter to ſir Thomas Gamage of Coyty knight, and to dame Margaret his wife, daughter to ſir Iohn S. Iohn, of Bledſo knight; by whom he hath liuing yet two ſonnes, Edward and Dauid; and fiue daughters, Elizabeth, Damaſyn, Iane, Ioice, and

Wenlhian.

17 Sir Edward Stradling knight, that now is, married Agnes ſecond daughter to ſir Edward Gage, of Suſſex, knight, and as yet in the yeare 1572. hath no iſſue.

Memorandum, that of the heires male, of the aforeſaid twelue knights (that came with ſir Robert Fitzhamon, to the winning of Glamorgan, the Lordſhip aforeſaid) there is at this daie but the Stradling a liue, that dwelleth in VVales, and enioieth the portion giuen in reward to his anceſtors.

There be yet of the yonger brothers of the Turberuiles and Flemings.

Greenefeeld and Syward doo yet remaine, but they dwell in England, and haue doone awaie their lands in VVales.

The Lord S.Iohn of Bledſo (although he kéepeth his ancient inheritance in Wales) yet he dwelleth in England.

¶ *Thus farre the copie of the winning of* Glamorgan,
as I receiued the ſame at the hands of miſtris Blanch
Parrie, *penned by Sir* Edward
Stradling *knight.*

* There were beſides with the ſaid Robert Fitzhamon in this voiage, diuers other noble men and gentlemen, ſome out of England, ſome out of Dyuet, and other places in Wales, which came thither with the ſaid Eneon againſt Rees ap Theodor, of whome Robert Sitſylt was one, who albeit he had no part of the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan (that I can read of) yet neuertheleſſe, he was in reſpect of his good ſeruice there doone, preferred to the marriage of an inheritrice of great poſſeſſions in the land of Ewyas, and the countrie néere adioining. Of which Robert Sitſylt I find this that followeth, recorded in a verie ancient writing, conteining his whole genelogie of 16. deſcents of heires male lineallie; which writing for the more credit of the hiſtorie, I thought good here to inſert, as followeth.

In

1 *IN the yeare of Christ* 1091. *Robert Sitſylt came with Robert Fitzhamon to the conqueſt of the countrie of Glamorgan, and after wedded a Ladie, by whome he had Halterennes and other lands in Hereford and Gloceſterſhires: he had a ſonne called James Sitſylt.*

2 *James Sitſylt, tooke part with Mawd the empreſſe againſt king Stephen, and was ſlaine at the ſiege of the caſtell of Wallingford, An.4. Stephan. hauing then vpon him a veſture, whereon was wrought in needle worke his armes or enſignes, as they be made on the toombe of Gerald Sitſylt in the Abbeie of Dore,* which are afterward trulie blazed, in a iudgement giuen by commiſſion of king *Edward* the third, for the ancient right of the ſame armes. *This James had a ſonne called Iames Sitſylt, and foure daughters.*

3 *John Sitſylt, the ſonne of James, was after the death of his father, in the ſame warres with Roger Earle of Hereford, and conſtable of England, and being taken priſoner at the ſiege of Lincolne, Anno.6.Stephani, he paid for his ranſome 400. marks, and therefore ſold his lordſhip of Beauport, and all his lands in the countie of Gloceſter: he tooke to wiſe a Ladie, called Mawd de Frenes, and had*

had iſſue Euſtace.

Euſtace Sitſylt the ſonne of Iohn, was wedded to Elianor the daughter of Sir Walter Pembridge Knight, and had by hir Baldwin, and Iohn; and foure daughters, whereof one of them was the wife of Sir Thomas Fitzneale knight. 4

Baldwin Sitſylt the ſonne of Euſtace, was made knight by King Henrie the ſecond, in the warres that the king had againſt the Welſhmen, he was alſo killed in the ſame warres, at the ſiege of the caſtell of Cardif, his father being aliue; he tooke to wife the daughter of Maurice de Brompton, and had by hir, Gerald Sitſylt, Euſtace Sitſylt Henrie Sitſylt, Iohn Sitſylt, and Walter Sitſylt; and two daughters, Catharine and Elianor. Catharine was the wife of Hugh Muredake, and Elianor was the wife of Walter Wallis. This Baldwin Sitſylt knight tooke to his ſecond wife, Margerie the daughter of Stephen Radnor knight, and had by hir, Stephen Sitſylt, Roger Sitſylt, Hugh Sitſylt, and Dauid Sitſylt; and three daughters, the firſt was Mawd and ſhe was a Nun, the ſecond was Jone and ſhe was the wife of John de Solers, the third daughter Anne was the wife of Owen ap Meredyth. This man gaue certeine lands in the towneſhip of Kigeſtone, vnto the moonkes of Dore, and granted vnto the ſame 5 *moonks freedome of common and paſture, and other liberties in his woods.*

6 *Gerald Sitſylt, the firſt ſonne of Baldwin Sitſylt knight, tooke to wife Mabil the daughter of Sir William Moigne knight, and had by hir three ſonnes, Gerald Sitſylt that died a child, Robert Sitſylt that married and had children, and Owen Sitſylt a moonke of the Abbeie of Dore. He had alſo three daughters, Catharine, that was wedded to Sir Griffin ap Yoreford, and after to Dauid ap Euan, and the third time to Geffreie de Bret, ſonne of ſir Walter Bret knight. Anne the ſecond daughter of Gerald Sitſylt was wedded to Robert the ſonne of Richard Bromewich. And Ellen the third daughter of Gerald Sitſylt, was the wife of Iohn Abrahal, father of Sir Iohn Abrahal knight.*

7 *Robert Sitſylt, the ſonne of Gerald tooke to wife Alicia daughter of Sir Robert Tregois knight, and had by hir James Sitſylt his firſt ſon, Gerald the ſecond ſonne, Thomas the third ſonne, and Baldwin the fourth ſonne; and Margaret the firſt daughter, and Elizabeth the ſecond daughter.*

8 *James Sitſylt the ſonne of Robert, tooke to wife Iſabel the daughter of Sir John Knel knight, and had by hir James and Gerald twins; James died*

died yoong: he had alſo Robert Sitſylt, and Iohn Sitſylt; and fiue daughters, that is to ſaie, Alicia wedded to Walter Monington, Grace wedded to Roger ſonne of William Blunt, Elianor wedded to Thomas Paine, Margerie wedded to Morgan ap Meredyth, and Siſlie married to Howel ap Blethin, and after to ſir Hugh Bruge.

Gerald Sitſylt ſonne of Iames, tooke to wife Margaret, daughter of Stephen Dalaber, and by hir had Iohn Sitſylt; and after he wedded Bridget the widow of Sir Simon Ward knight, and had by hir Iames Sitſylt, and the third time married the daughter of Martin Hopton, and had by hir Martin Sitſylt, Henrie Sitſylt, and Dauid Sitſylt, and Ione a daughter. And the fourth time the ſame Gerald Sitſylt tooke to wife Iane the daughter of Robert Emerton, and had by hir one ſonne named Stigand Sitſylt, that was ſlaine in the warres of Striuelyn in the time of King Edward the ſecond, and had no iſſue, as the regiſter of the Abbeie of Dore maketh mention. 9

Chron. de Dôr.

John Sitſylt the ſonne of Gerald, tooke to wife Sibyl the daughter of Robert of Ewyas, and had by hir ſir Iohn Sitſylt knight, George Sitſylt, and a daughter named Margaret, that was the wife of ſir Robert Baskeruile knight, who had by hir Sir Iohn Baskeruile knight; and by his ſe- 10 *cond wife he had ſir Richard Baskeruile knight, that tooke to wife Jane the daughter and heire of George Sitſylt ſecond ſonne of this John Sitſylt, and had by hir ſir John Baskeruile knight.*

11 *Sir John Sitſylt knight, tooke to wife Alicia the ſiſter of the ſaid ſir Roger Baskeruile, and ſir Roger married his ſiſter, as is afore ſaid. This ſir John Sitſylt had John Sitſylt and Roger Sitſylt.*

* In the time of the warres that King Edward the 3. made againſt Scotland, at a place called Halydon hill néere Barwick anno 6. Edward 3. there aroſe a great variance and contention betwéene Sir William de Facknaham knight, on the one ſide approuant, and this Sir Iohn Sitſylt knight, on the other ſide defendant, for an enſigne of armes, that is to ſay; The field of ten barrets ſiluer and azure, ſupported of 5. ſcocheons ſable charged with ſo manie lions of the firſt rampants incenſed geuls, which enſigne both the parties did claime as their right. But as both the parties put themſelues to their force to maintaine their quarell, and vaunted to maintaine the ſame by their bodies; it pleaſed the king that iuſtice ſhould be yéelded for triall of the quarell, without ſhedding of bloud: and ſo the bearing of the enſigne was ſolemnlie adiudged to be the right of the ſaid Sir Iohn Sitſylt, as heire of bloud lineallie deſcended of the body of Iames Sitſylt, Lord of Beauport ſlaine at the ſiege of Walingford, as before is declared. The finall order and determination of which controuerſie is laid downe by Iohn Boſwel gentleman, in his booke intituled The concords of Armorie, fol. 80. This Sir Iohn Sitſylt had a charge of men at armes, for the cuſtodie of the marches of Scotland, in the 11. yéere of King Edward the third.

12 *John Sitſylt, the ſon of ſir John Sitſylt knight, tooke to wiſe Jone daughter of ſir Richard Monington knight, and had by hir John Sitſylt (that died his father being liuing) and Thomas Sitſylt.*

13 *Thomas Sitſylt married Margaret the daughter and heire of Gilbert de Winſton, and had by hir Philip Sitſylt, and Dauid Sitſylt. This man was a great benefactour to the moonks of Dore, and forgaue them great ſummes of monie which they ought him.*

14 *Philip Sitſylt married Margaret, the daughter of John Philips, and had by hir Richard, John, and Margaret.*

15 *Richard Sitſylt or Cecill, married Margaret the daughter of Philip Vaughan, and had by hir Philip Cecill, Margaret Cecill, John Cecill, Dauid Cecill, and James or Jenkin Cecill.*

✱ Theſe petegrées and deſcents I gathered faithfullie out of ſundrie ancient records and euidences, whereof the moſt part are confirmed with ſeales autentike therevnto appendant, manifeſtlie declaring the antiquitie and truth thereof; which remaine at this preſent in the cuſtodie of the right Honorable Sir William Cecill, Knight of the noble order of the Garter, Lord Burghley, and Lord high Treaſurer of England, who is lineallie deſcended from the laſt recited Richard Sitſylt, father to Dauid Cecill, grandfather to the ſaid Sir William Cecill now Lord Burghley: and at this daie William Sitſylt or Cecill Eſquire coſen germane to the ſaid Lord Burghley, remooued by one degrée onelie, is poſſeſſed of the foreſaid houſe of Halterennes in Ewyas land as the heire male of the houſe of Sitſylts, and is deſcended of Philip Cecill, elder brother to the ſaid Dauid.

Giral. Camb. in Itinerario Cambriæ.

* About the ſame time, or ſhortlie after, Barnard Newmarch, a noble man alſo of Normandie, obtained by conqueſt the Lordſhip of Brechnock, containing thrée cantreds, and married Neſt, the daughter of Neſt, daughter to Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, Prince of VVales, by whom he had iſſue Mahael, and a daughter. This Mahael being a worthie knight, was diſinherited by the malice of his owne mother, who contrarie to matrimoniall dutie, kept vnlawfull companie with a knight, whom ſhe ſet more by than hir huſband. Wherevpon Mahael being offended with the diſſolute life of his mother, warned hir to auoid infamie; and on a time méeting the ſaid knight comming from hir, fought with him, and hurt him ſore. Wherefore Neſt to be auenged of hir ſonne for that fact, went to king Henrie the firſt, and ſolemnelie (rather of malice and reuengement, as Giraldus noteth, than of anie truth) ſware vpon the Euangeliſts, that the ſaid Mahael hir ſonne was not begotten by Barnard Newmarch hir huſband, but by another louer of hirs. By reaſon of the which oth, (or periurie rather as mine author thinketh) Mahael was diſinherited, and his ſiſter (whom hir mother affirmed to be the verie daughter of the ſaid Barnard) was by the ſaid king, with the whole inheritance, beſtowed vpon Milo, the ſonne of Walter Conſtable, who was after created Earle of Hereford, Lord of Gloceſter, Brechnocke, and the forreſt of Deane. This Milo Earle of Hereford, and Lord of Brechnocke (as the ſame Giraldus writeth) told king Henrie the firſt, of the ſinging & triumphing of birds by the poole called Lhyn Sauathan, at the paſſing by of Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor, the ſaid Milo and Paine FitzIohn, Lord of Ewyas land being preſent. Wherevnto the King anſwered; that It was not a thing to be woondered at ſo much, for in truth (ſaith he) although we by our great force and ſtrength doo offer iniurie and

violence to that nation, yet are they well knowne to be the lawfull inheritours of that countrie; the words of Giraldus be theſe. *Quibus auditis, Rex reſpondiſſe memoratur; Illud non adeo eſſe admirandum, quia licèt gentibus illis per vires noſtras magnas iniuriam & violentiam irrogemus, nihilominus tamen in terris iiſdem ius hæreditarium habere noſcuntur.*

Milo had by his ſaid wife fiue ſonnes, to wit, Roger, Walter, Henrie, William and Mahael, which were all ſucceſſiuelie (except William) Earles of Hereford, and Lords of Brechnocke, and died all without iſſue. He had alſo thrée daughters. Margaret the eldeſt married to Humfrey de Bohune, the ſonne of Humfrey Bohune, Steward in houſe to William Rufus, which was the ſonne of Humfrey le Bohune, that came into Enlgand with William Conqueror. This Humfrey was in hir right Earle of Hereford, & Conſtable of England. Bertha the ſecond daughter was married vnto Philip Bruſe, created by King Stephan Lord Bruſe of Gower, Bould, and Brimber; and in his wiues right, lord of Brechnock. Lucia the third daughter was married to Herebert the ſonne of Herebert, a baſe ſonne to King Henrie the firſt, who was in hir right Lord of all the forreſt of Deane, of whom deſcended the Fitz Herebert of Derbiſhire.

W.Paſton.
Ch.Lanthon.

The caſtell of Brechnock being firſt built by the ſaid Barnard Newmarch, was greatlie augmented and beautified by the laſt Humfrey Bohune, Earle of Hereford, Eſſex, Northampton, and Conſtable of England, who had iſſue two daughters his heires; Elianor the elder was married vnto Thomas Plantagenet, *alias* Thomas of Woodſtock, the ſixt ſonne of Edward the third, who was by King Richard the ſecond, created Earle of Buckingham, and after Duke of Gloceſter, and in hir right Earle of Eſſex, Northampton, and Conſtable of England. Marie the ſecond daughter was married to Henrie Plantagenet, *alias* Bolingbrooke, Earle of Derbie, who was afterward King of England, by

Earle Conſtable.

the name of Henrie the fourth.

The ſaid Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloceſter and Lord of Brechnock, had iſſue Humfrie Plantagenet Earle of Buckingham, Lord of Brechnock, &c: who died without iſſue; and 4. daughters, which were heirs after their brother. Anne the eldeſt was married to Edmund Stafford, Earle of Stafford, who by hir had iſſue, Humfrie Earle of Stafford, Hereford, & Northampton, Lord of Brechnock, &c. And afterwards the ſaid Anne was maried to William Viſcount Burgcher, created Earle of Ewe in France by King Henrie the fift, father of Henrie created Earle of Eſſex by King Edward the fourth. This Humfrie Earle Stafford, was by King Henrie the ſixt, created Duke of Buckingham, and ſo this Lordſhip of Brechnock came to the Dukes of Buckingham, and by the attaindour of Edward the laſt duke of Buckingham, is come to the crowne.

There came manie Gentlemen with the ſaid Barnard Newmarch, at that time to Brechnock, vpon whom he beſtowed diuers manours, which their heires doo poſſeſſe and enioy euen to our time; as to the Awbreyes the manour of Abercynuric and Slowch, to the Walbieſes the manour of Lhanhamlach and Tal y Lhyn, to the Gunters the manour of Gilſton, to the Havards the manour of Pontwilym, &c. But now hauing long digreſſed, let vs returne againe to our author.

About this time William Rufus and Robert his brother being made frœnds, came both together into England, and lead an armie into Scotland againſt Malcolme the king, who had entred Northumberland, & ſpoiled it in the kings abſence: and he yœlded himſelfe to William, and by oth became his vaſſall and ſubiect. Then William reedified Carlile, and brought people from the South part of England to inhabite it. But ſhortlie after, Malcolme came againe into England, ſpoiling the land,

Matt.Paris. page.20.

Matt.Weſt. page.16.

land, who being fought withall, was ſlaine, and his ſonne Edward alſo: then Edgar his ſonne, which was pledge with king William, was crowned in his ſtæd. At this time Cadogan ap Blethyn ap Convyn deſtroied all Dyuet in the end of Aprill; and ſhortlie after, the ſame ſummer, the Normanes in great companies landed in Dyuet or Weſtwales & Cardigan, and builded caſtels there, and ſo began to inhabite the countrie vpon the ſea ſhoare.

Ran. Ceſt. lib.7. cap.7. Buchan. li. 7. pag.64.

❀ The Normans hauing gotten into their hands all the lands and liuings of the nobilitie of England, began to ſpie out the commodities of Wales: and ſéeing that Robert Fitzhamon, and the other knights that went with him, had ſped ſo well, they made ſute to the king to grant them the lands of the Welſhmen. Wherupon the king, thinking that to be the beſt waie for him, aſwell to incourage them to be the more willing to ſerue him, as alſo to prouide for them at other mens coſt, granted to diuers of his nobles ſundrie countries in Wales, to hold of him by knight ſeruice: for the which they did homage and ſweare fealtie vnto him, as foloweth.

1 Roger Mountgomery, Earle of Arundel and Salope, did his homage for the lordſhips of Powys and Caerdigan.

2 Hugh Lupus Earle of Cheſter did his homage for Tegengl and Ryuonioc, with all the land by the ſea ſhoare, vnto the riuer of Conwey.

3 Arnulph a yonger ſonne of Roger Mountgomery for Dyuet.

4 Barnard Newmarch for Brechnock.

5 Ralph Mortimer for Eluel.

6 Hugh de Lacie for the land of Ewyas.

7 Euſtace Cruer for Molde and Hopedale, and manie other for other lands.

Then Roger de Mountgomery, to whom the Conquerour had giuen the Earldome of Arundell and

Salopsburie or Shrewsburie entred into Powys land, and wan the caſtell and towne of Baldwyn, which he fortified, and called it Mountgomery after his owne name. Alſo this yeare William Rufus went to Normandie againſt his brother Robert, and ſent to England for 30000. footemen, of whome when they came to the ſea ſhore the king tooke ten ſhillings a peece, and ſent them home. But ſhortlie after hee made a voiage into Northumberland againſt the Earle, which rebelled, and after he had taken Newcaſtell and Bamborough, hee tooke the Earle at Tinmouth, and returned homeward. The ſame yeare Gruffyth ap Conan king of Northwales, with Cadogan ap Blethyn, who then ruled Southwales, entred the land of Cardigan, & killed a great number of Normanes, being not able anie longer to ſuffer their great pride and crueltie. But after their returne, the Engliſh captaines ſent for more men to England, and thought priuilie to make a roade to Northwales. Which iournie was diſcouered to Cadogan, who gathered his power, and met with them in the wood or forreſt of Yſpys, and ſet vpon them with great hew and crie: and they defended themſelues manfullie, but in the end they were compelled to flee with great loſſe; and Cadogan followed them hard, and ſpoiled the countrie of Cardigan and Dyuet, and deſtroied all the caſtels ſauing two, which were Penbrooke and Rydcors, which he could not get, and ſo returned to Powys with much ioy.

Matt. Paris. page.23.

15000. pound eaſilie gotten.

H. Hunt. Matth.Weſt. lib.2.pag.16.

1093 In this yeare 1093. the Normanes that inhabited the countrie of Glamorgan, ſpoiled the countries of Kydwely and Yſtrad Tywy, and left them without anie inhabitors. Then VVilliam Rufus being infoꝛmed of the great ſlaughter of his ſubiects aſwell in Cheſhire, Shropſhire, VVorceſterſhire, and Herefordſhire, as within VVales, which Gruffyth ap Conan and the ſonnes of Blethyn ap Convyn had done, gathered his power together, and entred VVales at Mountgomery, which caſtell being latelie ouerthꝛowne by the VVelſhmen, he reedified againe; but the VVelſhmen kept ſo the ſtraites of the mountaines with the woods and the riuers, that the king did no good, but loſt his labour and his men: therfoꝛe he returned backe to his great diſhonoꝛ. In the yeare 1094. died VVilliam the ſonne of Baldwyn, who (at the kings commandement) had built the caſtell of Rydcors, after whoſe death the caſtell was foꝛſaken by his men; and the inhabitants of Gwyr, Brechnock, Gwent & Gwent lhwc caſt from their necks the burthen of the Normanes that had wonne their countries and held them in ſubiection, and chaſed them out of their countries, but they returned againe with great ſtrength of Engliſhmen and Normanes. Then the countrie men, which abhoꝛred their pꝛide and cruell rule, met with them at a place called Celly Tarvawc, and fought with them manfullie, ſo that they put them to flight with great ſlaughter, and chaſed them backe againe out of the land. Neuertheles, the greedie Normanes would not giue ouer, but doubling their ſtrength, returned againe to Brechnockſhire, making a vow to leaue no liuing thing within that countrie. But it hapned otherwiſe, foꝛ the people fled befoꝛe them, and ſtaid at a ſtraite, and killed a great number of them.

Matt. Weſt. lib.2.pag.17.
Matt. Paris. pag.24.
Matt. Paris.
Hol. pag.326.
1094
Ran. Ceſt. li.7.cap.8.
Sup. Mar. Scot.

* About this time Roger Mountgomery Earle of Salop and Arundell, William Fitzeuſtace Earle of Gloceſter,

Arnold de Harecourt and Neale le Vicount, were ſlaine betwéene Cardyf and Brechnock by the Welſhmen. Alſo Walter Eureux Earle of Sarum, and Hugh Earle Gourney were there hurt and died after in Normandie.

Therefore when the Normanes ſaw that they had all the loſſe, they manned and victailed the caſtels which they had before time builded there, and returned backe: but in their returne, Gruffyth and Ivor the ſonnes of Ednerth ap Cadogan met them vpon the ſudden at Aberlhech, and falling vpon them ſlew the moſt part of them, and the reſt eſcaped to England. But the Normane captaines defended the caſtels manfullie, and kept them, vntill they were driuen by force for ſafegard of their liues to forſake them: then the ancient dwellers enioied their countries againe quietlie. Moreouer certeine lords of Northwals, namelie Vchthed the ſonne of Edwyn ap Grono, and Howel ap Grono with the children of Cadogan ap Blethyn of Powys land, gathered a number of men, & paſſed through Cardiganſhire to Dyuet (which countrie the king a little before had giuen to Arnulph ſonne to Roger Mountgomery, who had builded there the caſtell of Penbrooke; and appointed kéeper and ſteward of the ſame, one Gerald de Windſore) and there burned, ſpoiled and deſtroied all the countrie, ſauing the ſaid caſtell of Penbrooke, which they could not winne, and ſo returned home with great bootie. After the returne of theſe lords, Gerald iſſued out of the caſtell, and ſpoiled the lands of S. Dauids, and tooke manie priſoners, and returned to the caſtell.

Io. Caſtor.
Mar. Scotus.

The yeare following, William Rufus returning from Normandie to England, and hearing of the great ſlaughter of his men doone by the Welſhmen, gathered all his power, & with great pompe and pride entred Wales. But the Brytaines fearing the great ſtrength of the king, put their hope onlie in the almightie Lord, turning to him in faſting, praier, and repentance of their ſinnes: and he that neuer forſaketh the penitent and contrite hart, heard their praiers; ſo that the Normanes and Engliſhmen durſt neuer enter the land, but ſuch as entred were all ſlaine, and the king returned with ſmall honor, after he had built certaine caſtels in the marches.

1096

Matt.Paris. page.59.

Fabian, par 7 cap.225.

Mar. Scotus.

The yeare following being 1096. Hugh de Mountgomerie Earle of Arundell and Salopsburie, whom the Welſhmen call Hugh Goch, that is to ſaie Hugh the read headed; and Hugh Vras, that is, Hugh the fat Earle of Cheſter, and a great number of Nobles more, did gather a huge armie, and entred into Northwales, being thereto mooued by certeine Lords of the countrie. But Gruffyth ap Conan the Prince, and Cadogan ap Blethyn tooke the hilles and mountaines for their defenſe; bicauſe they were not able to meete with the Erles, neither durſt they well truſt their owne men. And ſo the Erles came ouer againſt the Ile of Môn or Angleſey, where they did build a caſtell of Aberlhiennawc. Then Gruffyth and Cadogan did go to Angleſey, thinking to defend the Ile, and ſent for ſuccour to Ireland: but they receiued verie ſmall. Then the treaſon appeared, for Owen ap Edwyn (who was the Princes cheefe counſeller, and his father in lawe, whoſe daughter Gruffyth had married, hauing himſelfe alſo married Everyth the daughter of Convyn, aunt to Cadogan) was the cheefe caller of thoſe ſtrangers into Wales, who openlie went with all his power to them,and did lead them to the Ile of Angleſey : which thing when Gruffyth and Cadogan perceiued, they ſailed to Ireland, miſtruſting the treaſon of their owne people. Then the Earles ſpoiled the Ile, and ſlew all that they found there . And at the verie ſame time , Magnus the ſonne of Haroald came with a great nauie of ſhips towards England, minding to laie faſter hold vpon that kingdome than his father had done, and being driuen by chaunce to Angleſey,would haue landed there,but the Earles kept him from the land. And there Magnus with an arrowe,ſtroke Hugh Earle of Salop in the face, that he died thereof, and ſuddenlie either part forſooke the Ile , and the Engliſhmen returned to England , and left Owen ap Edwyn Prince in the land,who had allured them thither.

1098 In the yeare 1098. returned Gruffyth ap Conan , and Cadogan ap Blethyn from Ireland , and made peace with the Normanes , and gaue them part of their inheritance: for Gruffyth remained in Môn , and Cadogan had Cardigan , and a peece of Powys land. About this time the men of Brechnock ſlew Lhewelyn the ſonne of Cadogan. Then Howel ap Ithel of Tegengel , went to Ireland . Alſo Rythmarch Archbiſhop of S. Dauids , ſonne to Sulien (biſhop) died, the godlieſt, wiſeſt, & greateſt clerke that had beene in Wales manie yeares before , ſauing his father, who had brought him vp , and a great number of learned diſciples.

King William Rufus , after he had walled the citie of London , and builded Weſtminſter hall, went to Normandie, and after he had brought all the countrie to his ſubiection,returned home,and

*Matt.Paris. pag.*71.

was ſlaine with an arrow by Walter Tyrell as he ſhot at a ſtagge in the new forreſt. Then Henrie his brother was crowned in his ſtæde, for Robert the elder brother was all this while in the holie land, who ſhortlie returned and landed at Portſmouth, againſt whom Henrie cáme with a great power; but in the end they were agræd, that Henrie ſhould paie yearelie to Robert 3000. marks, and the longer liuer ſhould be the others heire. This Henrie maried Mawd the daughter of Malcolme king of Scots, by Margaret the daughter of Edward ſonne to Edmund Ironſide. Alſo this yeare died Hugh Earle of Cheſter, and Richard his ſonne was made Earle in his place; at this time alſo died Grono ap Cadogan, and Gwyn ap Gruffyth. In the yeare 1101. Robert de Beleſmo ſonne to Roger de Mountgomery Earle of Salope, and Arnulph his brother Earle of Penbrooke did rebell againſt the king; which when the king heard, he ſent for them to come to him, but they made blind excuſes, and gathered their ſtrength, and fortified their caſtels, and then gaue great gifts and made large promiſes to the ſonnes of Blethyn ap Convyn, Iorwerth, Cadogan and Meredyth, and intiſed them to ioine their powers to theirs. Robert had fortified foure caſtels, Arundell, Tekinhill, Shrewsburie and Brugge, which caſtell was the cauſe of the warre: for Robert had builded it without the kings leaue, and Arnulph fortified his caſtell of Penbroke. Then they entred the kings land, & burned & ſpoiled it, carieng awaie rich booties. And Arnulph to haue more ſtrength, ſent Gerald his ſteward to Murkart king of Ireland, to deſire his daughter in marriage, which he obtained, with promiſes of great ſuccours;

1101

Matt. Paris. Ran. Ceſt.

1102

Matt.Paris. page.78.
Matt.West. lib.2.pag.26.
Io.Castor.
Ran.Cest. lib.7.cap.13.

cours, which did incourage him the more againſt the king. Then the king gathered a great armie, and firſt beſeeged the caſtell of Arundell and wan it, and likewiſe he did with Tekinhill, and afterward lead his power before Brugge, which for the ſituation and depth of the diches, being alſo well manned and victailed, the king doubted the ſpeedie winning thereof. Wherefore he was counſeled to ſend priuilie to Iorwerth ap Blethyn, promiſing him great gifts, if hee would forſake the Earle and ſerue him, remembring what wrongs the Earles father Roger and his brother Hugh had doone to the Welſhmen. Alſo the king to make him more willing to ſticke vnto him, gaue him all ſuch lands as the Earle & his brother had in Wales without tribute or oth; which was a peece of Powys, Cardigan & halfe Dyuet, & the other halfe had the ſonne of Baldwyn with Stradtywy and Gwyr. Iorwerth being glad of theſe offers, receiued them willinglie, and then cōming himſelfe to the king, he ſent his power to the Earles land, which doing their maiſters cōmandement, deſtroied & ſpoiled all the countrie, for the Earle had cauſed his people to conueie all their cattell and goods to Wales, litle remembring the miſchiefes that the Welſhmen had receiued at his fathers and brothers hands. But when theſe newes came to the Earle to Cadogan & Meredyth Iorwerths brethren, they were all diſmaid, & deſpaired to be able to withſtand the king: for Iorwerth was the greateſt man of power in Wales. And at this time Arnulph was gone to Ireland for his wife and ſuccour. Alſo a litle before, Magnus againe had landed in Môn, & receiued of Gruffyth ap Conan, & hewed downe aſmuch timber wood as was needefull for him, and ſo returning to the Jle of Man, which he had woon, he builded thrée caſtels there, and ſent to Ireland to haue the daughter of Murcart in mariage for his ſonne, which he obtained, and made his ſonne king of Man. Then Earle Robert hearing this, ſent to him for helpe, but receiued none: therefore ſéeing no remedie, he ſent to the king, deſiring him that he might forſake the realme, which thing the king granted, and he ſailed to Normandie. And likewiſe the king ſent word to his brother Arnulph, that either he ſhould folow his brother and depart the land, or yéeld himſelfe to the kings mercie and pleaſure: but he choſe to depart the land, and ſo he did.

After this, when the king was returned home, Iorwerth tooke his brother Meredyth, and ſent him to the kings priſon: for his brother Cadogan agréed with him, to whome Iorwerth gaue Caerdhydh, & a péece of Powys. Then Iorwerth himſelfe went to the kings court, to put the king in remembrance of his promiſe: but the king, when he ſaw all quiet, forgate the ſeruice of Iorwerth, and his owne promiſe, and contrarie to the ſame tooke Dyuet from Iorwerth, and gaue it to a knight called Saer; and Stradtywy, Cydewen and Gwyr he gaue to Howel ap Grono: and ſo Iorwerth was ſent home emptie.

Brwnt yw'r gwr, ni ſai yn ei air.

* At this time King Henrie gaue diuers caſtels and lordſhips in Wales to Normanes and Engliſhmen, of whom there is mention oftentimes hereafter in this hiſtorie.

This yeare died Grono ſonne of Rees ap Theodor in priſon. Alſo at this time Magnus the ſonne of Heroald entred the countrie of Lenoux in Scotland, & after he had gotten a great prey returned to his ſhippes,but the inhabitants purſued him ſo hard,that they put his people to flight, ſlew him, and reſcued their goods and cattell. In the end of this yeare the king did ſend diuerſe of his councell to Shrewesburie, and willed Iorwerth ap Blethyn to come to meete them there to conſult about the kings buſines and affaires. Now when he came thither,all the conſultation was againſt him,whō contrarie to all right and equitie they condemned of treaſon, bicauſe the king feared his ſtrength, and that he would reuenge the wrongs that he had receiued at the kings hands, and ſo they committed him to priſon.

Io.Bal. Cent. cap.58. in append.

* Thoſe Noble men that were ſent by the King to Shrewſburie,were Richard de Belmerſh, (or de Belcaſmo as ſome do call him) who being cheefe doer about Roger Mountgomery, Earle of Salop, was preferred to the Biſhopricke of London, and afterwards appointed by this King Henrie, to be warden of the Marches, and gouernour of the countie of Salop: Walter Conſtable, the father of Milo Earle of Hereford,and Rayner the kings lieutenant, in the countie of Salop. About this time (as Bale noteth) the church of Meneuia or S.Dauids,began to be ſubiect to the ſea of Canturburie, being alwaies before the Metrapolitane church of all Wales.

1103 In the yeare 1103. Owen ap Edwyn died, after great miſerie and long ſickneſſe. Then alſo Richard the ſonne of Baldwyn did fortifie the caſtell of Ridcors, and chaſed Howel ap Grono out of the countrie, to whom the King had giuen the cuſtodie of that caſtell, who neuertheleſſe returned ſhortlie after, and burned all the countrie, houſes, corne, and haie, and ſlew a great number of the Normanes, as they returned homeward, and kept all the countrie in his ſubiection, except the caſtels, and theſe garriſons. At this time the King did take the rule of Dyuet from Saer, to whom he had committed the ſame, and gaue it to Gerald, who had beene ſometimes Steward there vnder Arnulph. Then the Normanes, who were in the caſtell of Rydcors, and other caſtels there abouts, ſeeing they could not haue the vpper hand of Howel ap Grono in open fight, fell to their accuſtomed practiſe of treaſon, and ſo obtained their purpoſe in this manner. There was one Gwgan ap Meyric, who had nurſed a ſonne to Howel ap Grono, and therefore verie well truſted and loued of him, as the manner of Wales is. This traitour (being corrupted by the Normanes) procured his maiſters death, bidding him one night to his houſe to make merrie, whither he came gentlie. Then Gwgan gaue notiſe thereof to the garriſons of the caſtels, who in the dawning of the daie entred the towne, & comming about the houſe, gaue a great ſhowte, wherewith Howel awooke, and coragiouſlie leapt out of his bed, and ſought his weapons, but the traitor Gwgan had conueied them awaie when he was aſleepe. Then he called for his men, but they were all fled to ſaue their liues: and as he would haue gotten awaie, he was taken by Gwgan and his companie, and ſtrangled, whoſe bodie he deliuered to the Normanes, which cut off his head, and brought it to the caſtell of Rydcors. And this traitorous murther of the kings lieutenant was left vnpuniſhed. For whatſoeuer fault the Normanes committed, was alwaies winked at: and if the Welſhmen did neuer ſo little offend the lawes of the king, it was thought an heinous fault: which was the cauſe that afterwards they rebelled againſt the king, who ſought nothing but their vtter deſtruction.

Ran.Ceſt. li.7.cap.13. *Si.Dunelm.* About this time Anſelme Archbiſhop of Canturburie called a ſynod at London, where among other things, it was ordeined and decreed, that prieſts ſhould not marrie, which was not before that time forbidden in Brytaine. This ordinance or decree ſeemed to ſome verie cleanlie and honeſt; but of other it was thought perilous and dangerous, leaſt they ſeeking to be cleane and honeſt (as they termed it) ſhould fall into horrible vncleanlineſſe and diſhoneſtie, abhominable to a 1100 chriſtian man: and this was a thouſand one hundered and odde yeares, after the incarnation of Chriſt.

Matt.Paris. pag.83. King Henrie, in the fift yeare of his reigne, ſailed with a great power to Normandie, where his brother Robert, with Robert de Beleſmo, Arnulph and William Earle of Mauritania gaue him battell: but the King got the victorie, and tooke the Duke his brother and William de Mauritania priſoners, and carried them to England, whom he committed to perpetuall priſon, and cauſed his brothers eies to be put out. *Matth.Weſt. lib.2.pag.25. Matt.Paris. page.84.* Then ſhortlie after died Edgar king of Scots, and Alexander his brother was crowned in his place, by conſent of king Henrie. At this time Meyric and Gruffyth the ſonnes of Trahaern ap Caradoc were both ſlaine by Owen ap Cadogan ap Blethyn. Alſo Meredyth ap Blethyn brake the priſon, where he had been a long time, and came home, and gat his owne inheritance againe, and enioied it quietlie. The yeare 1108 1108. the rage of the ſea did ouerflow and drowne

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Ran.Ceſt. lib.7.cap.13. Polydor. Iac.Mayer.

a great part of the lowe countrie of Flanders, in ſuch ſort that the inhabitants were driuen to ſeeke themſelues other dwelling places, who came to King Henrie, and deſired him to giue them ſome void place to remaine in: who being verie liberall of that which was not his owne, gaue them the land of Ros in Dyuet or Weſtwales, where Penbrooke, Tenby and Hauerford are now built, & there they remaine to this daie, as may well be perceiued by their ſpeach and conditions, farre differing from the reſt of the countrie. At that time Gerald ſteward did build againe the caſtell of Penbrooke, in a place called Congarth Vechan, and brought thither all his houſhold ſtuffe, and other goods, with his wife and children. Then alſo Cadogan ap Blethyn made a great feaſt in Chriſtmas, and bad all the Lords of the countrie to his houſe in Dyuet, among whom came Owen his ſonne, who being at his fathers houſe, and hearing the beautie of Neſt wife to Gerald ſteward of Penbrooke praiſed aboue all the women in the land, was meruelous deſirous to ſee hir. And for ſo much as Gladys wife to Rees ap Theodor or Tewdor, and mother to Neſt, was the daughter of Rywalhon ap Convyn, and coſen germane to Cadogan his father; he with a few, vnder the colour of freendſhip and coſenage, went to ſee hir: & finding the truth to ſurmount the fame, he came home all inflamed with hir loue, and in that doting moode the ſame night returning thither againe, with a ſort of wild companions entred the caſtell priuilie, and compaſſed the chamber about, and ſet the houſe on fire, wherewith Gerald and his wife awoke; and he would haue iſſued out to know what that noiſe

Hol.pag.347.

The Description of ye Beauty of Nest added to his Eagerness of seeing her.

meant, but his wife fearing ſome treaſon, ſtaied him, and counſelled him to go to the priuie, and ſo pulling vp the boord ſhe helped him out that waie, and then ſhe came to the chamber doore, and ſaid that there was none but ſhe and hir children, yet they entred in and ſought al about; but when they could not find him, they tooke hir and hir two ſons, and a ſonne and a daughter borne by a concubine to Gerald, and caried them awaie to Powys, and ſo burning the caſtell they ſpoiled all the countrie. Now when Cadogan hard this, he was verie ſorie and feared the kings diſpleaſure, and forthwith went to Powys, and willed his ſonne to ſend home to Gerald his wife and children with his goods: but Owen in no wiſe would depart with the woman, yet at hir requeſt he ſent to Gerald his children againe. And when Richard biſhop of London, whom the king had appointed Warden of the Marches being at Shrewsburie hard of this, hee was verie ſore offended, and ſent for Ithel and Madoc the ſonnes of Riryd ap Blethyn: to whom he promiſed rich gifts and great rewards, beſides the rule of the whole countrie, if they could take or kill Owen, to reuenge the diſhonor that he had doone to the king: and to them he added Lhywarch the ſonne of Trahaern ap Caradoc, (whoſe two brethren Owen had ſlaine) and Vchtryd the ſonne of Edwyn: which foure promiſed the biſhop to bring him Owen and his father either aliue or dead; and thereupon forthwith gathered their power to deſtroie the whole countrie: but Vchtryd ſent priuie word before, that all ſuch of the people, as would haue their liues saued, ſhould come to him. And when the countrie heard this, ſome fled to Aruſtly, ſome to Melienyth, ſome to Stradtywy, and ſome to Dyuet, where Gerald was deſtroieng the countrie. And at that time Walter biſhop of Hereford did gather an armie to defend Carmarthyn, and met with ſuch as fled to Aruſtly and Melienyth, and deſtroied a great number of them. Thoſe that went to Stradtywy were gentlie receiued by Meredyth ap Rytherch: and Vchtryd ſaued all ſuch as came to him: and ſo theſe foure came with their powers to the caſtell of Rydcors, and thought beſt to haue entred the countrie by night, and to take Cadogan and Owen his ſonne vnawares. But Vchtryd diſſuaded them from that, and thought it dangerous to enter the countrie by night, for feare of ambuſhment, but counſelled them to enter in by day with their men in good order. In the meane while Cadogan and Owen gat a ſhip at Aberyſtwyth, which was latelie come from Ireland and eſcaped awaie: and the daie after, when they entred into the land, they found none of them that they ſought. Therefore putting all the fault vpon Vchtryd, they burned and ſpoiled all the countrie, ſauing the Sanctuaries of Padarn and Lhandhewi Breui, yet they tooke diuerſe men out of thoſe places, and caried them priſoners to their countries, and then returned to their owne caſtels againe. Then Owen, with ſuch as had beene with him at the burning of the caſtell, fled to Ireland to king Murcart, who receiued him ioiouſlie: for he had beene there before in the time of the warre of the two Earles in Angleſey or Môn, and had brought the king rich gifts from Wales. But Cadogan kept himſelfe priuilie in Powys, & ſent to the king to declare his innocencie. Tehn the king was content, he ſhould remaine in the countrie, and enioy the towne and lands that he had by his wife, for ſhe was daughter to a Lord of Normandie called Pygot de Say. Then Madoc and Ithel his two nephewes diuided ſuch lands as he and his ſonne Owen had in Powys betwixt them, and ruled it verie euill, for they could neuer agrée among themſelues: within a while Cadogan made ſuch fréends to the king, that paieng a 100. pound fine, he ſhould enioy againe his landes in Caerdigan, and that the inhabitants ſhould returne againe to their houſes and till the ground, for the king had giuen commandement, that no Welſhman nor Normane ſhould dwell within Caerdigan. When they that were in Ireland vnderſtood this, they returned home priuilie, and hid themſelues in their coſens houſes, and ſhortlie after Owen returned againe to Wales; but not to Caerdigan: for his father had receiued that land vpon ſuch condition, that he ſhould not ſuffer Owen to come therein, nor ſuccour him, either with counſell, monie or men. Howbeit, Owen came to Powys, and would faine haue ſent meſſengers to the king, but he could get no man that durſt venture to ſpeake for him. Alſo at that time there happened ſome variance betwixt Madoc ap Riryd, and the biſhop of London, lieutenant of the Marches, about certeine felons of England that had fled to him for ſuccor, whom the biſhop ſent for, but could not get: wherfore he was ſore offended with him. Then Riryd vnderſtanding of that, ſent to Owen, & deſired his fréendſhip, whoſe greateſt enimie he was before: and by this meanes they were made fréends, and ſwore either to other, that none of them ſhould

betraie the other, nor agree by himſelfe with the
king or with his officers, without the other: and
therevpon they burned and ſpoiled the lands of
ſuch as they loued not, & deſtroied all things that 1109
they met withall. At this time alſo the Emperour *Matt. Weſt.*
Henrie did ſend his ambaſſadors to entreate *lib.2.pag.26.*
of a mariage with Mawd the daughter of king *Ran. Ceſt.*
Henrie, and had hir to his wife. And ſhortlie after *lib.2.cap.14. Matt. Paris.*
the king baniſhed and diſinherited Peter de Bruſe, *page.85.*
William Mallet, and William Baynard, and put to
death the Earle of Mayne. That yeare appeared a
terrible Comete. Then alſo the king remembred *Matt. Weſt.*
Iorwerth ap Blethyn, whom he had kept long in priſon, *lib.2.pag.27.*
and ſent to know of him, what fine he would
paie to haue his libertie; and he promiſed the king
300. pound, or the worth thereof in cattell or horſes:
then the king ſet him at libertie, and gaue
him his land againe, and gaue ten pound of that
monie to Henrie, ſonne to Cadogan by the daughter
of Pygot. All this while Owen and Madoc
were burning and ſpoiling the Engliſhmen and
Normanes, and euer withdrew themſelues to the
land of Iorwerth, which thing greeued him greatly;
wherevpon he ſent word of his danger, deſiring
them to ſpare his land, & Cadogans: for if it were
knowne that they came in anie of theirs, the land
was forfeited to the king. When Owen and Riryd
heard this, they vſed his countrie more often than
they were woont: then Iorwerth ſeeing that, chaſed
them out of his countrie. Then they went to the
countrie of Vchtryd in Merionyth ſhire, and the
ſons of Vchtryd ſent word to their people to keepe
them out of their countrie, and ſo they did: for meeting
them by the waie, they ſet vpon them, and

Owen and Madoc defended themſelues manfullie: but at the laſt they and their men were driuen backe, and ſo they fled, Owen to Caerdigan to his fathers countrie, and Madoc to Powys. Then Owen with his companions made diuerſe roades to Dyuet, and ſpoiled the countrie, carieng awaie the men and the cattell to the ſhips that they came in from Ireland, and after ranſomed them, and gathered a great number to him, & ſet vpon a towne of Flemings and burned it, and returned to Caerdigan, nothing eſteeming his fathers danger, nor the kings diſpleaſure. At this time it chanſed that Owens men among other miſcheefes laid wait for a biſhop that was towards the king, whoſe name was William de Brabant, and ſlew him and all his men. Then Iorwerth & Cadogan were at the court to ſpeake with the king, concerning certaine buſineſſe of their owne: and as the king talked with them, behold there came in a Fleming, brother to the dead biſhop, who made an exclamation, declaring how Owen ap Cadogans men had ſlaine his brother and a great number moe, and how they were ſuccoured in Cadogans land. Then the king being therewith ſore diſpleaſed, aſked Cadogan what he could ſaie to the matter, and he putting all the fault in his ſon, excuſed himſelfe as well as he could. Then ſaid the king to Cadogan; Seeing thou canſt not keepe thine owne, but that thy ſon and thy companions ſhalbe receiued and ſuccored therein in diſorder, I will giue it one that will keepe them out, & I will keepe thee at my charges all thy life, charging thee vpon thine allegeance, that thou enter not within Wales, vntill ſuch time as I haue taken further order. And ſo the king gaue him twentie daies, and ſet him at libertie to go whither he would, ſauing to Wales. When Owen and Madoc heard this, they departed to Ireland. Then the king forthwith ſent for Gilbert ſirnamed Strangbow Earle of Strygill, which was a noble, valiant and a worthie knight, to whom he ſaid thus; Thou haſt béene diuerſe times a ſuter to me to haue ſome lands in Wales, and now I giue thée all the lands and inheritance of Cadogan ap Blethyn, win it and take it. Gilbert receiued it ioifullie, and thanked the king, and gathered all the power he might, & landed in Caerdigan ſhire, and brought the countrie to his ſubiection without anie contradiction. Then he builded two faire caſtels there, one towards Northwales vppon the riuer Yſtwyth at the ſea ſhore, a mile from Lhanbadarn: another towards Dyuet vpon the riuer Teiui, at a place called Dyngerant, where Roger Mountgomery had begonne a caſtell before time. And ſhortlie after Madoc ap Riryd returned from Ireland, becauſe he could not well awaie with the maners and conditions of the Iriſhmen, and being arriued came to the countrie of his vncle Iorwerth, who hearing that, and fearing to loſe his lands (as his brother Cadogan had doone) made proclamation that no man ſhould dée for him, but take him for his enimie. Which when Madoc vnderſtood, he gathered to him a number of vnthrifts and outlawes, and kept himſelfe in the rockes and woods, deuiſing all the meanes he could to be reuenged vpon Iorwerth, for that vnkindnes and diſcourteſie as he tooke it, and ſo entred fréendſhip priuily with Lhywarch ap Trahaern, who hated Iorwerth to the death. Then hauing knowledge that

Cilgarran, as ſome thinke.

Iorwerth laie one night at Caereneon, they two gathered all their ſtrength, & came about the houſe at midnight, then Iorwerth & his men awoke, and defended the houſe manfullie, vntill their foes ſet the ſame on fire: which when Iorwerths men ſaw, euerie one ſhifted for himſelfe, ſo that ſome ſcaped through the fire, and the reſt were either burnt or ſlaine, or both. Then Iorwerth himſelfe ſeeing no remedie, aduentured rather to be ſlaine than burned and came out: but his enimies receiued him vpon ſharpe ſpeares, and ouerthrew him in the fire, and ſo he died a cruell death. As ſoone as the king vnderſtood this, he called Cadogan before him, & gaue him his brothers land, which was Powys, and promiſed Owen his pardon, willing his father to ſend for him to Ireland.

* About this time king Henrie preferred his baſe ſonne Robert to the marriage of Mabil, daughter and ſole heire of Robert Fitzhamon Lord of Glamorgan, in whoſe right the ſaid Robert was Lord of Glamorgan, and was alſo at the ſame time by his ſaid father, created Earle of Gloceſter: he builded the caſtell of Cardyff.

Now when Madoc ſaw his other vncle Cadogan rule the countrie, he hid himſelfe in rough and deſert places, and adding one miſchiefe vpon another, determined alſo to murther him by one waie or other. Therefore after that Cadogan had brought the countrie to ſome ſtaie of quietneſſe, and ſaw right and iuſtice miniſtred therein, hauing euer an eie & reſpect to the king, he came to the Trallwng (now called the Poole) and the elders of the countrie with him, and minding to dwell there, began to build a caſtell. Then Madoc pretending nothing but miſchiefe, hearing this, came ſuddenlie vpon him, & Cadogan thinking no hurt, was ſlaine before he could either fight or flée. After this Madoc ſent ſtreight to the biſhop of London the kings lieutenant at Shrewesburie, & praied him to remember what he had promiſed him before time, when he chaſed Owen out of the land, for the biſhop hated Owen and Cadogan, and gaue Madoc all ſuch lands as his brother Ithel was poſſeſſed of. Now Meredyth the ſonne of Blethyn hearing of the death of both his brethren, ſped himſelf to the king, deſiring of him the lands of Iorwerth, which Cadogan had latelie obteined, and the king gaue him the rule thereof, till ſuch time as Owen ſonne to Cadogan was come from Ireland: who came ſhortlie after, and went to the king, who receiued him to his peace, and gaue him his lands. Wherevpon Owen promiſed to the king a great fine, and gaue pledges for paiement of the ſame. Likewiſe Madoc did fine to the king for his peace and lands: neuertheleſſe, the king bad him take héede of the kinſfolkes of ſuch as he had murthered, vpon his owne perill.

In the yeare 1111. Robert de Beleſmo was ta- 1111
ken by the king in Normandie, and committed to
perpetuall priſon in Warham, too gentle a puniſh-
ment for ſo cruell and bloodthirſtie a man as hée
was: for all his delite was therin, in ſo much that
he put out both the eies of his owne child with
his thumbes for a paſtime, as the boy plaied vn-
der his gowne. The yeare after Meredyth ap Ble- 1112
thyn ſent a number of his men to make a road in-
to the countrie of Lhywarch ap Trahaern ap Gwyn,
who was Meredythes and Owens enimie, as he
that ſuccoured Madoc to kill his vncles Iorwerth

and Cadogan, Meredyths brethren. Theſe men, as they paſſed through the countrie of Madoc in the night, they met with a man which belonged to the ſaid Madoc, whome they tooke, and examined him where his maiſter was: and he firſt ſaid that he could not tell; but being put in feare of death, he confeſſed that he was not far from thence. Therefore they laie quietlie there all the night, and in the dawning they came ſuddenlie vpon Madoc and his men, where they ſlew a great number of them, and taking Madoc priſoner, they brought him to their Lord, who was right glad thereof, and put him in ſafe priſon, till he had ſent word to his Nephew Owen, who came thither ſtreight, then Meredyth deliuered Madoc vnto him. And albeit he had ſlaine Owens father being his owne vncle, yet Owen remembring the freendſhip and oth that had beene betwixt them two in times paſt, would not put him to death, but putting out his eies let him go. Then Meredyth & Owen diuided his lands betwixt them, which was Caereneon, Aberhiw, and the third part of Devthwr.

1113 The yeare following, king Henrie prepared an armie againſt Wales, being thereto prouoked by ſuch as would haue the Welſhmens lands, that was Gilbert Strangbow Earle of Strygill, to whom the king had giuen Caerdigan, who made ſore complaints vpon Owen ap Cadogan, declaring that he receiued and maintained ſuch as robbed and ſpoiled in his countrie. Alſo Hugh Earle of Cheſter ſaid no leſſe by Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales, how that his men and the men of Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn Lord of Tegengl ſpoiled and burned the countrie of Cheſhire, adding, to aggrauate

Matt.Paris. page.
Matt.Weſt. lib.2.pag.27.
Ran.Ceſt.li.7.
Io.Caſtor.
Polydor. lib.11.

uate the matter, that Gruffyth did neither owe ſeruice noꝛ paied anie tribute to the king: wherefoꝛe the king ſwoꝛe that he would not leaue one liuing creature in Northwales and Powys land, but deſtroie the land vtterlie & put in new inhabitants. Then parting his armie into thꝛee bands: the leading of the firſt he committed to Gilbert Earle of Strigill, wherein was the whole power of all the fourth part of England & Cornwall againſt Southwales: the leading of the ſecond had Alexander king of Scotland & Hugh Earle of Cheſter, wherein the power of Scotland and the North was, who went againſt Northwales: and the king lead the third himſelfe, wherein was the ſtrength of middle England. Then Meredyth ap Blethyn hearing this, came and yeelded himſelfe to the king.

Hol.pag.352.

But Owen fearing to commit himſelfe to them which were ſo greedie of his lands, fled to Gruffyth ap Conan to Northwales: wherupon the king turned all his ſtrength that waie, and came himſelfe as far as Murcaſtelh, and the king of Scots as far as Pennant Bachwy: but the people fled to the mountaines and woods and caried all their victuals and cattell with them, ſo that the king could not folow them; and ſuch of his men as entred the land, were either ſlaine oꝛ galled in the ſtraites. Then the Scottiſh king did ſend to the pꝛince to come and yeeld him to the king, and pꝛomiſed him the kings peace, but he was acquainted with ſuch pꝛomiſes and would not. Then the king, becauſe hee would not returne without doing of ſome thing, ſent to Owen to come to him, and to foꝛſake the pꝛince who was not able to defend himſelfe, but was readie to make peace with the Scottiſh king and the Erle of Cheſter. Yet for all this Owen would not truſt the king, vntill ſuch time as his vncle Meredyth came from the king to him, and counſelled him not to forſake the king of Englands offer, but to truſt his promiſe, and to make haſt before the prince agréed with the king, who offered him all his lands without tribute. Then Owen hearing this came to the king, who receiued him thankfullie, and told him; that becauſe he had truſted the kings word and promiſe, he would not onlie performe that, but alſo exalt him aboue all his kinne, and giue him his lands without tribute. The Prince alſo hearing of this ſent to the king to haue his peace, which (becauſe the king could not come by him) he obtained for a great ſumme of monie.

⁂ Some Brytiſh copies affirme, that the ſubmiſſion both of Gruffyth ap Conan & alſo of Owen ap Cadogan, was procured by the ſubtile policie of Meredyth ap Blethyn and the Earle of Cheſter: the one working with Gruffyth, and bearing him in hand, that Owen had ſubmitted himſelfe to the king, & made his peace with him, before it was ſo in déede: ſo that the prince ſomewhat yéelding to the Earles requeſt, if Owen had ſo done contrarie to his oth (for they were ſworne either to other, the one not to agrée without the aſſent of the other) ſéemed to incline to peace. On the other ſide Meredyth going himſelfe in perſon to his Nephew Owen, affirmed for a truth, that the Prince and the Earle of Cheſter were throughlie agréed concerning peace, and that the Prince was on his iournie towards the king to make his ſubmiſſion: and in the meane time all meſſengers betwéene Owen and the Prince were (by the procurement of Meredyth) intercepted: whereupon Owen willinglie yéelded himſelfe to the King.

Then the king hauing finiſhed his buſines in

Wales, called Owen vnto him, and told him that if he would go with him to Normandie, and be faithfull vnto him, he would performe all his promiſes with him. Whereupon Owen went with the king to Normandie, where he was made knight, & had all promiſes performed at the kings hand, at his returne from Normandie the yeare following. At this time died Griffri biſhop of Meneuia, and the king made one Barnard a Norman biſhop in his place, contrarie to the minds of all the Clergie of Wales, who were alwaies accuſtomed to chooſe their biſhop. At the ſame time there was a talke through Southwales of Gruffyth the ſonne of Rees ap Theodor, who for feare of the king had beene of a child brought vp in Ireland, and had come ouer two yeares paſſed, which time he had ſpent priuilie with his freends, kinſfolks, and affines; as with Gerald ſteward of Penbrooke his brother in law, and others. But at the laſt he was accuſed to the king, that he intended the kingdome of Southwales as his father had enioied it, which was now in the kings hands: and that all the countrie hoped of libertie through him; therefore the king ſent to take him. But Gruffyth ap Rees hering this, ſent to Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales, deſiring him of his aid, and that he might remaine ſafelie within his countrie; which he granted, and receiued him ioiouſlie for his fathers ſake.

The Prerogatiue of the Kings of England, in appointing of Biſhops, brought to Wales.

* At this time alſo Howel the brother of this Gruffyth, being committed to priſon by Arnulph Earle of Penbrooke, in the caſtell of Mountgomery, where he remained priſoner a great while, made an eſcape, and being ſore hurt and maimed, fled to Gruffyth ap Conan, where his brother was.

Which things when the king heard, he ſent gentle letters to the Prince, deſiring him to come and ſpeake with him, which Gruffyth ap Conan did, whom the king receiued honorablie, and gaue him rich gifts and pretious iewels, after the vſage of the Normanes, who make much of men for to ſerue their turne. Then afterward he talked with him of Gruffyth ap Rees, promiſing him mountaines of gold, to ſend the ſaid Gruffyth or his head vnto him; the which thing the Prince (being deceiued with the faire words of the king) promiſed to doo, and ſo returned home ioifullie. But Gruffyth ap Rees and Howel his brother had counſell giuen them, to withdraw themſelues out of the waie awhile, vntill they vnderſtood what the Prince would doo, for their freends ſuſpected the kings meſſage. The Prince, aſſoone as euer he came to his palace at Arberffraw, inquired for Gruffyth ap Rees, and learning where he was, ſent certaine horſemen for him to come to his court: and as they came towards the houſe where he was, he had warning of their comming, and with much adoo eſcaped to the Church of Aberdaron, and tooke Sanctuarie there. Then the meſſengers returned againe, and declared to the Prince how all things fell out, and the Prince being ſore offended, commanded him to be pulled out by force: but the Clergie of the whole countrie withſtood that, and defended the liberties of the Church. That night ſome that pitied to ſee that yoong innocent to be ſought as a lambe to the ſlaughter, conueied him away out of Northwales to Stratywy in Southwales, where he was compelled for ſafegard of his owne life to rebell againſt the king: and ſo gathering all the power he could to him, made warre againſt the Flemings and Normanes.

1116 *Polydor. lib.*11. *Hol.pag.*353. *Mar.Scotus.*

The next yeare after, to wit 1116. Gruffyth ap Rees did gather his power togither, and laid ſiege to a caſtell that was ouer againſt Arberth, and wan the ſame, & made it plaine with the ground: then he came before the caſtell of Richard de Pwns at Lhanymdhyfry, to whom the king had giuen the Cautref Bychan, and would haue burnt it; but Meredyth ap Rytherch ap Caradoc lieutenant of the ſame and the garriſon defended it manfullie: yet Gruffyth burnt the vtterward, and ſlew manie of the garriſon, and likewiſe loſt manie of his owne men, and ſo returned without profit. From thence he went to Abertawy, and laid ſiege to the caſtell which Henrie Beumount Earle of Warwicke had built, and likewiſe burned the vtterward and the court houſe, & deſtroied the countrie to Stratywy. Then a great number of wild yoong men drew to the ſaid Gruffyth from euerie place, ſo that he began to waxe ſtrong, and made roads into Ros and Dyuet, ſpoiling and robbing all the countrie. Wherefore the Normanes and Flemings conſulted how to remedie that miſchiefe, and called to them all ſuch as were the kings freends and lords in the countrie, as Owen ap Rytherch, and Rytherch ap Theodor, and his ſonnes Meredyth & Owen, whoſe mother was Heynyth the daughter of Blethyn ap Convyn, and Owen ap Caradoc whoſe mother was Gwenlhian another daughter of Blethyn ap Convyn, and Meredyth ap Rytherch; and aſked whether they were true and faithfull to the king of England, and they ſaid they were. If you be (ſaid they) you muſt keepe and defend the kings caſtel of Carmarthyn, and that after this maner: firſt Owen ap

Caradoc ſhall keepe it a fortnight, and Rytherch ap Theodor and his ſonnes another fortnight, and ſo by courſe, which they were content to doo. Then Owen tooke vpon him the keeping of the caſtell, and the caſtell of Robert Courtmaine in Abercomyn or Abercorran was committed to Blethyn ap Gadivor. Shortlie after, Gruffyth ap Rees ſent ſpies to vnderſtand the eſtate of Caermarthyn and the caſtell, who vewed it, & brought him good tidings: therefore he came with his power ſuddenlie vpon the towne, and gaue a great ſhout; and Owen ap Caradoc, which kept it, ranne to the place where the ſhout was giuen, thinking that his men would haue followed him, but the moſt part of them fled, and ſo Owen was ſlaine fighting manfullie, and the towne wonne and deſtroied all ſaue the caſtell, which was ſore defaced. So Gruffyth returned to his accuſtomed place with great ſpoile and bootie: wherevpon a great number of luſtie yoong men drew vnto him, and ſerued him, thinking that all was his. After that he went to Gwyr, and wan a caſtell and burnt it. Then William de Londres forſooke his caſtell, and fled with his men, but Gruffyth deſtroied the caſtell, and caried awaie all the cattell and ſpoile of the countrie: and when the men of Caerdigan heard this, they ſent for Gruffyth, chooſing him rather to be their head and ruler, being their cooſen and countrie man than anie other. Wherfore he went thither vnto them, and was well receiued of Cadiuor ap Grono, and Howel ap Dinerth, and Trahaern ap Ithel, who had forſaken Dyuet, & left it full of Normans, Flemings, and Engliſhmen. There were alſo manie ſtrangers in Caerdigan, which ruled that countrie, but yet the people hated them, not forgetting the wrongs that they had receiued at their hands. Notwithſtanding, Henrie king of England had brought all that countrie to his ſubiection, ſome by force, ſome by baniſhment, and ſome by gifts & rewards. Whereat Gruffyth was nothing diſmaid, but boldlie came to Caerdigan Iſcoed, and laid ſiege to a ſtrong hold which Earle Gilbert & the Flemings builded at Blaen Porth Gwithan. Where after long fight, & diuerſe aſſaults, with the ſlaughter of diuerſe within, and but one of his men, they burned the towne, and brought the countrie to ſubiection. Then all the ſtrangers fled awaie and left their houſes, which the Welſhmen burned and deſtroied all to Penwedic. Then they aſſaulted the caſtell in Stradpythylh, (which belonged to Ralph Erle Gilberts ſteward) and got it, and ſlew the men that were within. And from thence they camped at Glaſgryg a mile from Lhanbadarn, where they did wrong to the church, for they tooke out ſome of the cattell to vittaile themſelues, that were within the compas of the Sanctuarie: then they purpoſed to laie ſiege to the caſtell of Aberyſtwyth the daie folowing. Which being declared to Ralph ſteward, he ſent priuilie to the caſtell of Stratmeyric (which Gilbert had built) for ſuccour, which he conueied frõ thence by night. The daie folowing Gruffyth came towards the caſtell out of order, fearing nothing, and did not vnderſtand what number of men was within the caſtell, and ſo ſtood vpon a hill (the riuer being betwixt him and the caſtell with a bridge to paſſe ouer) where he and his men ſtaied and conſulted concerning the making of engines to aſſault it,

Priuilege of ſanctuarie claimed for cattell.

vntill it was the euening, at which time the Normanes (ſeeing their diſorder) ſent archers to the riuer ſide, to ſkirmiſh with them, to intice the Welſhmen to the bridge, that the armed horſemen might ſuddenlie iſſue out and ſet vpon the naked footmen. Then the Welſhmen approched neare to the bridge and ſkirmiſhed with them, & ſuddenlie iſſued foorth one horſeman, and would haue paſſed the bridge, but his horſe was wounded with a pike and began to faile, & as he returned to the footemen he fell of his horſe, and the Welſhmen purſued him ouer the bridge. When the Engliſhmen ſawe that, they fled towards the caſtell, and the Welſhmen folowed to the hill top, and ſuddenlie the ambuſh of horſemen that laie vnder the hill thruſt betwixt them that had paſſed ouer & the bridge, and they that fled turned backe with more ſtrength, and ſo the Welſhmen were compaſſed on either ſide, and the bridge ſo kept that no reſcue could come to them, where they were ſlaine for the moſt part all, being all naked men. Then the reſt ſeeing the great number of the men armed which they looked not for, turned backe, and departed the countrie. Now when the king heard of all theſe ſlaughters and ſpoiles, he ſent for Owen ap Cadogan to him, to whom when he came the king ſaid: Owen I haue found thee true and faithfull vnto me, therefore I deſire thee to take or kill that murtherer Gruffyth ap Rees, that doth ſo trouble my louing ſubiects; I aſſure thee my cheefe truſt is in thee, and in Lhywarch ap Trahaern, who ſhall go with thee, and you two ſhall waite vpon my ſonne Robert, whom I will ſend ſhortlie againſt that traitour with an armie. And looke how thou ſerueſt me at this time, ſo will I recompenſe thee without faile. Then Owen being wonderfull glad that the king put ſuch confidence in him, encouraged his men to doo their indeuour at this time to pleaſure the King, as they had doone heretofore to offend him: and ſo ioining with Lhywarch, they went towards Stratywy, to meete with the kings ſonne. And when they came to the confines of the countrie, they made a vowe that neither man woman nor child ſhould eſcape their hands aliue. When the people vnderſtood of this cruell band, they fled out of the countrie, ſome to woods, ſome to rocks and caues, and ſome to the kings caſtels to ſaue their liues. Then they diuided their people to enter the woods and ſtraits, which be verie manie in that countrie. And Owen himſelfe tooke with him about 100. men, and entred the wood, and perceiued that men and cattell had paſſed that waie, whom he followed and ouertooke, & ſlaieng ſome of them, put the reſt to flight: then taking their cattell returned backe towards his companie. But at that inſtant, behold, Gerald ſteward of Penbroke, with all his power of Flemings was comming to meete the kings ſonne, and met with them that fled, who cried out vnto him for helpe, and declared that Owen ap Cadogan had ſpoiled them of all their goods. Now when Gerald and the Flemings vnderſtood that Owen was there with ſo litle companie, they thought it a meete time to be reuenged of their old wrongs, and ſo purſued him to the woods. Owen being warned by his men, that a great number purſued him, and counſelled to make haſt awaie, would not ſo doo, bicauſe he vnderſtood them that followed to be

This reproch and defacing of anie nation doth neuer come to good end. Ric. 3. at Boſworth field.

the kings frænds, and nothing doubted of them. But when they came nigh, they began to ſhoot at his men, who would haue had Owen to flæ, but he turned manfullie to his enimies, and encouraged his men to fight, affirming, that although their enimies were ſeauen to one, yet they were but Flemings and ſuch as feared their names, and were good for nothing but to emptie cuppes, and with that ſet vpon them couragiouſlie. And it chanced that at the firſt mæting Owen was ſtricken with an arrowe to the heart, and ſlaine: which thing when his men ſawe they fled, and brought word to Lhywarch ap Trahaern and their fellowes, who ſuſpecting the kings armie, ſæing they could not truſt them in the kings ſeruice, returned to their countrie.

Polydor. lib. 11. *Hol. pag.* 354.

✤ About this time, the order and court of Parliament began firſt in England. The kings of elder time did neuer lightlie call togither all the ſtates of the realme, vnleſſe it were in the begining of their gouernment, to ſettle things in quietneſſe at their Coronations, or when ſome great warre was in hand: otherwiſe in the ordering of the common wealth the kings did all things by their officers, with directions and edicts, or by ſuch of the nobilitie as were chiefe rulers in their ſeuerall counties.

The children of Cadogan ap Blethyn.

After the death of Owen, his brethren diuided his landes betwæne them, ſauing that which he had taken by force from his vncle Meredyth, being the lands of Madoc ap Riryd ap Blethyn. The names of his brethren were theſe: Madoc whoſe mother was Gwenlhian the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan, Eneon whoſe mother was Sanna the daughter of Dyfnwal: Morgan whoſe mother was Evelhiw or Elhiw the daughter of Cadivor ap Colhoyn lord of Dyuet: Henrie and Gruffyth whoſe mother was the daughter of the lord Pigot Cadogans wedded wife, Meredyth by Evrvron Hoedliw, Owen was the ſonne of Inerth the daughter of Edwyn. After this, Eneon ap Cadogan and Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn did lead their power againſt a caſtell that Vchtryd ap Edwyn had built at Cymmer in Merionyth, for Cadogan had giuen to his cooſen germane Vchtryd, Merionyth and Ceuilioc, vpon condition that he and his ſhould be freends to his freends, and foes to his foes in all cauſes: but contrarie to that condition, he and his ſonnes were euer againſt Cadogans children, in euerie enterpriſe that they went about. Therfore after they had ſet vpon the caſtell, and ſlaine diuerſe of the garriſon, the reſt yeelded to them, and ſo wheu they had wonne all the countrie they diuided it betwixt them. Thus Gruffyth ap Meredyth had Mowthwy, Cyuelioc, and halfe Penlhyn; and the other halfe of Penlhyn & Merionyth came to Eneon.

1116

*Hol.pag.*355.

*Matt. Paris. pag.*89.

An. 1116. king Henrie ſailed into Normandie with a great armie againſt the French king, who with the Erle of Flanders and others went about to make William ſonne to Robert Curthoiſe duke of Normandie; but at king Henries arriuall they returned home without honor. This yeere died William Strangbow of a conſumption. The next yeare after fell a great variance betweene Howel ap Ithel Lord of Ros and Ryuonioc, now Denbighland, and Riryd and Lhywarch the ſonnes of Owen ap Edwyn. Then Howel ſent to Meredyth ap Blethyn and to Eneon and Madoc Cadogans ſonnes for ſuccour, who came downe from Merionyth with 400. men well appointed and met with the ſonnes of Owen in the vallie of Clwyd their owne land, which ſonnes of Owen ſent for their coſines the ſonnes of Vchtryd to come with their powers to ſuccour them: & all theſe met togither with cruell harts, and fought manfully, but in the end after great ſlaughter Lhywarch the ſonne of Owen ap Edwyn was ſlaine, and with him Iorwerth the ſonne of Nudh which was a noble man and a worthie ſoldiour, and Riryd fled: and ſo Howel ap Ithel had the victorie, but he was ſo ſore wounded that he died within fourtie daies after. Then Meredyth ap Blethyn and the ſonnes of Cadogan made ſpeed home for feare of the Frenchmen, which laie in garriſons about Cheſter.

1120 In the yeare 1120. died Murcart the worthieſt and greateſt prince in all Ireland. And the ſame time there was a great battell fought betweene king Henrie and the French king, who was ouerthrowne and a great number of his nobles taken. And ſhortlie after, as king Henrie returned towards England, by miſgouernment of the ſhipmaſter, there was a ſhip drowned, wherein periſhed the kings two ſonnes William and Richard, with his daughter and niece, and manie other to the number of 150. The next yeare after, the king did marrie Adelyce daughter to the duke of Louaine, & forthwith prepared a great armie againſt Wales, and came to Powys land: which when the lords of the land, Meredyth ap Blethyn, and the three ſons of Cadogan, Eneon, Madoc and Morgan ſaw, they ſent to Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales to deſire ſuccours at his hands: and he anſwered that they ſhould not receiue anie of him, nor enter within his lands, for he had made peace with

Matt. Weſt. lib.2.pag.29.
Matt.Paris. pag.89.&.91
Matt. Paris. page.92.
Hol pag.357
Matth.Weſt. lib.2.pag.30.
Matt.Paris. pag.92.
Hol.pag.358.

with the king. Thus hauing no hope of aid from him, they purpoſed to defend themſelues within their owne land after the beſt maner they could, and ſet men to keepe and defend the ſtraits wherby their enimies muſt needes paſſe. And as it chanced, the king himſelfe with a ſmall number came vnto one of thoſe defended places, for his whole armie had gone a further waie about, becauſe of their carriages: at whoſe comming the men which kept the ſtraits ſkirmiſhed with the kings men, and with their arrowes hauing the aduantage of the ground ſlew ſome, and hurt manie. Among theſe one drew his bowe, and ſhooting towards his foes, by fortune ſtroke the king a great blow vpon the breaſt, but by meane of his maze the arow hurt him not; neuertheleſſe he was wonderfullie diſmaied withall, & conſidering how raſhlie by miſfortune he might loſe in that wild countrie the honour and fame which he had wonne before, did ſend to parle with them that kept the paſſage, and to will them vnder aſſurance to come and ſpeake with him: which they did. Then he aſked them whoſe men they were, and how they durſt be ſo bold as to put the king in ſuch danger; and they ſaid that they were Meredyth ap Blethyns men, and did nothing but their maiſters commandement in keeping the paſſage. Then the king willed them to go to their maiſter, and counſell him to go to the kings peace, and he ſhould receiue no hurt, which he and his cooſins did, and fined to the king for their offenſes 1000. heads of cattell, and the king returned to England. 1122

* King Henrie hauing thus quieted Wales, leauing the lord Fitzwaren warden or lieutenant of the Marches, returned *Io. Caſt.*

to England, where he held thrée Parliaments this yeare, the firſt about Chriſtmaſſe at Norwych, the ſecond about Eaſter at Northampton, and the third after Whitſuntide at London.

The yeare enſuing Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor did kill Gruffyth ap Sulhaern, and Eneon the ſon of Cadogan died, and gaue his part of Powys and Merionyth which he had wonne to his brother Meredyth: but Meredyth ap Blethyn his vncle put him backe by force, & tooke it to himſelfe. At this time the king did ſet at libertie Ithel ap Riryd ap Blethyn, whom he kept in priſon manie yeares, who came home, thinking to haue enioied his owne lands. Now when Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales heard, how that Meredyth ap Blethyn had taken by force the lands of his Nephew Meredyth ap Cadogan, he ſent his ſonnes Cadwalhon and Owen with a power to Merionyth, who brought all the countrie to their ſubiection, and caried the chéefe men and the cattell to Lhyyn: and afterward the ſonnes of Cadogan deſtroied the land of Lhywarch ap Trahaern, becauſe he ioined with the ſonnes of the prince. About this time there came one Iohannes Cremenſis a cardinall from the Pope, who after he had gotten many rich gifts and rewards of Biſhops and Abbots, held a ſynod at London at the natiuitie of our Ladie, where he inueied bitterlie againſt the mariage of prieſts, declaring how vnſéemelie a thing it was to come from his woman to the altar, and the ſame night he was found with a whore in bed with him.

Matt. Weſt. lib.2.pag.31.
Ran. Ceſt. *lib.7.cap.16.*
Hol.pag.359
Ro Houeden.
H. Hunt. lib.8.

1125 The yeare 1125. Meredyth ap Blethyn did kill his brothers ſonne Ithel ap Riryd. And ſhortlie after Cadwalhon ap Gruffyth ap Conan ſlew his thrée vncles, Grono, Riryd, and Meilyr, the ſonnes Owen ap Edwyn, and alſo Morgan ap Cadogan ſlew his brother Meredyth with his owne hands. About this time died Henrie the Emperour, who had maried Mawd king Henries daughter and heire. In the yeare 1127. the king ſent his daughter to Normandie, to be married to Geffrey Plantagenet, ſonne to the Earle of Aniow, and folowed himſelfe ſhortlie after. Gruffyth ap Rees was put beſide the lands, which the king had ſuffered him quietlie to poſſeſſe, by the falſe accuſations of the Normanes, which dwelled in the countrie with him. And then alſo Daniel Archdeacon of Powys died, a man both learned and godlie, who trauelled all his time to ſet peace and concord betwixt his countriemen. An. 1128. died Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn, and the ſame yeare Lhewelyn the ſonne of Owen ap Cadogan tooke Meredyth ap Lhywarch, & deliuered him to Paine Fitziohn to be kept ſafe in the caſtell of Brugenorth. This Meredyth had ſlaine Meyric his coſen germane, and had put out the eies of his two coſen germanes the ſonnes of Griffri. The yeare enſuing Ieuaf the ſonne of Owen put out the eies of two of his brethren, and baniſhed them the countrie; alſo Lhewelyn ap Owen ſlew Iorwerth ap Lhywarch. And Meredyth ap Blethyn tooke the ſame Lhewelyn his nephue, & putting out his eies gelded him, to the end he ſhould get no children, that he might haue his lands, and ſlew Ieuaf ap Owen his brother. Alſo Meyric ſlew Lhywarch and Madoc his ſonne, his owne coſens, who himſelfe was ſo ſerued ſhortlie after. Then Morgan the ſonne of Cadogan repented him greatlie for the murther of his brother

Matt.Paris. page.94.

1127

Hol.pag.361.

Meredyth, wherefore he tooke his iournie to Ieruſalem, and died in his returne at Cyprus.

1132 In the yeare 1132. Robert Curthoiſe the kings brother died in the caſtell of Cardiffe. The yeare folowing Cadwalhon ſonne to Gruffyth ap Conan was ſlaine at Nanhewdwy, by Eneon the ſonne of Owen ap Edwyn his vncle (whoſe three brethren he had ſlain) with Cadogan ap Grono ap Edwyn. That yeare alſo died Meredyth ap Blethyn ap Convyn, the greateſt lord and cheefeſt man in Powys, as he that had gotten his brethren and nephewes lands by hooke and by crooke into his owne hands. 1135 In the yeare 1135. died Henrie king of England, one of the worthieſt and victoriouſeſt princes that euer reigned in the Ile of Brytaine. After whome Stephen Earle of Boloigne ſonne to the Earle of Bloys his ſiſters ſonne, a ſtout and a hardie knight reigned king of England, for (by the meanes of Hugh Bygod ſteward to king Henrie) the Archbiſhop of Canturburie, and all the nobilitie of England, contrarie to their former oth made to Mawd the Empreſſe, created and crowned him king. Then ſhortlie after Dauid king of Scots wan by treaſon Carlile and Newcaſtell, againſt whō Stephen lead an armie, to whom Dauid yeelded himſelf, & reſtored Newcaſtell, and kept Carlile by compoſition: but he would not ſweare to him, for he had ſworne alredie to Mawd his nice. Yet Henrie his ſonne ſware to Stephen, and had the Earledome of Huntingdon giuen him. This yeare Richard and Gilbert his ſonne were ſlaine by Morgan ap Owen. And ſhortlie after Cadwalader and Owen Gwyneth the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Conan (in whome remained the hope of all Wales, for they were gentle & liberall to all men,

Matt.Paris. pag.97.
Matt.Weſt. lib.2.pag.34.

Tho.Walſh.
Hol.pag.365

Matt.Paris, page.100.

Fabian.
Io.Caſt.
Hector Boet.

terrible and cruell to their enimies, meeke and humble to their freends, the ſuccour and defenſe of widowes, fatherleſſe, and all that were in neceſſitie: and as they paſſed all other in good and laudable vertues, ſo they were paragons of ſtrength, beautie and well proportionat bodies) gathered a great power againſt the Normans and Flemings, who entring Cardigan, wan, deſtroied and burned the whole countrie with the caſtell of Walter Eſpec, the caſtell of Aberyſtwyth, which was verie ſtrong and well manned. And thither came Howel ap Meredyth and Rees ap Madoc ap Ednerth, who went forward and raſed the caſtell of Richard de la Mare, and the caſtell of Dinerth and Caerwedros, & returned home with much honor. Afterward, towards the end of the ſame yeare they returned againe with 6000. footemen, and 2000. horſemen well armed, and to them came Gruffyth ap Rees & Howel ap Meredyth of Brechnoke and his ſonnes, & Madoc ap Ednerth, who ſubdued the whole countrie to Aberteivi, placing againe the old inhabitants, and chaſing awaie the ſtrangers. Againſt them came Stephen conſtable of Aberteivi, Robert Fitzmartyn, the ſons of Gerald, and William Fitziohn, with all the power of the Normanes, Flemings and Engliſhmen that were in Wales or the marches. Now after a cruell and bloodie fight, the ſtrangers after their accuſtomed vſe put all their hope in their forts, and forſooke the field, and the Welſhmen folowed hard, that beſides 3000. that were ſlaine, a great number were drowned, and taken and caried awaie captiues. After this victorie, Owen and Cadwalader ouerran the whole countrie, and returned home with rich ſpoiles, as

Iohn Stowe. page. 188.

Florentius Wigorn. Sup. Mar. Scot.

well in armour and horſe, as in other things with great triumph. And at this time the pride of the nobles of England began to appeare, for firſt Hugh Bigod kept the caſtell of Norwich, but forthwith, ſore againſt his will, he reſtored it to the king himſelfe.

Matt.Paris. page.100.

✲ The cauſe of this tumult of the nobles, was a rumor which went abroad of the death of the king, who was then ſicke of a lethargie. Thoſe which bare him no good will, verified the rumor as much as in them laie, and ſtirred the people in the behalfe of the Empreſſe. Such as were his freends tooke ſtrong caſtels to ſaue themſelues: as this Hugh Bigod, for feare of the freends of the Empreſſe, tooke the caſtell of Norwich, and afterward being certified that the king was well againe, he was loth to deliuer the ſame out of his poſſeſſion, vnleſſe it were into the kings owne hands.

W.Parnus. lib.1.cap.15. Matt.Paris, ibidem. Tho.Walſh. 1137

After that, the king did beſiege Exceſter, which Baldwyn de Reduerijs kept againſt him, and wan it; and ſo he did the Ile of Wight, which was the ſaid Baldwynes, and baniſhed him out of the land. The yeare 1137. died Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor, the light, honor and ſtaie of Southwales, who had by his wife Gwenlhian the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan, Rees commonlie called the lord Rees, and others.

Sup.Mar. Scot.

✲ Florentius monke of Worceſter, in his ſupplie to Marianus Scotus, ſaith; that This Gruffyth ap Rees Prince of Southwales, died by the deceitfull practiſe of his wife. He writeth alſo of a noble knight named Paine, a man of great valiancie, who being verie earneſt in purſuing of the Welſhmen, was at this time hurt with a ſpeare, and ſo died, and was caried to Gloceſter and there buried.

Alſo towards the end of the ſame yeare died Gruffyth ap Conan king or prince of Northwales, the onelie defenſe and ſhéeld of all Wales, after he had eſcaped manie great dangers by ſea and land in Ireland and Wales, and after manie worthie victories, and after he had brought Northwales, which he found full of ſtrangers, to peace and quietneſſe, hauing ruled the ſame worthilie 50. yeares. This prince had manie children by diuerſe women: firſt by Angharat the daughter of Owen ap Edwyn, he had ſonnes Owen, Cadwalader, and Cadwalhon, who was ſlaine before his father died; and daughters Marret, Suſanna, Ranulht, Agnes and Gwenlhian. And by another woman he had Iago, Aſcain, Edwal Abbot of Penmon, Dolhing who was alſo a prieſt and well learned, and Elen the wife of Hova ap Ithel Velyn of Yal. He reformed the diſordered behauior of the Welſh minſtrels, by a verie good Statute which is extant to this daie.

⁂ There are thrée ſorts of minſtrels in Wales.

1 The firſt ſort named Beirdh, which are makers of ſongs and odes of ſundrie meaſures, wherein not onelie great ſkill and cunning is required; but alſo a certeine naturall inclination and gift, which in Latine is termed *Furor poeticus*. Theſe doo alſo kéepe records of Gentlemens armes and petegrées, and are beſt eſtéemed and accounted of among them.

2 The ſecond ſort of them are plaiers vpon inſtruments, chéefelie the Harpe and the Crowth: whoſe muſike for the moſt part came to Wales with the ſaid Gruffyth ap Conan, who being on the one ſide an Iriſhman by his mother and grandmother, and alſo borne in Ireland, brought ouer with him out of that countrie diuers cunning muſicians into Wales, who deuiſed in a manner all the inſtrumentall muſike that is now there vſed, as appéereth as well by the bookes written of the ſame, as alſo by the names of the

tunes and meaſures vſed amongſt them to this daie.

3 The third ſort called Atcaneaid are thoſe which doo ſing to the inſtrument plaied by another, and theſe be in vſe in the countrie of Wales to this daie.

A verie good lawe againſt abuſes in Muſicians.

This ſtatute or decrée here mentioned, dooth not onelie preſcribe and appoint what reward euerie of the ſaid minſtrels ought to haue, and at whoſe hands: but alſo of what honeſt behauiour and conuerſation they ought to be, to wit, no make bates, no vagabounds, no ale-houſehanters, no drunkards, no brallers, no whorehunters, no théeues, nor companions of ſuch. In which things if they offend, euerie man by the ſaid ſtatute is made an officer, and authorized to arreſt and puniſh them, yea and take from them all that they haue then about them. They are alſo in the ſame ſtatute forbidden to enter into anie mans houſe, or to make anie ſong of anie man without ſpeciall licence of the partie himſelfe. And this ſtatute or decrée hath béene oftentimes allowed by publike authoritie of the chéefe magiſtrats of that countrie, as appeareth by ſundrie commiſſions directed to diuers Gentlemen in that behalfe.

Owen Gwyneth.

Owen Gwyneth the ſonne of
Gruffyth ap Conan.

AFTER the death of Gruffyth ap Conan, his ſons diuided the land betwixt them after the maner of Wales. And Owen ſurnamed Gwyneth the eldeſt ſonne was made prince of Northwales (for the name of king is no further vſed in the Brytiſh booke) who in the beginning of his reigne togither with his brethren made the third expedition into Southwales, & ouerthrew the caſtell of Stradmeyric, and caſtell Stephen, and Humffreys caſtell, and burned the towne of Caermarthyn, and returned home with much honour. At this time died Iohn Archprieſt of Lhanbadarn, who for his godlie

Any wealthie man may be canonized a ſaint at Rome if his Executors will go to the charges thereof.

1138.

Matt. Paris.
Tho. Walſh.
Io. Caſt.

Matt. Paris. pag. 101.

W. Parnus.
Matt. Paris. page, 103.
Tho. Walſh.
Io. Caſtor.

life is counted amongſt the Saincts. This yeare went king Stephen to Normandie, and made peace with the French king & with the Earle of Aniow, and then returned home. The yeare folowing, being 1138. king Stephen made a biage againſt Dauid king of Scots, who had burned and ſpoiled a great part of England, who as ſoone as he heard of of the kings comming returned home; and Stephen folowed him, deſtroieng all the South part of Scotland. In the ſummer enſuing, diuerſe noble men of England fortified their caſtels, and rebelled againſt the king, as William Erle of Gloceſter fortified Ledes and Briſtow, Ralph Lunel-Cari, William Fitzalen Shrewesburie, Paganellus Ludlow, William de Moyun-Duneſtor, Robert de Nichol Warham, Euſtace Fitziohn Merton, and Walklyn Douer, which caſtels the King got, ſome by aſſault, ſome by faire promiſes, and ſome by treaſon. Alſo at this time the Scots hearing this buſineſſe entred England againe, againſt whom William Earle of Abemarle, William Pyppell of Notingham, Walter Eſpec, and Gilbert Lacie gathered the power of the North, and being animated with an eloquent oration made and pronounced to the whole armie by Ralph Biſhop of Orkneys, ſet vpon the Scots manfullie at Almerton, and after great ſlaughter of them, put the king to flight, and returned with great triumph. In the beginning of the next yeare, king Stephen tooke the caſtels of Ludlowe and Leeds, and kept the biſhops of Salisburie and Lincolne faſting, till they had deliuered him the caſtels of Viſes and Shirburne, which the biſhop of Salisburie had builded, and Newerke vpon Trent and Sleeford, which two likewiſe the Biſhop of Lincolne had

1139 built. The ſame yeare Mawd the Empreſſe, daughter and heire to king Henrie (to whom king Stephen with all the nobles of England had ſworne fidelitie) landed at Arundell with hir brother Robert Earle of Gloceſter, & there was receiued honorablie of William de Albineto, who had latelie maried Adeliz the Queene, late wife of king Henrie, to whome the ſame king had appointed & giuen the Earldome of Arundell for hir iointer. Then king Stephen laid ſiege to the caſtell, but ſeeing it was impregnable, he raiſed his ſiege, and ſuffered the Empreſſe and hir brother to eſcape to Briſtow, where they were receiued.

Matt.Paris. pag.103.

1140 In the yeere 1140. Cynwric the ſonne of Owen was ſlaine by the men of Madoc ap Meredyth ap Blethyn ap Convyn, and the next yeare after king Stephen with a great armie did beſiege Lincolne, againſt whome came Ranulph Earle of Cheſter, & Robert Earle of Gloceſter with his father in law, and the Barons which were diſinherited to raiſe the ſiege. But before they came, the towne was won: then paſſing a dangerous marriſh, they camped hard by the king, readie to giue him battell; who likewiſe brought forth his men in three battels. In the firſt were theſe, Alan Earle of Brytaine, the Earle of Mellent, Hugh Bygod Earle of Norfolke, Simon Earle of Hampton, and Earle Warren. In the ſecond the Earle of Albemarle, and William of Ypres a noble man & a worthie ſouldiour. And in the third the king, with Baldwyn Fitzgilbert, and a great number of nobles more. And of the other part the diſinherited Barons had the firſt place, the Erle of Cheſter with his ſuccours of Wales (better couraged than armed) had the ſe-

W. Parnus. lib.1.cap.8.
Matt.Paris. pag.104.
Matt.West. lib.2.pag.36.

Matt.Paris. ibidem.

W. Parnus. lib.1.cap.9. Matth.Weſt. lib.2.pag.37. Matt.Paris. pag.105.

W. Parnus. lib.1.cap.10. Matt.Weſt. page.38. Matt.Paris. ibidem.

cond place, and the Earle of Gloceſter lead the laſt battell. Theſe after a cruell fight tooke the king priſoner, and afterward the Queene and William of Ypres, Bryan Fitzcount. But within a while after that, William Martell and Geffrey de Mandeuile gathered a new armie, & fought with the Empreſſe and hir brother at VVincheſter, & put hir to flight, taking Earle Robert priſoner, for exchange of whom the king was ſet at libertie. The yeare following the king had an ouerthrow at VVilton, after the which he beſieged the Empreſſe the ſame yeare at Oxford, who eſcaping thence fled to VVallingford. The ſame yeare alſo Madoc ap Ednerth a man of great eſtimation in VVales died, and the ſons of Blethyn ap Gwyn ſlew Meredyth ap Howel.

1142 Alſo the yeare 1142, Howel ap Meredyth ap Rytherch of the Cantref Bychan, & Rees ap Howel were ſlaine by treaſon of the Flemings. Likewiſe Howel ap Meredyth ap Blethyn was murthred by his own men. Then alſo Howel & Cadogan the ſons of Madoc ap Ednerth did either kill other. And ſhortlie after there fell a variance betwixt Anarawd ſonne to Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales, and his father in law Cadwalader the ſonne of Gruffyth ap Conan and brother to prince Owen Gwyneth, who from words grew to fight: where Anarawd was ſlaine, the hope and ſtaie of Southwales. For the which thing prince Owen tooke ſuch diſpleaſure at his brother, that he and his ſonne Howel gathered an armie againſt him, and deſtroied all his countrie, and burned his caſtell at Aberyſtwyth; for Cadwalader himſelfe had fled to Ireland, and had hired Octer (ſonne to Octer) and the ſonne of Turkel, and the ſonne of Cherulf, with a great number of Iriſhmen and Scots for 2000. markes to his ſuccour, and landed at Abermenay in Carnaruonſhire, againſt whome the prince came with a great power: but before the armies met there was a peace concluded betwixt the brethren. Which when the Iriſhmen underſtood, they withheld Cadwalader as priſoner for their wages, and he deliuered them 2000. heads of cattell, beſides manie priſoners and ſpoiles that were taken in the countrie. But as ſoone as the prince knew his brother ſet at libertie, he fell vpon the Iriſhmen, and ſlew a great number of them, and recouered all the cattell with the priſoners and other ſpoiles: then as manie as eſcaped aliue returned home with great ſhame and loſſe.

About the ſame time Hugh Earle of Cheſter, fortified his caſtell of Cymaron, and wan Melienyth to himſelfe, & likewiſe the caſtell of Clun was fortified by a lord Normane, and all Eluel brought to their ſubiection. At that time king Stephen tooke Geffrey Mandeuile priſoner at S. Albon, where the Earle of Arundell was like to be drowned by default of his horſe. The Earle Mandeuile gaue to the king for his libertie the towre of London, with the caſtels of Walden and Plaſſey, who afterward liued by ſpoile of abbeis, and was ſlaine in a ſkirmiſh againſt the king, whom he had ſore anoied: and his ſonne Arnulph was baniſhed the realme.

W. Parnus. lib. 1. cap. 11.

Matt. Paris. page. 105.

Matt. Weſt. lib. 2. pag. 38.

1143

Matt. Paris, pag. 107.

This yeare Hugh de Mortimer tooke Rees ap Howel in a ſkirmiſh, and diuerſe other with him & impriſoned them. At the ſame time Howel and Conan the ſonnes of prince Owen gathered an armie againſt the Flemings and Normanes, & gaue them an ouerthrow at Aberteiui, and keeping the towne, returned home with great honor. Alſo this yeare died Sulien ap Rythmarch a man of great knowledge, one of the Colledge of Lhanpardarn.

About this time Gilbert Earle of Clare came with a great power to Dyuet, and built the caſtell of Carmarthyn, and the caſtell of the ſonnes of Vchtryd. Then alſo Hugh Mortimer ſlew Meyric ap Madoc ap Riryd, and Meredyth ap Madoc ap Ednerth. Cadelh the ſon of Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales gat the caſtell of Dyneuowr, which Erle Gilbert had built, and after he and his brethren Meredyth and Rees gathered their powers, and laid ſiege to the caſtell of Carmarthyn, which was yeelded vnto them, reſeruing only the liues to thoſe of the garriſon: and from thence they brought their armie before the caſtell of Lhanſtephan, where the Normanes and Flemings meeting with them had a great ouerthrow, & ſo they wan the caſtell. Whervpon all the Flemings and Normanes inhabiting that countrie all about, gathered their powers togither, and their captaines were the ſonnes of Gerald and William de Hay, who laid ſiege to the ſame caſtell vpon the ſudden. But Meredyth ap Gruffyth, to whoſe cuſtodie the caſtell was committed, encouraged his men to fight and to defend the place, and that which lacked in him of ſtrength (for he was of great yeares) he ſupplied in courage and diſcretion. He ſuffred his enimies to ſcale the wals, and when the ladders were full, he gaue the watchword, and his ſouldiours did manfullie with engines ouerturne all the ladders, and maimed a great number of armed men and tried ſouldiours, and put the reſt to flight. Shortlie after died Run the ſonne of prince Owen of Northwales, a faire and a goodlie yoong man, whoſe death when it came to his fathers eares did ſo trouble him, that no kind of pleſure could comfort his heauie hart, ſo that he led the night in teares and the day in heauineſſe, till God who tooke compaſſion vpon the poore leauings and remnants of the Brytaines, euen as he had diſcomforted the prince with the death of his ſonne, ſo he did glad his ſorowfull hart with the ouerthrow of his enimies: for there was a caſtell at the Mould verie ſtrong and well manned, which did trouble the whole countrie about, and had been oftentimes beſieged, but neuer won. Prince Owen leuied a power and laid ſiege to it, but the garriſon defended it manfullie, and aboad diuerſe aſſaults: but at the laſt, mauger their heads, the ſight of the prince did ſo incourage his men, that they entred by force, and ſlew a great number, and tooke the reſt of the defendants, and raſed the fort to the earth: which victorie atchieued did ſo pleaſe the prince, that he left his ſolitarie plaints, and fell to his accuſtomed paſtimes.

*Matth.Weſt. lib.*2.*pag.*38 *Matt. Paris. page.*107.

1145

At the ſame time king Stephen ouerthrew his enimies at Farendon. But in the yeare enſuing Rondel Earle of Cheſter and king Stephen were made freends, neuertheleſſe the king tooke him priſoner, and kept him ſo (contrarie to his promiſe) vntill ſuch time as the Earle had deliuered to the king the caſtell of Lincolne, with all other fortes of the kings that he had in his cuſtodie. At this time Cadelh, Meredyth, and Rees the ſons of Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor did lead their powers againſt the caſtell of Gwys, which after they ſaw they could not win, they ſent for Howel the ſonne of Owen prince of Northwales to their ſuccor, who for his prowesse in the field and his discretion in consultation, was counted the floure of chiualrie, whose presence also was thought onlie sufficient to ouerthrowe anie hold; who being desirous to win honor, gathered his men, and came to these lords before the castell of Gwys, whō they receiued ioifullie. Now when he had vewed the place, hee caused engines to be made to batter the walles with force of men, and other to cast great stones to their enimies, & to disquiet the garison. Which preparations when they within beheld, their stomachs failed, and forthwith they yeelded the fort, then Howel returned home with great honour. Shortlie after, there fell a great dissention betwixt Howel and Conan prince Owens sonnes, and Cadwalader their vncle; wherevpon they called their strength vnto them, and entred the countrie of Merionyth: where the people fled to the sanctuaries to saue their liues. These two yoong Lords made proclamation, that no man should hurt those that would yeeld to them: wherupon the people which had fled, returned to their houses without hurt. Thus they brought all the countrie in subiection to them, & lead their armie before the castell of Cynvael, which Cadwalader had built and fortified, wherein was the Abbot of Tuygwyn, or Whitehouse, to whome the Lord had committed the defense of his castell. Then Howel and Conan summoned the fort with great threatnings, but they within defied them: wherevpon Howel & Conan promised the Abbot Meruyn great rewards, to let them haue the house. But he (like a faithfull seruant, whom neither terrible manaces, nor pleasant proffers could mooue to vntruth, but as his lord truſted him ſo would he continue ſtill, and not deceiue his expectation) denied them of the ſame, chooſing rather to die with honour, than to liue with ſhame. With which anſwere the yoong Lords were greatlie offended, that a prieſt ſhould ſtaie their proſperous procædings, and therupon aſſaulted the caſtell ſo ſore, that after they had beaten downe the walles, they entred by force, and ſlew and wounded all the garriſon, ſauing the Abbot, who eſcaped awaie priuilie by meanes of frænds whom he had in Howels armie.

1147 The yeare 1147. died Robert Earle of Gloceſter & Gilbert Earle of Clare, & Vchthred biſhop of Landaff, after whome Nicholas ap Gurgant was made biſhop. 1148 And the yere 1148. died Barnard biſhop of S. Dauids or Meneuia, & after him came Dauid Fitzgerald to be biſhop there, who was before Archdeacon of Caerdigan. The yeare enſuing Owen prince of Northwales did build a caſtell in Yale, and his brother Cadwalader built another at Lhanryſtyd, and gaue Cadogan his ſon his part of Caerdigan. Towards the end of this yeare, Madoc the ſonne of Meredyth ap Blethyn did build the caſtell of Oſweſtrie, and gaue his nephewes Owen and Meyric the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Meredyth his part of Cyuelioc. The yeare after, prince Owen did impriſon Conan his ſonne for certaine faults committed againſt his father: alſo prince Owens ſonne tooke his vncle Cadwalader priſoner, and brought his countrie and caſtell to his ſubiection.

Girald. Cam.

Caſtell y Rodwyth.

The caſtell of Oſweſtrie.

At this time alſo Cadelh the ſonne of Gruffyth ap Rees fortified the caſtell of Carmarthyn, & from thence lead his armie to Cydwely, where he deſtroied and ſpoiled all the countrie, and after his returne he ioined his power with Meredyth and Rees his brethren, and entring Caerdigan wan the part called Is Aeron. Not long after, there fell a variance betwixt Rondel Earle of Cheſter, and Owen prince of Northwales. Then Rondel gathered a great power of his frœnds and hired ſoldiours, from all parts of England: to whom Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys, diſdaining to hold his lands of Owen, ioined all his power: and they both togither entred prince Owens land, who like a worthie prince not ſuffering the ſpoile of his ſubiects, met them at Counſylht, and boldlie bad them battell, which they refuſed not, but being more in number and better armed and weaponed, were glad of the occaſion: yet before the end they threw awaie weapon and armour, and truſted their fœt, whome the Northwales men did ſo purſue that few eſcaped, but were either ſlaine or taken, ſauing the chœfe captaines, whoſe horſes caried them awaie clœre. 1150 In the yeare 1150. Cadelh, Meredyth and Rees, the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees Prince of Southwales, wanne all Caerdigan from Howel the ſonne of prince Owen, ſauing the caſtell of Lhanvihangel in Pengwern, and at the caſtell of Lhanryſtyd they loſt manie of their men, therefore they ſlew all the garriſon when they wan it, and thence they went to the caſtell of Stratmeyric, which they fortified and manned, and then returned home. This Cadelh had a great pleaſure in hunting, and vſed much that paſtime; which thing when the inhabitants of Tenby or Denbigh y pyſcot in Penbrooke ſhire knew, they laid in ambuſhment for him, and ſo when this lord had vncoupled his hounds, and purſued the ſtag with a few companions,

panions, they fierſlie ſet on him & his companie, and ſeeing they were but few and vnarmed, they eaſilie put them to flight, and wounded Cadelh verie ſore, yet he eſcaped their hands, & came to his houſe, where he laie a long time like to die. Then his brethren Meredyth & Rees entered Gwyr, where burning and deſtroing all the countrie, they wan the caſtell of Aberlhychwr & raſed it to the ground, and then returning home with great bootie, reedified the caſtell of Dynevowr. The ſame yeare alſo Howel the ſonne of Owen prince of Northwales fortified Humfreys caſtell in the vallie of Caletwr.

In the yeare 1151. Owen Gwyneth tooke Cunetha his brother Cadwalhon his ſonne, and put out his eies, and gelded him, leaſt he ſhould haue children to inherit part of the land. Lhewelyn alſo the ſonne of Madoc ap Meredyth ſlew Stephen the ſonne of Baldwin. About the ſame time Cadwalader the brother of Prince Owen eſcaped out of his nephew Howels priſon, and ſubdued part of the Ile of Môn or Angleſey to himſelfe: but his brother Owen ſent an armie againſt him, and chaſed him thence, who fled to England for ſuccour to his wiues freends, for ſhe was the daughter of Gilbert Earle of Clare. The ſame yeare Galfride Arthur was made biſhop of Lhanelwy, now called in Engliſh Saint Aſaph. Alſo Simon Archdeacon of Cyuelioc, a man of great worthines and fame, dyed at the ſame time. And the yeare enſuing Meredyth and Rees, the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, did lead their powers to Penwedic, before the caſtell, which did belong to Howel the ſonne of Prince Owen, and with great paines got it. Shortlie after, priuilie by night they came to the caſtell of Tennbie,

1151

Matt. Paris. pag. 113.
Matt. Weſt. lib. 2. pag. 41.

Tennbie, which was in the keeping of Fitzgerald, and ſcaled it vpon the ſudden, and got it, and did ſo reuenge their brothers hurt. Then returning thence they diuided their armie, and Rees went to Stratcongen, which he deſtroied and ſpoiled, and went thence to Cyuelioc, which he deſtroied in like manner. But Meredyth laid ſiege to the caſtell of Aberavan, and wan it, and came home with rich ſpoiles. At this time died Rondle Earle of Cheſter, and Hugh his ſonne was created Earle in his place.

Ran. Ceſt. lib.7.cap.20.

1153 In the yeare 1153. died Meredyth ap Gruffyth ap Rees Lord of Caerdigan and Stratywy, in the 25. yeare of his age, a worthie knight, and fortunate in battell, iuſt and liberall to all men. Alſo the ſame yeare died Geffrey biſhop of Landaff. The yeare enſuing, Henrie Shortmantel the Empreſſe ſonne entred England, and wan diuerſe caſtels, as Maluesburie, Walingford, and Shrewsburie. About the ſame time Euſtace the ſonne of king Stephen was drowned, wherevpon the king and Henrie concluded a peace.

Matt.Weſt. page.41. Matt. Paris. page.114.

1154 In the yeare 1154. died Stephen king of England, and Henrie Plantagenet the Empreſſe ſon was crowned in his ſteed. This Henrie was wiſe and learned and beſides a worthie knight, he neuer ware gloue except he bare a hawke on his fiſt, and neuer ſate but at his meate, and delited in hawking, hunting, riding, and in all honeſt exerciſes. In the beginning of his reigne, and in the yeare

Matt.Weſt. lib.2.pag.52. Matt.Paris. page.115.

1155 1155. Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees, whome the Welſh booke ſurnameth Lord Rees, and all the Latine and Engliſh writers of that time name King of Southwales, did gather all his ſtrength togither to defend his countrie from Owen Gwyneth, whom he heard to be leuieng of men to conquer Southwales. So Rees came as far as Aberdyvi ouer againſt Northwales, and perceiuing the rumour to be falſe, built a caſtell there, and ſo returned backe. At the ſame time Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys did build a caſtell at Caereneon beſides Cymer. At that time Meyric his nephew eſcaped out of priſon, where he had beene long kept; then alſo Eglwys vair in Myvot was built; alſo Terdelach king of Conacht in Ireland died.

Caſtelh Caereneon.

At this time king Henrie baniſhed the Flemings, whom king Stephen had brought in, and ſent ſome of them to their cooſins in Weſtwales; likewiſe the king banniſhed William Peuerell of Notingham. And Hugh Mortimer fortified the caſtell of Cleberie againſt the king, which the king tooke and raſed, and Hugh yeelded to the king, and deliuered to his hands the caſtels of Wygmor and Brugge. Likewiſe Roger the ſonne of Myles of Gloceſter Earle of Hereford deliuered to the king the tower of Gloceſter, and died ſhortlie after, and his brother Walter enioied his lands; but the king kept the Earledome of Hereford, and the towne of Gloceſter in his owne hands. The yeare folowing, Conan Earle of Richmond ſailed to Brytaine, where he was receiued of the moſt part for their duke. Shortlie after king Henrie & his brother Geffrey were agreed in Normandie, and the king being returned into England, receiued of the Scottiſh king Carlile, Newcaſtell, and Banburgh, with the countrie about, and gaue him the Earldome of Huntingdon. Alſo William Earle of Egle and Northfolke, baſe ſonne to king Stephen, deliuered Henrie the caſtels of Peuenſey

Io. Caſt.

Matt. Weſt. page.43.

Matt. Paris page.126.

Matt. Weſt. page.44.

uenſey and Norwich, and the king confirmed to him his other lands.

* At this time Caradocus Lhancaruan, who is reputed and taken of all learned men to be the author of this preſent hiſtorie, endeth his collections of the ſucceſſions of the Brytaines, from Cadwalader vntill this time, of whome ſome ſtudious antiquarie wrote theſe verſes following:

Hiſtoriam Brytonum doctus ſcripſit Caradocus,
Poſt Cadwalladrum regia ſceptra notans.

In thoſe two Abbeis, the Princes and Noblemen of *Wales* were buried.

The ſucceſſions and actes of the princes of Wales after this time, vntill the yeare 1270. were kept and recorded from time to time in the Abbeis of Conwey in Northwales, and Stratflur in Southwales, as witneſſeth Gutryn Owen, who being in the daies of Edward the fourth wrote the beſt and moſt perfect copie of the ſame.

1157

W.Parnus. lib.2.cap.5. Matt.Weſt. ibidem. Matt.Paris. pag.129. Io.Caſtor.

About this time the king gathered all his power togither from all parts of England, intending to ſubdue all Northwales, being therevnto procured and mooued by Cadwalader, whom the Prince his brother had baniſhed out of the land, and bereaued of his liuing, and by Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys, who enuied at the libertie of Northwales, which knewe no lord but one. And ſo the king led his armie to Weſtcheſter, and camped vpon the marſh called Saltney. Likewiſe Owen, like a valiant prince, gathered all his ſtrength, and came to the vtter meares of his land, purpoſing to giue the king battell, & encamped himſelfe at Baſingwerk. Which thing when the king vnderſtood, he choſe out of his armie diuerſe of the cheefeſt bands, and ſent certeine Earles and Lords with them towards the princes campe: and as they paſſed the wood called Coed Eulo, Dauid & Conan the princes ſons met with them, & ſet vpon them fearſlie,

W.Parnus. lib.2.cap.5.

fearſlie, & what for the aduantage of the ground & for the ſuddennes of the deed, the Engliſhmen were put to flight, and a great number ſlaine, and the reſt were purſued to the kings campe. The king being ſore diſpleaſed with that foile, remoued his campe alongſt the ſea coaſt, thinking to paſſe betwixt Owen and his countrie; but Owen foreſeeing that, retired backe to a place which is called to this daie Cîl Owen (that is, the retire of Owen) and the king came to Ruthlan.

Hol.pag.397.

✻ In this firſt viage of king Henrie againſt the Welſhmen, he was put in great danger of his life in a ſtrait at Counſylth not far from Flynt, where Henrie of Eſſex, whoſe office by inheritance was to beare the ſtandard of England, caſt downe the ſame and fled: which thing incouraged the Welſhmen in ſuch ſort, that the king being ſore diſtreſſed, had much a doo to ſaue himſelfe: and (as the French Chronicle ſaith) was faine to flee; of whoſe part Euſtace, Fitz-Iohn, and Robert Curcie two worthie knights, with diuerſe other noble men and gentlemen, were ſlaine.

W. Parnuſ. lib.2.cap.5.

After that, Owen incamped and intrenched himſelfe at Bryn y pin, and ſkirmiſhed with the kings men dailie, and in the meane while that the King was fortifieng the caſtell of Ruthlan; his nauie, which was guided by Madoc ap Meredyth Prince of Powys, anchored in Môn or Angleſey, and put on land the ſouldiours, which ſpoiled two churches, and a little of the countrie thereabouts. But as they returned vnto their ſhips, all the ſtrength of the Ile ſet vpon them and killed them all, ſo that none of thoſe which robbed within the Ile brought tidings how they ſped. Then the ſhipmen ſeeing that, liked not their lodging there, but waid vp anchors and went awaie to Cheſter. In the meane time there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince, vpon condition that Cadwalader ſhould haue his lands againe, and his brother ſhould be his friend. Then the King leauing the caſtels of Ruthlan and Baſywerke well fortified and manned, after he had built a houſe thereby for the templers, returned to England.

At that time alſo Iorwerth Goch ap Meredyth got the caſtell of Yale, and burned it. The yeare folowing, Morgan ap Owen was traitorouſly ſlaine by the men of Ivor ap Meyric, with whom died the beſt poet in the Brytiſh toong of his time, called Gurgan ap Rees: and his brother Iorwerth got the towne of Caerlheon, and the lands of Owen. Then the king made peace with all the princes & lords of Wales, except Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales, which Rees fearing the kings power, cauſed his people to remooue their cattell & goods to the wilderneſſe of Tywy, and he ſtill made war againſt the king. Therefore the king ſent for him to come to his court, to conclude a peace before the power of England & Wales were ſent for him: wherevpon Rees after conſultation came to the king, and an order was taken that Rees ſhould enioy the Cantref Mawr, as it ſhould pleaſe the king, ſo that his land ſhould be whole togither, and not in diuerſe places and ſhires: but the king did contrarie to his promiſe, appointing Rees lands in diuerſe places, and lordſhips intermingled with other mens lands. Which deceit although Rees perceiued well inough, yet he receiued it peecemeale as it was, and liued quietlie, vntill Roger Earle of Clare hearing this, came to the king, and deſired his highneſſe to giue him ſuch lands in

Wales as he could win, which the king granted. Then he came with a great armie to Caerdigan, & firſt he fortified the caſtell of Stratmeyric, and afterwards the caſtell of Humfrey, of Dyuy, of Dynerth, & Lhanriſtyd. When theſe caſtels were well manned and fortified, Walter Clyfford, who had the kéeping of the caſtell of Lhanymdhyfri, made a road to the land of Rees, and returned with a bootie, after he had ſlaine diuerſe of Reeſes men.

Then Rees ſent to the king to complaine, and to haue a redreſſe, who had onelie faire words and nothing elſe: for the king winked at the faults of the Engliſhmen and Normanes, and puniſhed the Welſhmen cruellie. Rees ſéeing this, laid ſiege to Lhanymdhyfri, and in ſhort ſpace wan the caſtell. Alſo Eneon the ſonne of Anarawd Reeſes brothers ſonne, being a luſtie gentleman, and deſirous to make his countrie frée from ſeruitude, and perceiuing his vncle to be diſcharged of his oth to the king, laid ſiege to the caſtell of Humfrey, & by force wan it, ſlaieng all the garriſon, wherein he found horſes and armour to furniſh a great number of men. Likewiſe Rees, ſéeing he could enioy no part of his inheritance but that he wan by the ſword, gathered his power, & entring Caerdigan, left not a caſtell ſtanding in the countrie, of thoſe which his enimies had fortified; and ſo brought all to his ſubiection. Wherewith the king being ſore offended, returned to Southwales, and when he ſaw he could doo no good, he ſuffered Rees to enioy all that he had gotten, and tooke pledges of him to kéepe the peace in his abſence. Then returning to England, he tooke his iournie to Normandie, and made peace with the French king. But the next yeare

Rees prince of Southwales did lead his power to Dyuet, and deſtroied all the caſtels that the Normanes had fortified there, and afterward laid ſiege to Caermarthin. Which thing when Reynold Erle of Bryſtow the kings baſe ſonne heard, he called to him the Earle of Clare, and his brother in law Cadwalader the brother of prince Owen, with Howel and Conan prince Owens ſonnes, and two other Earles, and came to raiſe the ſiege with a great armie: whoſe comming Rees abode not, but got him to the mountains called Kefn Reſter, and there kept himſelfe, and they camped at Dynwyl hîr, and builded a caſtell there, who after they could not heare of Rees, returned home without doing of anie notable act. King Henrie remained in Normandie all this yeare, where he made warre againſt the Earle of S. Giles for the citie and Earledome of Tholouſe.

1160 In the yeare 1160. died Madoc ap Meredyth ap Blethyn prince of Powys at Wincheſter. This man was euer the king of Englands freend, and was one that feared God, and releeued the poore, his bodie was conueied honorablie to Powys, and buried in Myuot. This man had by his wife Suſanna the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales three ſonnes, Gruffyth Maylor, Owen, and Eliſe, and a daughter called Marred: he had baſe ſons, Owen Brogynton, Kynwric Euelh, and Eneon Euelh, which baſe ſonnes were not baſelie eſteemed, who with the other had part of their fathers inheritance, and ſo had other through Wales, eſpeciallie if they were ſtout and of noble courage.

And here I thinke it conuenient to declare how Powys land came to be diuided in many parts, and thereby weakened and ſo brought vnder the Normanes, before the reſt of Wales. Meredyth ſonne to Blethyn ap Convyn prince of Powys had two ſons, Madoc of whom we ſpeake, and Gruffyth, betwæne whom Powys was diuided. Madoc had that part which was called Powys Vadoc, which part again was diuided betwixt his thræ ſons, Gruffyth Maylor, Owen Vachan, and Owen Brogynton after this maner. Gruffyth Maylor had Bromfield, Yale, Hope Dale, Nanhewdwy, Mochnant îs Rhayard, Chirke, Cynlhayth, and Glyndouerdwy. Owen Vachan had Mechain Iscoyd. And Owen Brogynton had Dynmael, and Edeyrneon. The other part of Powys called afterward Powys Wenwynwyn, was the part of Gruffyth ap Meredyth, after whoſe death his ſonne called Owen Cyuelioc enioied it, as it ſhall be at large hereafter declared.

The lordſhip of Powys.

✻ Powys before king Offas time reached Eſtward to the riuers of Dee and Seauerne, with a right line from the end of Broxen hilles to Salop, with all the countrie betwéene VVye and Seauerne, whereof Brochwel yſcithroc (of whom mention is made before, pag. 22.) was poſſeſſed: but after the making of Offas ditch (as it is ſaid before pag. 19.) the plaine countrie toward Salop, being inhabited by Saxons and Normans, Powys was in length from Pulford bridge Northeaſt, to the confines of Caerdigan ſhire, in the pariſh of Lhanguric in the Southweſt; and in bredth from the furtheſt part of Cyuelioc Weſtward, to Elſmere on the Eaſtſide. This countrie or principalitie of Powys was appointed by Roderike the Great for the portion of his third ſonne Anarawd, and ſo continued intierlie vntill the death of Blethyn ap Convyn. After whom, although the dominion was diminiſhed by limiting parts in ſeueraltie amongſt his ſonnes Meredyth and Cadogan, yet at length it came wholie to the poſſeſſion of Meredyth ap Blethyn, who had iſſue two ſonnes Madoc and Gruffyth, betwéene whom the ſaid dominion was diuided. Madoc maried Suſanna the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales, and had that part, which was after called after his name Powys Vadoc, which dominion and Seigniorie was diuided betwixt the thrée ſonnes of the ſaid Madoc, to wit, Gruffyth Maelor, Owen ap Madoc, and Owen Brogynton, which Owen Brogynton although he was baſelie begotten, yet for his valiancie and noble courage he had part of his fathers inheritance, to wit, Edeyrneon and Dinmael, and had iſſue Gruffyth, Blethin, and Iorwerth. Owen ap Madoc had to his portion of inheritance limited the territorie of Mechain Is coed, and had iſſue Lhewelyn and Owen Vachan. Gruffyth Maelor the eldeſt ſonne lord of Bromfield had to his part the two Maelors and Mochnant is Rayadr, he maried Angharat the daughter of Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales, by whome he had iſſue one ſonne named Madoc, who held his fathers inheritance wholie, and had iſſue Gruffyth called lord of Dînas brân (becauſe he dwelled in that caſtell) who maried Emma the daughter of Iames lord Audley, and had iſſue Madoc, Lhewelyn, Gruffyth and Owen. This Gruffyth ap Madoc tooke part with king Henrie the third and Edward the firſt, againſt the prince of Northwales, and therefore for feare of the prince he was faine to lie for his owne ſafegard in his ſaid caſtell of Dînas brân, which ſtandeth on the toppe of a verie ſtéepe hill, to the which there is no waie but one to come. He died, his children being within age, wherevpon ſhortlie after enſued the deſtruction of two of them: for the ſaid king Ed. 1. gaue the wardſhip of Madoc (who had for his part the lordſhips of Bromfield and Yale, and the ſaid caſtell of Dînas brân, with the reuerſion of Maelor Saeſnec after his mothers deceaſe, who had the ſame to hir iointer) to Iohn Earle Warren; and granted the wardſhip of Lhewelyn, (to whoſe part the lordſhips of Chirke and Nanhevdwy came) to Roger Mortimer third ſonne to Roger Mortimer the ſonne of Ralph Mortimer Lord Mortimer of Wigmor. Theſe guardians forgetting the ſeruice doone by the father of the wardes to the king, ſo garded their wardes with ſo ſmall regard, that they neuer returned to their poſſeſſions. And ſhortlie after the ſaid guardians did obtaine the ſame lands to themſelues by charters of the king. This Iohn Earle warren began to build the Holt caſtell, and William his ſon finiſhed the ſame. The lordſhip of Bromfield and Yale continued in the name of the Earle Warren thrée deſcents, Iohn, William and Iohn that died without iſſue, and then the ſaid lordſhip togither with the ſaid Earldom of Warren, deſcended to Alice daughter of the ſaid William Earle warren, and ſiſter and heire of the ſaid laſt Iohn Earle Warren, which Alice maried Edmond Fitzalan Erle of Arundell, in the which houſe of Fitzalanes it remained thrée deſcents after the ſaid Edmond and Alice, to wit, to Richard Earle of Arundell, and to Richard Earle of Arundell his ſonne, and to Thomas Earle of Arundell ſonne of the ſaid laſt Richard. And then for want of iſſue of the ſaid Thomas Earle of Arundell and Warren, the ſaid lordſhip fell to two of his ſiſters, whereof one named Elizabeth was maried to Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolke, the other named Ioane was maried to William Beauchamp lord of Abergauenny, whoſe part afterwards came by a daughter to the Neuil lord of Abergauenny: and ſithence it came to the hands of Sir William Stanley knight, by whoſe attaindor it eſcheated to the crowne, and ſo, remaineth parcell of hir maieſties poſſeſſions at this daie.

See the records in the Towre.

Roger Mortimer Iuſtice of Northwales, builded the caſtell of Chirke, and maried Lucia the daughter and heire of Sir Robert de Wafre knight, by whom he had iſſue Roger Mortimer, who maried Ioane Turberuile, and had iſſue Iohn Mortimer lord of Chirke. This Iohn ſold the lordſhip of Chirke, to Richard Fitzalan Earle of Arundell, ſonne to the ſaid Edmond, and ſo it was annexed againe to Bromfield and Yale.

Chirke.

The third ſonne of Gruffyth lord of Dinas brân, named alſo Gruffyth, had for his part Glyn dowrdwy, which Gruffyth ap Gruffyth was father of Madoc Crupl father of Madoc Vachan father of Gruffyth; father of Gruffyth Vachan, father of

Glyndowrdwy.

Owen Glyndowr, who rebelled in the time of king Henrie the fourth, by whoſe attaindor that part alſo came to the kings hands, which was purchaſed of the king by Robert Salisburie of Rug, of whome Salisburie the lord of Glyndowrdwy that now is deſcended. Owen the fourth ſonne of Gruffyth lord of Dinas brân had for his part Cynlhaeth, which at this daie togither with the lordſhip of Chirke land is parcell of the poſſeſſions of the right honorable the Earle of Leyceſter.

The other part of Powys, containing the countries of Aruſtly, Cyuelioc, Lhannerch hudol, Caereneon, Mochnant
vwch Rayader, Mechain vwch Coed, Mouthwy, Deuthwr,
1 Strat Marchelh, and Teirtref or the thrée townes, rightfullie deſcended to Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn before mentioned, who was by King Henrie the firſt created Lord Powys, he married Gweyryl or Weyryl the daughter of Vrgene ap Howel ap Ieuaf ap Cadogan ap Athleſtan Glodryth, and by hir had iſſue Owen ſurnamed Cyuelioc.

2 Owen Cyuelioc enioied his whole inheritance as his father did, and married Wenlhian the daughter of Owen Gwyneth, Prince of Northwales, by whom he had iſſue Gwenwynwyn or Wenwynwyn: after whoſe name that part of Powys was afterward called Powys Wenwynwyn. He had alſo a baſtard brother called Caſwalhon, to whom he gaue the territories called Swydh Lhannerch Hudol and Braniarth.

3 Gwenwynwyn ſuccéeded his father in the whole ſegniorie, ſauing Lhannerch, Hudol and Braniarth, which were giuen to his baſe brother Caſwalhon Maelrhy, during his life time onelie. Which Gwenwynwyn married Margaret daughter to Rees ap Theodor Prince of Southwales, and by hir had iſſue Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn.

4 Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn ſuccéeded his father in all his poſſeſſions, and had iſſue ſixe ſonnes, among whom his inheritance was diuided as foloweth. Owen the eldeſt ſonne had for his part, Aruſtly, Cyuelioc, Lhannerch hudol, and the moitie of Caereneon. Lhewelyn the ſecond ſonne had Mochnant vwch Rayader and Mechain vwch Coed. Iohn the third ſonne

had the fourth part of Caereneon. William the fourth ſonne had Mouthwy. Gruffyth Vachan the fift ſonne, had Deuthwr, Strat marchelh and Teirtref. Dauid the ſixt ſonne had the other fourth part of Caereneon.

5 Owen ap Gruffyth had iſſue one onelie daughter his heire, named Hawys Gadarn, that is, Hawys the hardie, againſt whom hir vncles Lhewelyn, Iohn, Gruffyth Vachan, and Dauid aroſe, challenging the lands of their brother Owen, and affirming that a woman was not capable of lands in that countrie. Wherevpon Hawys made ſuch fréends in England, that the matter being opened vnto King Edward the ſecond, the ſaid King beſtowed hir in marriage vpon a ſeruant of his named Iohn Charleton, termed Valectus Domini Regis, borne in Appley, a little off from Welinton 1268. in the countie of Salop, whom he made Lord Powys in hir right.

6 This Iohn Charleton Lord Powys, being aided by the king tooke thrée of his wiues vncles, to wit, Lhewelyn, Dauid and Iohn, whom he laid vp faſt in the kings caſtell of Hardlech, and obteined a writ from the King to the Shirife of the countie of Salop, and Sir Roger Mortimer Lord of Chirkland and iuſtice of Northwales, for the apprehenſion of Gruffyth Vachan, with Sir Roger Chamber, and Hugh Mountgomerie his two ſonnes in lawe, which then were in armour againſt the ſaid Charleton and Hawys. Wherevpon the ſaid Gruffyth Vachan and his brethren, hauing then loſt their greateſt ſtaie, which was Thomas Earle of Lancaſter, ſubmitted themſelues to the kings order, touching all matters in variance betwéene them and their néece: who finding by records, that Gruffyth ap Meredyth, aunceſtor to the ſaid Hawys, vpon his ſubmiſſion to King Henrie the firſt, became ſubiect to the King of England, and therevpon was by the ſaid King created Baron of Powys, which Baronie he and his heires held afterward of the king in *Capite*, as other Barons of England did. And therefore the ſaid Hawys (as it ſéemed vnto him) had more right to hir fathers poſſeſſions, being in hir vncles hands, than they to hirs. But to make a finall end betwéene them, order and compoſition

tion was taken, that Hawys ſhould enioie hir inheritance, in fée ſimple to hir and to hir heires for euer, after the tenure of England. And that hir vncles Lhewelyn, Iohn, Dauid, and Gruffyth, ſhould hould their portions to them and to their heires male for euer. And in default of ſuch iſſue male, the ſame to deſcend and remaine to the ſaid Hawys, and to hir heires for euer.

Mowthwy. William Lord of Mowthwy, otherwiſe called Wilcocke Mowthwy, being the fourth ſonne, (bicauſe he did not trouble his ſaid néece Hawy about hir inheritance,) had his lands confirmed and aſſured in fée ſimple to him and to his heires generall male or female foreuer. He maried Alianor the ſiſter of Elen, Owen Glyndowres mother, the daughter of Thomas ſonne of Lhewelyn ſonne of Owen ſonne of Meredyth ſonne of Owen ſonne of Gruffyth ſonne of Rees ſonne of Gruffyth ſonne of Rees ap Theodor prince of Southwales, by whome he had iſſue Iohn de Mowthwy.

Iohn the ſonne of William Lord of Mowthwy had iſſue Elizabeth his daughter and ſole heire, which was maried to Sir Hugh Burgh knight.

Sir Hugh Burgh knight in the right of his wiſe lord of Mowthwy, had iſſue Sir Iohn Burgh.

Sir Iohn Burgh lord of Mowthwy, maried Iane the daughter of Sir William Clopton knight lord of the manours of Clopton and Radbrooke in the countie of Gloceſter, and by hir had iſſue foure daughters, Elizabeth, Ancreda, Iſabell and Alianor. Elizabeth maried to Thomas Newport father of Iohn, father of Thomas father of ſir Richard Newport knight late deceaſed father of Francis and Andrew now liuing. Ancreda maried to Iohn Leighton of Stretton father of Sir Thomas Leighton of Watelsborough knight, father of Iohn Leighton, father of Edward Leighton Eſquire, eldeſt ſonne: and of Sir Thomas Leighton knight ſecond ſonne now liuing. Iſabell maried to Iohn Lingen, father of Sir Iohn Lingen knight. And Alianor maried to Thomas Mytton, father of William Mytton, father of Richard Mytton, who by partition had amongſt the ſaid coheires enioied the ſaid Seigniorie and Lordſhip of Mowthwy.

The ſaid Iohn Charleton firſt of that ſirname had iſſue by the ſaid Hawys Iohn, and died An. 1353.

7 Iohn Charleton the ſecond lord Powys held that Seigniorie ſeuen yeares, and then died, An. 1360. leauing behind him a ſonne and heire called alſo Iohn.

8 Iohn Charleton the third lord Powys ſuccéeded his father, and enioied that lordſhip fouretéene yeares, and then died, An. 1374. leauing behind him two ſons; Iohn and Edward.

9 Iohn Charleton the fourth lord Powys poſſeſſed his fathers inheritance after him 27. yeares, and then died without iſſue, An. 1401.

10 Edward Charleton brother and heire to the ſaid Iohn, ſuccéeded him in the lordſhip of Powys, and held the ſame 19. yeares, he maried Alianor daughter, and one of the heires of of Thomas Earle of Kent, being the widow of Roger Mortimer Earle of March, and mother to Anne counteſſe of Cambridge, the mother of Richard duke of Yorke, and had iſſue by hir two daughters his heires, Iane eldeſt daughter maried to Sir Iohn Gray knight, and Ioyce ſecond daughter maried to Iohn lord Tiptoſt, by whome ſhe had iſſue Iohn lord Tiptoſt, created by king Henrie the ſixt Earle of Worceſter, who died without iſſue: and foure daughters, Philip, Ioyce, Ioane, and Margaret: the firſt Philip, maried to Thomas lord Ros. The ſecond Ioyce, maried to Edmond Dudley ſonne and heire to Iohn baron Dudley. The third Ioane, maried to Sir Edward Inglethorp knight, who had iſſue Iſabell maried to Iohn Neuill Marques Montague.

After the death of the ſaid Alianor, this Edward lord Powys maried Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Iohn Barkley knight, and died An. 1420. After whoſe death the lordſhip of Powys was diuided into thrée parts: firſt the ſaid Elizabeth had for hir dowrie Lhannerch hudol, Strat marchelh, Deuthwr and Teirtref, and maried to hir ſecond huſband the Baron of Dudley. The ſaid Iane the eldeſt daughter had for hir part Caereneon, Mecham, Mochnant and Plâsdinas. The third, Ioyce the yonger daughter had Cyuelioc and Aruſtly.

11 Henrie Gray the ſonne of Sir Iohn Gray knight, and Iane daughter and one of the heires of Edward Chareleton lord Powys, was in the right of the ſaid Iane his mother lord Powys, he was alſo by king Henrie the fift created Earle of Tanqueruile, and maried Antigone baſe daughter to Humfrey duke of Glouceſter, fourth ſonne to king Henrie the fourth, and had iſſue Richard, Humfrey, and Elizabeth the wiſe of Sir Roger Kinaſton.

12 Richard Gray lord Powys maried Margaret the daughter of Iames lord Audley, and by hir had iſſue Iohn and Elizabeth, the wiſe of Iohn Ludlow ſonne of ſir Richard Ludlow knight, which Iohn and Elizabeth had iſſue two daughters, Anne and Alice. Anne the elder maried Thomas Vernon, ſecond ſonne of Sir Henrie Vernon of Haddon in the Peke, of whom Henrie Vernon of Stokeſay now liuing is deſcended. Alice the ſecond daughter maried Humfrey Vernon third ſonne of the ſaid ſir Henrie, and brother to the ſaid Thomas, of whom Iohn Vernon of Hodnet now liuing is deſcended.

13 Iohn Gray lord Powys had iſſue Iohn.

14 Iohn Gray lord Powys had iſſue Edward.

15 Edward Gray lord Powys maried Anne the daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke, and died without lawfull iſſue.

The ſame yeare Cadwalhon ap Madoc ap Ednerth was taken by his brother Eneon Clyd, and deliuered to Owen prince of Northwales, who ſent him to the kings officers to be impriſoned at Wincheſter, from whence he eſcaped ſhortlie after, and came to his countrie. Henrie king of England remained in Normandie all this yeare, whoſe ſonne named alſo Henrie maried Margaret the daughter of Lewys king of France. The yeare next folowing died Meyric biſhop of Bangor. Then king Hen-

Matt. Paris. pag. 130.

rie and the French King fell at variance; wherevpon ſhortlie after, King Henrie went to Gaſcoyne to chaſtiſe certeine rebels there. But in the yeare 1162. there was a peace concluded betwæne the kings of England and France. At that time Howel the ſon of Ieuaf ap Cadogan ap Athleſtan Glodrydh, got the caſtell of Walwern in Cyuelioc, and raſed it: which thing when it was told Owen Prince of Northwales, it diſpleaſed him wonderfullie, at the which he was ſo græued, that nothing could make him merrie, vntill ſuch time as he had gathered his power, & came to Lhanthinam in Aruſtly, and thence fet great ſpoiles. Then the people of the countrie came all to their Lord Howel ap Ieuaf, who folowed the ſpoile to Seauerne ſide, where the Princes campe was: whereof the Prince ſæing ſuch an occaſion of reuenge offered him, was right glad, and ſet vpon his enimies, and ſlew the moſt part of them, and the reſt with their Lord eſcaped to the wœds and rocks. Then the Prince being ioifull of this reuenge, built vp his caſtell againe, and fortified it ſtronglie. The yeare folowing, Owen the ſonne of Gruffyth ap Meredyth, named Owen Cyuelioc, and Owen ap Madoc ap Meredyth got the caſtell of Carrechoua by Oſweſtrie, and waſted it.

Matt. Weſt. pag. 46.

1162

Matt. Paris. pag. 131.

Caſtelh Carrec Houa.

About the ſame time, there was a combate fought betwæne Robert Mountfort, and Henrie de Eſſex, to trie which of them had begun the flight in the voiage againſt the Welſhmen in the marches. Either of them accuſed the other, but in the triall Henrie was ouercome, and afterward diſinherited, & ſhauen a mœnke at Redding. Then the king gathered a great power againſt Southwales,

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Matth. Weſt. page. 46.

and came himſelfe as farre as Pencadayr beſide Brechnock, where Rees came to him and did him homage, and gaue him pledges, and then the king went to Ireland againe. About this time Eneon the ſonne of Anarawd ap Gruffyth nephue to prince Rees was murthered in his bed by a man of his owne named Lhywarch. Alſo Cadogan ap Meredyth was ſlaine after the like maner by one Walter ap Riccart. Then the lord Rees (as he is called in Welſh, or king Rees as the Latine authors name him) tooke the Cantref Mawr (which is a great countrie) and the land of Dynevowr, and enioied it. And this yeare died Cadiuor ap Daniel Archdeacon of Caerdigan; and Henrie ap Arthen, which was the worthieſt clerke that had beene manie yeares in Wales. The yeare enſuing, the lord Rees ſeeing he was not able to maintaine his eſtate with ſuch lands as the king had appointed him, entred the lands of Roger de Clare Earle of Gloceſter, (for by the Earles means was his nephue murthered) and wanne the caſtels of Aberheidol and of the ſonnes of Wynyaon & raſed them. And ſo in ſhort time he brought all Caerdigan to his ſubiection, from thence he made manie roades againſt the Flemings, and got great ſpoiles in their countrie. Then all VVales agreed to forſake the rule of the Normanes (whoſe treaſon and crueltie they could not abide) and to ſerue princes of their owne nation. This yeare Hamelyn baſe brother to king Henrie maried the Counteſſe of VVarren, which was wife to VVilliam Earle of Egle, baſe ſonne to king Stephen, and daughter and heire to VVilliam Earle VVarren. Alſo this yeare died VValter Gifford Earle of Buckingham without heire, & therefore

Matt.Weſt. page.47. Matt.Paris. page.134.

foꝛe the Earledome fell to the kings hands.

In the yeare 1165, Dauid the ſonne of Owen prince of Northwales did deſtroie all Flynt ſhire, which was the kings, and caried all the people and cattell with him to the Dyffryn Cloyd now called Ruthyn land. Which thing when the king vnderſtood, he leuied an armie in haſt, and came to ſuccour his caſtels and people as far as Ruthlan, and after he had laine there thꝛee daies, and could do no good, he returned to England, where he gathered another armie of choſen men, thꝛough all his dominions, as England, Normandie, Aniow, Gaſcoine, & Gwyen; ſending foꝛ ſuccours from Flanders and Brytaine, & then returned towards Notthwales, minding vtterlie to deſtroie all that had life in the land, and comming to Croes Oſwalt called Oſwaldstree, incamped there. On the contrarie ſide, pꝛince Owen and his bꝛother Cadwalader with all the power of Northwales, and the loꝛd Rees with the power of Southwales: & Owen Cyuelioc, and the ſonnes of Madoc ap Meredyth with the power of Powys: and the two ſonnes of Madoc ap Ednerth, with the people betwixt Wye and Seauerne, gathered themſelues togither, and came to Corwen in Edeyrneon, purpoſing to defend their countrie. But the king vnderſtanding that they were ſo nigh, being wonderfull deſirous of battel, came to the riuer Ceireoc, and cauſed the woods to be hewen downe. Whervpon a number of the VVelſhmen vnderſtanding the paſſage, vnknowing to their captaines met with the kings ward, where were placed the piked men of all the armie, and there began a hote ſkirmiſh, where diuerſe woꝛthie men were ſlaine on either ſide, but in the

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end the king wanne the paſſage, and came to the mountaine of Berwyn, where he laie in campe certaine daies, and ſo both the armies ſtood in awe each of other: for the king kept the open plaines, and was affraid to be intrapped in ſtraits; but the VVelſhmen watched for the aduantage of the place, & kept the king ſo ſtraitlie, that neither forrage nor victuall might come to his camp, neither durſt anie ſoldiour ſtirre abroad. And to augment theſe miſeries, there fell ſuch raine, that the kings men could ſcant ſtand vpon their feete vpon thoſe ſlipperie hilles. In the end the king was compelled to returne home without his purpoſe, & that with great loſſe of men and munition, beſides his charges. Therefore in a great choler he cauſed the pledges eies (whom he had receiued long before that) to be put out: which were Rees and Cadwalhon the ſonnes of Owen, and Cynwric and Meredyth the ſonnes of Rees and other.

Roger Houeden.

Ger.Dor.
Rad.Cogeſhall.
Hol.pag.408.

* I find alſo written by diuers, that in the aſſieging of a bridge the king was in no ſmall danger of his life: for one of the Weſhmen, ſhooting directlie at him, had perſed him through the bodie, if Hubert de S.Clere conſtable of Colcheſter (perceiuing the arrow comming) had not thruſt himſelfe betwixt the King and the ſame arrow, whereby he ſaued his maiſter and died himſelfe for him preſentlie. Although Polydor (writing the hiſtorie out of the ſame authors) doo conceale the ſame.

Then after long conſultation, the king came the third time towards Northwales, intending to haue his armie conueied by ſea, & to land in ſome conuenient place of the countrie, and ſo he came to Cheſter, and there laie a certeine time, till all his nauie was gathered togither, aſwell hired ſhips of Ireland as his owne, and vpon the ſudden he brake vp his campe, and gaue both ſhips and men leaue to depart. The ſame yeare Rees prince of Southwales laid ſiege to the caſtell of Aberteiui, and wan it, and made it flat with the ground, and likewiſe wan Cilgerran & raſed it. At which time he tooke priſoner Robert the ſonne of Stephen (his coſen germane, ſonne to Neſt his aunt, who after the death of Gerald had maried Stephen conſtable) and ſo returned home with great honor and rich ſpoile. About the ſame time died Lhewelyn ſonne to prince Owen a worthie gentleman and of great towardneſſe. In the yeare enſuing the Flemings and Normanes came to Weſtwales with a great power, againſt the caſtell of Cilgerran (which Rees had fortified) and laid ſiege to it, aſſaulting it diuerſe times: but it was ſo manfullie defended, that they returned home as they came, and ſhortlie after they came before it againe, where they loſt manie of their beſt men, and then departed againe. The ſame yeare Owen prince of Northwales laid ſiege to the caſtell of Baſygwerke, which the king had fortified, and in ſhort time wan the ſame and raſed it. About the ſame time Dermot the ſon *Girald. Cam.* of Murchart was chaſed out of his dominion in Ireland, and went to Normandie to king Henrie for ſuccour. Alſo Iorwerth Goch was ſpoiled of his lands in Powys, by Owen Cyuelioc the ſon of Gruffyth ap Meredyth lord of Powys, & by Owen Vachan ſecond ſonne to Madoc ap Meredyth: which lands they diuided betwixt them, ſo that Owen Cyuelioc had Mochnant aboue Rayader, and Owen Vachan Mochnant beneath Rayader. This yeare there was an earthquake in Northfolke and Suffolke. At this *1166.* time

time king Henrie maried Geffrey his ſonne to Conſtance the onelie daughter & heire of Conan Earle of Richmond and duke of Brytaine.

1167 In the yeare 1167. Owen prince of Nothwales, Cadwalader his brother, and Rees prince of Southwales brought an armie to Powys againſt Owen Cyuelioc, and wan all his lands, & chaſed him out of the countrie, and gaue Caereneon to Owen Vachan the ſonne of Madoc ap Meredyth, to hold of prince Owen; and the lord Rees had Walwern, bicauſe it ſtoode within his countrie. But within a while after, Owen Cyuelioc returned with a number of Normanes and Engliſhmen to recouer his countrie againe, and laid ſiege to the caſtell of Caereneon, and winning the ſame, burned it to the ground. Alſo the ſame yeare, the aforeſaid princes Owen, Rees and Cadwalader, laid ſiege to the caſtell of Ruthlan, which the king had latelie built and fortified, which the garriſon defended manfullie and worthilie; yet the princes would not depart vntill they had won it, which they did at two moneths end, and then raſed it. Afterward they gat the caſtell of Preſtatyn and deſtroied it, and then brought all Tegengl to Owens ſubiection, and returned home with much honor. In the yeare folowing Conan the ſonne of prince Owen ſlew Vrgeney Abbot of Lhwythlawr, and Lhawthen his nephue. At this time Henrie duke of Saxonie maried Mawd king Henries daughter. Then alſo the nobles of Poitiew rebelled againſt king Henrie, vpon hope of the French kings aid, and ſlew VVilliam Fitzpatrike Earle of Salisburie: then the king created VVilliam his ſonne Earle in his ſteed. Alſo the Brytaines of Armorica rebelled againſt king Henrie;

wherefore he deſtroied a great part of the countrie. The next yeare Henrie the kings eldeſt ſonne did homage to the French king for the Earledome of Aniow, and the ſtewardſhip of France, which belonged thereto: and Geffrey did his brother homage for the dukedome of Brytaine. Then the king made a great ditch or trench betwixt France and Normandie, to defend the countrie from ſudden incurſions and theeues. And this yeare Robert the ſonne of Stephen conſtable was releaſed out of his cooſins the lord Rees his priſon, and was ſent to Ireland with a great power to ſuccour Dermot ſon to Murchart, who landed at Lochgarmon and wan it, and ſo went forward.

Giral. Camb. Expug. Hib.

✠ This Robert Fitzſtephen, Moris Fitzgerald his brother, and their nephues Robert Meyler, and Raymond, with an armie of Welſhmen vnder the conduct of Richard Strangbow Earle of Strigule, were the chiefe captains and dooers in the conqueſt of Ireland, when it was firſt reduced vnder the ſubiection of the crowne of England: of whom the Fitzgeralds, Fitzſtephens and Fitzmoris are deſcended, of whom Giraldus writeth at large in his hiſtorie of Ireland.

Girald. Cam. Vat. Hiſt. Hol. in his hiſtorie of Ireland.

In the yeare 1169. Meyric ap Adam of Buelht was murthered in his bed, by Meredyth Bengoch his cooſen germane. Alſo this yeare there were found the bones of a giant caſt vp by the ſea, of ſuch length, that his body ſeemed to containe fiftie foote in height. At this time the king cauſed his ſonne Henrie to be crowned king of England by the Archbiſhop of Yorke. Alſo this yeare Owen Gwyneth the ſon of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales paſſed out of this world, after he had gouerned his countrie well and worthilie 32. yeares. This prince was fortunate and victorious in all

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It is like that the bones were laid a good way a ſunder in the meaſuring.

his affaires,he neuer tooke any enterpriſe in hand but he atchieued it. He left behind him manie children gotten by diuerſe women, which were not eſteemed by their mothers and birth, but by their prowes and valiantneſſe. Firſt he had by Gladus the daughter of Lhywarch ap Trahaern ap Caradoc, Iorweth drwyndwn (that is,Edward with the broken noſe,) Conan,Maelgon and Gwenlhian: by Chriſtian the daughter of Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn, he had Dauid,Roderike, Cadwalhon Abbot of Bardſey, and Angharat wife to Gruffyth Maylor: he had beſides theſe Conan,Lhewelyn,Meredyth,Edwal, Run, Howel, Cadelh, Madoc, Eneon, Cynwric, Philip and Riryd lord of Clochran in Ireland, by diuerſe women, of whom Run,Lhewelyn, and Cynwric died before their father: of the reſt you ſhall heare hereafter.

⁂

Dauid

Dauid ap Owen.

Dauid the ſonne of Owen *Gwyneth*.

AFTER the death of Owen, his ſonnes fell at debate who ſhould inherite after him, for the eldeſt ſonne borne in matrimonie, Edward or Iorwerth Drwyndwn, was counted vnmeete to gouerne, bicauſe of the maime vpon his face. And Howel who tooke vpon him all the rule was a baſe ſonne, begotten vpon an Iriſh woman. Therefore Dauid gathered all the power he could, and came againſt Howel, and fighting with him ſlew him, and afterward enioied quietlie the whole land of Northwales, vntill his brother Iorwerths ſon came to age, as ſhall hereafter appeare. Madoc another of Owen Gwyneth his ſonnes left the land in con-

Madoc ap Owen Gwyneth.

tention betwixt his brethren, and prepared certaine ſhips with men and munition, and ſought aduentures by ſeas, ſailing Weſt, & leauing the coaſt of Ireland ſo far north, that he came to a land vnknowen, where he ſaw manie ſtrange things. *H. Lhoyd.* This land muſt needs be ſome part of that countrie of which the Spaniardes affirme themſelues to be the firſt finders ſith Hannos time; for by reaſon & order of Coſmographie, this land, to the which Madoc came, muſt needs be ſome part of Noua Hiſpania or Florida. Wherevpon it is manifeſt, that that countrie was long before by Brytaines diſcouered, afore either Columbus or Americus Veſputius lead anie Spaniardes thither. Of the viage and returne of this Madoc there be manie fables fained, as the common people doo vſe in diſtance of place and length of time rather to augment than to diminiſh: but ſure it is, that there he was. And after he had returned home and declared the pleaſant & fruitfull countries that he had ſeene without inhabitants; and vpon the contrarie part, for what barren and wild ground his brethren and nephues did murther one another: he prepared a number of ſhips, and got with him ſuch men and women as were deſirous to liue in quietnes, and taking leaue of his freends tooke his iournie thitherward againe. Therefore it is to be preſuppoſed, that he and his people inhabited part of thoſe countries; for it appeareth by Francis Loues, that in Acuſanus and other places, the people honored the croſſe: whereby it may be gathered that Chriſtians had beene there, before the comming of the Spaniards. But bicauſe this people were not manie, they folowed the maners of the land, they came vnto, and vſed the lauguage they found there.

❧ This Madoc arriuing in that Weſterne countrie, vnto the which he came, in the yeare 1170. left moſt of his people there: and returning backe for more of his owne nation, acquaintance and freends, to inhabite that faire and large countrie, went thither againe with ten ſailes, as I find noted by Gutyn Owen. I am of opinion that the land, whereunto he came, was ſome part of Mexico: the cauſes which make me to thinke ſo be theſe.

Gutyn Owen.

1 The common report of the inhabitants of that countrie, which affirme, that their rulers deſcended from a ſtrange nation, that came thither from a farre countrie: which thing is confeſſed by Mutezuma king of that countrie, in his oration made for quieting of his people, at his ſubmiſſion to the king of Caſtile, Hernando Curteis being then preſent, which is laid downe in the Spaniſh Chronicles of the conqueſt of the Weſt Indies.

2 The Brytiſh words and names of places, vſed in that countrie euen to this daie, doo argue the ſame: as when they talke togither, they vſe this word Gwrando, which is, Hearken or liſten. Alſo they haue a certeine bird with a white head, which they call Pengwin, that is, white head. But the Iland of Corroeſo, the cape of Bryton, the riuer of Gwyndor, and the white rocke of Pengwyn, which be all Brytiſh or Welſh words, doo manifeſtlie ſhew that it was that countrie which Madoc and his people inhabited.

Da. Ingram.

Sir Hu. Gilb. diſcouerie.

The ſame time Elianor the kings daughter was married to Alfonſus king of Caſtil. Alſo Richard Strangbowe Earle of Strigul went to Ireland without the kings leaue, and married the daughter of Dermot king of Dublyn: wherefore the king ſeaſed all his lands in England to his owne hands, and Dermot died ſhortlie after, and was buried at Ferna. About the end of this yeare, Thomas Becket,

ket Archbiſhop of Canturburie was ſlaine; The yeare enſuing, Rees prince of Southwales came with great power to Powys, and ſubdued Owen Cyuelioc the Lord thereof, and tooke pledges of him, and ſo returned home with much honour. Then the king called his nobles to conſult about the enterpriſe of Ireland, which had beene before determined to be taken in hand. To this conſultation came meſſengers from Richard Strangbowe Earle of Strigule Marſhall of England: to deliuer to the kings hands the citie of Dublyne and the towne of Waterford, with ſuch other townes as he had by the right of his wife: whereupon the king reſtored to him againe his lands in England and Normandie, and made him ſteward of Ireland, and ſo it was concluded for the kings going to Ireland. When the king was in his iournie towards Ireland, the Lord Rees came to the king, who receiued him to his peace, & confirmed vnto him all that he had. Then Rees promiſed the king towards his conqueſt of Ireland 300. horſſes and 400. Oxen, and gaue him 14. pledges. Then the king came to Southwales, & entring Caerlhêon vpõ Vske tooke the towne from the Lord thereof Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc, keeping the ſame to his owne vſe. Wherefore Iorwerth departed from the king, and calling to him his two ſonnes Owen and Howel, whom he had begotten by Angharat the daughter of Vchtryd biſhop of Landaff, and his ſiſter ſonne Morgan ap Sitſylt ap Dyfnwal, gathered a number of men, and vpon the kings departure entred the countrie, ſpoiling and burning as they went, and tooke the towne of Caerlhêon, and deſtroied it, ſaue the caſtell which they could not get.

Girald. Cam. in Hiſt. Hibern.

get. But the king kept on his iornie to Penbrooke, and there he gaue Rees all Caerdigan, Stratywy, Aruſtly & Eluel. Then Rees being at Aberteiui, which he had wonne from the Earle of Gloceſter and fortified of late, came from thence to Penbrooke in the calends of October, and ſpake with the king, and returned againe the daie after, and then choſe out of the horſſes, which he cauſed to be brought thither for the king 86. and made them to be brought to Penbrooke, and preſented them to the king, who choſe out of the ſame 36. of the beſt, and ſent the reſt backe againe with great thankes. The ſame daie the king went to Saint Dauid; and offering there, dined with the biſhop Dauid, the ſonne of Gerald, cooſen germaine to Rees; whither Richard Strangbowe Earle of Strigule came from Ireland to ſpeake with the king, and after dinner the king returned to Penbrooke. Within a while after, the king being at the white houſe, rendered to Rees Howel his ſonne, who had beene long for pledge with him: and then alſo he gaue him day for the other pledges, and for his tribute till his returne from Ireland. The next daie, being the morrowe after the feaſt of S. Luke the Euangeliſt, the king tooke ſhipping there, and had faire paſſage to Ireland, and ſo landed at Dublyne, where he laie quietlie that winter. The Chriſtmaſſe folowing, Henrie the yong king kept a ſolemne feaſt, where William S. Iohn procurator of Normandie, and William Fitzhamon Seneſhall of Brytaine, and 116. beſides, were made knights. In the yeare 1172. there fell a great plague among the kings ſoldiours in Ireland, by reaſon of the change of the aire and victuals, and therefore the king returned

Girald. Cam. Vat. Hiſtorie. Matt. Paris. pag.168.

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and landed in Wales in the paſſion wéeke, and remained in Penbrooke on Eaſter daie, and the daie folowing, and on tueſdaie tooke his iournie towards England. Then the lord Rees met with him at Talacharn, to doo his dutie. The king as he paſſed from Cardyf by the new caſtell vpon Vske, ſent for Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc to come & ſpeake with him, vnder ſafe conduct to him his ſons and fréends, meaning to conclude peace with him, and ſo to quiet all VVales. Wherevpon Iorwerth tooke his iournie towards the king, and ſent word to Owen his ſonne being a luſtie yoong gentleman, to méete with him by the waie; but as he came at his fathers commandement, the Earle of Bryſtowes men (hearing of it) came forth of the new caſtell vpon Vske, and laid wait for him by the way (being vnder the kings ſafe conduct, & truſting to his promiſe) and ſuddenlie ſet vpon him, and murthered him traitorouſlie and cowardlie, being vnarmed and hauing but a few in his companie. Which thing when his father heard by ſome of his men that had eſcaped, he was verie ſorie, and returned home with all his fréends, and his ſonne Howel, and would neuer afterwards truſt neither the kings promiſe nor anie Engliſhmans: but forthwith gathered all the power & fréends that he could make, and without mercie deſtroied all the countrie with fire and ſword to the gates of Hereford and Gloceſter, to auenge the death of his ſon. Then the king made the lord Rees chiefe Iuſtice of all Southwales by commiſſion, and tooke his iournie to Normandie. In the ſame yéere died Cadwalader ap Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales; who had by his wife Alice the daughter of Richard

Clare Earle of Gloceſter, Cunetha, Radulph, and Richard, and by other women he had Caduan, Cadwalader, Eneon, Meredyth goch and Cadwalhon. Towards the end of this yeare Sitſylt ap Dyfnwal and Ieuan ap Sitſylt ap Riryd got the caſtell of Abergevenny vpon the ſudden, and tooke the kings garriſon priſoners: and the yeare enſuing was the faireſt winter that euer was ſeene. At this time there fell a variance betwixt the two kings of England, the father and the ſonne, and there cleaued to the ſonne the Queene his mother, and both his brethren Geffrey and Richard, and the Earle of Cheſter, and William Patrick, with the three ſonnes of the Earle of Mellent. Camerarius de Tancquervilla, Valeran de Hibera, Gilbert de Regularijs, Simon de Montfort, Radulph de la Haie, Hugh de S. Maura, and the French king, with the Earle of Flanders gaue the yoong king aid, who tooke Hugh Lacie, and Hugh Beauchamp in the caſtell of Vernoyle, yet the elder king was not diſcouraged, who had Almanes and Brabanters to his ſoldiours. Alſo Rees prince of Southwales ſent to him Howel his ſonne with a goodlie companie of men to ſerue him, and the king was verie glad & ſent the lord Rees great thanks. King Henrie ouerthrew his enimies diuerſe times, and tooke Radulph de Fulgerijs and the Earle of Cheſter priſoners, but William Patricke and Haſtulph de Hilario eſcaped. Alſo the Earle of Leyceſter & Hugh de nouo Caſtello (as they began a ſtirre in England) were taken at Burie by the elder kings ſoldiours, and committed to priſon. In this meane time Iorwerth ap Owen brought his power againſt Caerlhêon, and they of the towne fought with him, whome he ouerthrew, and tooke

Matt. Paris. pag. 169.

This Ralph was vncle to the Queene.

Matt. Paris. pag. 169.

Hol. pag. 437

manie priſoners of them, and wan the towne, and laid ſiege to the caſtell, which was yeelded him forthwith in exchange for his priſoners. Then alſo his ſonne Howel brought all Gwent is Coet (the caſtell onelie excepted) to his ſubiection, and tooke pledges of the inhabitants of the countrie. Alſo at this time Dauid ap Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales made warre againſt his brother Maelgon, which kept the Ile of Môn or Angleſey, & brought his people ouer Mênai, (for ſo that arme of the ſea is called which ſeparateth that Ile from the maine land) and chaſing his brother out of the Ile to Ireland, brought all the Ile to his ſubiection. Alſo he expelled all his brethren and coſens out of Northwales, and tooke all their lands to himſelfe, and taking his brother Maelgon as he came from Ireland, kept him in cloſe priſon: then Conan his brother died.

1175 In the yeare 1175. Howel the ſonne of Iorwerth ap Owen of Caerlhêon tooke his vncle Owen Pencarn priſoner, & putting out his eies gelded him, leaſt he ſhould beget children which ſhould inherit Caerlhêon and Gwent. But God prouided a puniſhment for him, for vpon the ſaturdaie folowing there came a great armie of Normanes and Engliſhmen before the towne, and wan it, with the caſtell; mauger Howel and his father, who was not priuie to his ſonnes lewd deed. Alſo this yeare the elder king came to England: then William king of Scots, and Roger de Mobbray were taken priſoners at Alnewike by the Barons of the North, as they came to deſtroie England in the quarell of the yoong king: therefore the elder king put them in ſafe keeping with the Earle of Leyceſter, recei-

Matt. Paris. pag. 174.

Fabian, par. 7. cap. 238.

uing Hugh Bygod Erle of Northfolke to his peace, and ſo returned to Normandie with a great armie of Welſhmen, which were ſent him from Dauid prince of Northwales, to whome the king gaue his ſiſter Emme in mariage: then the king ſent the Welſhmen ouer the riuer of Sene, to cut away the victuall which came to his enimies campe: wherfore the French king came to a parlee, and ſhortlie they concluded a peace, ſo that all the brethren deſired the father forgiuenes. Alſo at this time Dauid prince of Northwales (being bold of the kings affinitie) did impriſon his owne brother Roderike in boltes, bicauſe he deſired part of his fathers lands. In the yeare folowing, both the kings came to England, and the Scottiſh king was ſet at libertie, who became liegeman vnto king Henrie, and ſware fealtie to him with all the lords of Scotland ſpirituall and temporall, and deliuered the king the towns of Rocksburgh and Berwicke, and the caſtell of Maydens. Shortlie after died Reginald Earle of Cornwall baſe ſonne to king Henrie the firſt, and the king ſeaſed his lands in England, Wales and Normandie to himſelfe, for Iohn his yoongeſt ſonne, ſaue a ſmall portion which he left to his daughter. Alſo about the ſame time died Ralph Earle of Kyme, and Philip his ſonne was created in his ſteed. Shortlie after there died alſo William Erle of Arundell at Wauerley, and was buried at Wyndham, whereof he was patrone. This yeare alſo Rees prince of Southwales came to the kings court at Gloceſter, and brought with him ſuch lords of Southwales as had offended the king, to doo him homage, which pleaſed the king wõderfullie, whoſe names were theſe; Cadwalhon

Hol.pag.437.

Hol.pag.440.

The Herolds books ſaie that he died without iſſue.

ap Madoc of Melyenyth, Reeſes coſen germane, E-
neon Clyt of Eluel, Eneon ap Rees of Werthrynion,
Giral. Camb. which two had married two of his daughters,
Morgan ap Caradoc ap Ieſtyn of Glamorgan, Gruf-
fyth ap Iuor ap Meyric of Senghennyth, Sitſylt ap Dy-
fnwal of higher Gwent, which three had maried his
ſiſters: and Iorwerth ap Owen of Caerlhêon, whom
the king receiued all to his peace, and reſtored to
Iorwerth ap Owen Caerlhêon againe: and ſo they
1176 returned home with great ioy. But ſhortlie after
Hol. pag. 439. William de Bruſe lord of Brechnock deſired Sitſylt
ap Dyfnwal, Geffrey his ſonne, and a great num-
ber of the worſhipfulleſt men of Gwent land to a
feaſt at the caſtell of Abergeuenny (which he had
receiued of them by compoſition) and they miſtru-
ſting no harme came thither; but he like a traitor
and murtherer had a great number of armed men
within the caſtell, which fell vpon this lord and
the reſt, and without mercie ſlew them all, and
forthwith went to Sitſylts houſe (being not farre
thence) and tooke his wife, and ſlew Cadwalader
his ſonne before his mothers face, and deſtroied
the houſe, and this was a lamentable daie to all
the land of Gwent, and a leſſon for all men to take
heed of their enimies.

Matt. Paris. pag. 176. ✽ This William lord Bruſe hauing the Welſhmen within his
caſtell of Abergeuenny, to ſeeke a quarell propounded
vnto them certaine articles, to be by them kept and perfor-
med: and among other things, that none of them ſhould at
anie time carie about them in their iournies, either bow or
ſword: for the obſeruing of the which he would haue had
them to be ſworne, which they refuſed to doo: wherevpon he
falling out with them, called his men which were readie for
that purpoſe, and cauſed them all thus to be murthered: and

when that déed was done (to cloake his treaſon with ſome reaſonable excuſe) he cauſed it to be reported abroad, that this he did in reuenge of the death of his vncle Henrie de Hereford, whom they on Eaſter euen before had ſlaine.

In Northwales Roderike brake his brothers priſon, and eſcaping came to Angleſey, where all the countrie receiued him for their lord, bicauſe they abhorred the ingratitude of the prince, who vnnaturallie diſinherited all his brethren & coſens, vpō boldnes of his brother in law the king. This Roderike alſo was receiued as lord and prince in all the countrie aboue the riuer of Conwey. Then prince Dauid fled ouer Conwey, and there remained for a time. This yere died Cadelh the ſon of Gruffyth ap Rees and brother to the lord Rees, after long ſickneſſe, and was buried honorablie at Stratflur. The next yeare died Dauid Fitzgerald biſhop of Meneuia, and Piers was inſtalled biſhop in his place. This yeare the lord Rees prince of Southwales made a great feaſt at Chriſtmas in the caſtell of Aberteiui, which feaſt he cauſed to be proclaimed through all Brytaine long before, and thither came manie ſtrangers, which were honorablie receiued and worthilie intertained, ſo that no man departed diſcontented. And among déeds of armes and other ſhewes, Rees cauſed all the poetes of Wales, (which are makers of ſongs & recorders of gentlemens petegrées & armes, of whome euerie one is intituled by the name of Bardh, in Latine Bardus) to come thither, & prouided chaires for them to be ſet in his hall, where they ſhould diſpute togither, to trie their cunning and gift in their faculties, where great rewards & rich gifts were appointed for the ouercomers; amongſt whome

A feaſt.

they of Northwales wan the price, and among the Muſicians Reeſes owne houſhold men were counted beſt. Shortlie after, Eneon Clyt and Morgan ap Meredyth were both ſlaine by treaſon of the Normanes which inhabited the marſhes.

Caſtelh Rayder Gwy.

At this time the lord Rees did build the caſtell of Rayder Gwy, that is to ſaie, The fall of Wye: for the riuer Wye falleth there ouer a great and a high rocke. At that time the ſonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth made warre againſt him. Then alſo Cadwalhon, brother vnto Owen Gwyneth, and vncle to Dauid and Roderike, who had fled to the king for ſuccour, as he was conueied home by the kings men, to enioy his patrimonie, was cruellie murthered by the waie, and found thoſe whom he hoped to be his helpe and freends, to be in deed traitors and butchers. And about this time, Ione the daughter of king Henrie the elder was married to William king of Sicile. This yeare the bones of noble king Arthur and Gwenhouar his wife were found in the Ile of Aualon, (that is to ſaie, the Ile of Aples) without the Abbie of Glaſtenburie, fifteene foote within the earth, in a holow elder tree, and ouer the bones was a ſtone and a croſſe of lead, with a writing turned towards the ſtone, wherein were ingrauen theſe words.

1179

Matt. Paris, page.186. Hol.pag.453.

Matt. Paris, page.222. Matt. Weſt. page.66. Io.Caſt. Ran. Ceſt. lib.7.cap.27.

All the writers here alledged, doo affirme this to haue beene about ten yeares after this time.

Hic iacet ſepultus inclytus rex Arthurus in inſula Aualonia.

The bones were of maruelous bignes, and in the ſcull were ten wounds, of which one was great, and ſeemed to be his deaths wound: the Queenes haire was to the ſight faire and yellowe, but aſſoone as it was touched it fell to aſhes. This graue was found by meanes of a Bardh or Poet, whom the king heard at Penbrooke declare in a ſong the worthie actes of that noble prince, and the place of his buriall. Therefore let William Paruus and Polydore Virgil, with their complices, ſtoppe their lieng mouthes, and deſiſt to obſcure and darken the gliſtering fame & noble renowme of ſo inuincible and victorious a prince, with the enuious detraction and malicious ſlaunder of their reprochfull and venomous toongs, thinking that they may couer with the cloud of obliuion, and burie in the pit of darkeneſſe thoſe noble acts and princelie deeds by their wilfull ignorance and dogged enuie, whereof the trumpet of fame hath ſounded, not onelie in Brytaine, but alſo through out all Europe. But remitting the diſcouering and blazing of their cankered minds towards the honour and fame of the Brytaines, to ſuch as can better paint them in their colours, I will returne to my matter. King Henrie the elder forſooke his wife for certeine conſiderations, and kept hir in priſon manie yeres. And about this time, Ranulph de Poer with a great number of Gentlemen, was ſlaine by certeine yoong men of Gwentland, in reuenge of their lords death.

H. Lhoyd.

Girald. Cam.
Hol.pag. 456

⁂ This Ranulph de Poer, was Shirife of Glouceſterſhire, or (as Giraldus noteth) of Herefordſhire, whoſe death the ſame author ſeemeth to impute vnto himſelfe for his cruell and vnreaſonable dealing againſt the Welſhmen. But the king tooke the ſame verie greeuouſlie, who being ſore incenſed againſt them, aſſembled a mightie armie, and came with the ſame vnto Worceſter, meaning to inuade the enimies countries. But the Lord Rees ap Gruffyth, fearing the kings puiſſance thus bent againſt him and his countrimen, came by ſafe conduct vnto Worceſter, where ſubmitting himſelfe, he ſware fealtie to the king, and became his liegeman,

Girald. Cam.

Hol.pa. 460.

liegeman, promiſing to bring his ſonne and nephues vnto him for pledges. But when according to his promiſe he would haue brought them, they (remembring how the other pledges before were vſed) refuſed to go with him, and ſo the matter reſted for that time.

1183 And the yeare 1183. Henrie duke of Saxonie being baniſhed his countrie, came to king Henrie *Matt. Paris. pag.189.* his father in law to Normandie. Alſo this yeare Henrie the yoong king died, and was buried at 1184 Roane. The yeare enſuing, the duke of Saxonie came into England, and his wife was brought to bed of a ſonne which was named William. About this time William de Mandeuile Earle of Eſſex went to Flanders with an armie to ſuccour the Earle, againſt the Earle of Henald or Henagow. *Matt. Paris. page.192.* Shortlie after, Iohn the kings yoongeſt ſonne was dubbed knight, and tooke his iournie to Ireland. *Matt. Weſt. page.58.* At which time Hugh de Lacie lord of Meth was ſlaine *Hol.pag.462.* by a ſick man. Then Iohn returned home from Ireland at Chriſtmas next folowing. Alſo Howel ap Ieuaf lord of Aruſtly died, & was buried at Stratflur.

1186 And the yeare 1186. died Geffrey duke of Brytaine, *Matt. Paris. pag.192.* the kings third ſon, leauing behind him a daughter and his wife great with child of a ſonne, which afterward was named Arthur.

Matt. Paris. page,192. * At this time Mawd the Empreſſe died, which was daughter to king Henrie the firſt, wife to Henrie the fourth Emperour of Almaine; then to Geffrey Plantagenet Earle of Aniow, and mother to the moſt noble king Henrie the ſecond: vpon whoſe toombe this Epitaph was written.

Ortū magna, viro maior, ſed maxima partu,
Hîc iacet Henrici filia, ſponſa, parens.

Alſo this time Cadwalader ſonne to the Lord Rees was ſlaine priuilie in Weſtwales, and buried in the Tuy Gwynn. The next yeare Owen Vachan the ſonne of Madoc ap Meredyth was ſlaine in the caſtell of Carregcoua hard by Oſwaldſtree in the night time, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwalhon the ſonnes of Owen Cyuelioc: and ſhortlie after Lhewelyn ſonne to Cadwalhon ap Gruffyth ap Conan, who was murthered by the Engliſhmen, was taken by his owne brethren, and had his eies put out.

1187 *Ran. Ceſt. lib.7.cap.24.* *Giral. Camb. in Itin. Cam.*

❊ About the yeare 1187. Baldwine Archbiſhop of Canturburie, hauing in his companie Giraldus Cambrenſis Archdeacon of Brechnock, viſited Wales, being the firſt Archbiſhop of Canturburie that euer viſited that countrie: whom the Clergie of VVales began to reſiſt, alledging the liberties and priuileges of their Metropoliticall Church of S. Dauids, but they preuailed not. In this viſitation (which is deſcribed in writing by the ſaid Giraldus in his booke which he calleth ὁδοιπόρικον or *Itinerarium Cambriæ*) he procured and exhorted as manie as euer he could to take the croſſe and to vow the viage againſt the Saracens: whereunto he perſuaded manie of the nobles of VVales, as appeareth by the ſaid Giraldus.

1188

Alſo this yeare Maelgon ſonne to the lord Rees brought his power againſt Tenbye, and by plaine force wan the towne, and ſpoiling the ſame burned it to aſhes. This lord was faire and comelie of perſon, honeſt and iuſt of conditions, beloued of his freends, and feared of his foes, againſt whom (eſpeciallie the Flemings) he atchieued diuerſe victories. In the yeare 1189. Henrie the ſecond ſurnamed Curtmantel king of all Brytaine, duke of Gaſcoine Gwyen and Normandie, paſſed out of this tranſitorie life, and was buried at Fonteuerard, & after him Richard his ſonne was crowned in his 1189 place, who receiued homage of William king of Scots, and deliuered him againe the caſtell of Maydens or Edenburgh, Roksburgh and Berwicke, which king Henrie had long kept.

Matt.Paris. pag.208. Matt.West. page.63.

Alſo this yeare, the lord Rees gathered all his ſtrength, and wan the caſtels of Seynclere, Abercorran, and Lhanſtephan, and brought all the whole countrie to his ſubiection, taking Maelgon his ſonne, in whom remained all the hope of Southwales, whome he kept in priſon. In the yeare folowing, Rees did build the caſtell of Cydwely, and Gwenlhian his daughter died, the faireſt and goodlieſt woman in all Wales.

Matt.Paris. page,208.

About this time king Richard made the biſhop of Durham Earle of Northumberland for a 1000. pound, and afterward he ſaid in ieſt that he had made a yoong Erle of an old biſhop. Shortlie after king Richard tooke his iournie to the holie land to make againſt the enimies of Chriſtes faith.

Matt.Paris. page.210. Matt.West. pag.65.

Then the biſhop of Elie the kings Chanceler and Vicegerent made a great ditch about the towne of London. At this time Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield a noble man and a wiſe, and one that in liberalitie paſſed all the lords and noble men of his time, died and was buried at Myuot; he had by his wife Angharat the daughter of Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales, a ſonne called Madoc, who ſucceeded his father in that part of Powys called Powys Vadoc.

Matt.Paris. pag.217.

About the ſame time diuerſe noble men of England died at Acon, as Henrie Earle of Leyceſter, the Earle Ferrers, Ranulph de Fulgerijs, Ranulph de Alta ripa. In thoſe daies VVilliam Marſhall, Geffrey Fitzpeter, Hugh Bardulf and VVilliam Briwer, were the nobles that bare moſt rule in England in the kings abſence. Then alſo Rees prince of Southwales wan the caſtell of Dynevowr, and Owen his ſonne died at Strata florida or Stratflur. About this time king Richard wan the kingdome of Cypres, and gaue it to Gwido king of Ieruſalem, vpon condition that he ſhould releaſe to Richard his claime of Ieruſalem, which he did. Then the king being at Cyprus maried Berengaria the daughter of the king of Nauarra. Shortlie after Maelgon the ſonne of the lord Rees eſcaped out of priſon, where his father had kept him a long time. But the lord Rees gat the caſtell of Lhanhayaden and the countrie about. At that time Gruffyth ap Cadogan died.

Then king Richard, after he had atchieued (with his nobles, the Earle of Leyceſter, Bartholomew Mortimer, Randulph de Malo leone, N. de Furnevale, Roger de Lacy, William de Stagno, Hugh de Neuella, William de Porcell, and Henrie Duch his ſtandardbearer) manie worthie deeds of arms againſt the infidels, in his returne homeward through Auſtrich was taken priſoner by Lupold the duke thereof, who preſented him to Henrie the Emperour, & he kept him vntill he had paid him 200000. markes for his ranſome, laieng to his charge that he had ſpoiled the Ile of Sicilie in his viage towards the holie land. The ſame yeare Roderike the ſonne of Owen Gwyneth by the help of Gothrike king of Man, entred the Ile of Môn, and brought it to his ſubiection: but before the end of the yeare the ſonnes of his brother Conan chaſed him out of the Ile, and got it themſelues. At this time Maelgon the ſonne of Rees prince of Southwales laid ſiege to the caſtell of Stratmeyric, and wanne it. Alſo Howel (ſurnamed Says, that is to ſaie, Saxon or Engliſh, becauſe he had ſerued in England) ſonne to

Matt. Paris. pag. 231.
Matt. West. page. 66.

Or ſold him rather.

the ſaid prince Rees gat the caſtell of Gwys vpō the ſudden, & tooke Philip de Gwys, his wife, & his two ſonnes priſoners therein. Then becauſe he had more caſtels than he could well defend, he determined to raſe the caſtell of Lhanhayaden: but the Flemings hauing vnderſtanding thereof, gathered all their ſtrength, and came thither the daie appointed to raſe the caſtell, and ſet fierſlie vpon the men of Howel and Maelgon, and ſlewe manie of them, putting the reſt to flight. Neuertheleſſe, they gathered a great power ſhortlie after, and came thither againe, and raſed the caſtell to the ground, without anie let or ſtaie. Vpon this, Anarawd the ſonne alſo of prince Rees (moued with filthie ambition and couetouſneſſe of lands) tooke his two brethren Howel and Madoc priſoners (vnder the color of freendſhip) and put out both their eies.

1194 In the yeare 1194. king Richard came into England, and being at dinner in his litle hall of Weſtminſter, hearing that the French king beſieged Vernoyle, he ſware that he would neuer turne his face till he had fought with him, if he did abide, & cauſed the wall to be broken before him, and ſo paſſed to Normandie, and receiuing his brother Iohn to mercie raiſed the ſiege: for the French king fled as ſoone as he heard of king Richards comming. This yeare Maelgon ſonne to prince Rees gaue his brother Anarawd the caſtell of Stratmeyric for his priſoners, whom he ſet at libertie. Then Rees himſelfe did reedifie againe the caſtell of Rayader Gwy: and his owne ſonnes laid wait for him, and tooke their father priſoner, fearing leaſt he would reuenge their cruell and vnnaturall deeds: but by the meanes of Howel his ſonne which was blind, he

Matt. Paris, page. 236. Matt. Weſt. page. 69.

he eſcaped out of his ſonne Maelgons priſon, and tooke the caſtell of Dineuwor which Maelgon kept, and deſtroied it. Alſo the ſonnes of Cadwalhon ap Madoc of Melyenyth wan the caſtell of Rayder Gwy, and fortified it for themſelues.

At this time Lhewelyn the ſon of Iorwerth Drwyndwn, who was the eldeſt ſonne of Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales, remembring his right & title to his inheritance of Northwales (although his father had beene diſinherited by his brother Dauid) called togither his freends by his mother (which was Marred the daughter of Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys) and alſo drew to his ſide his coosins the ſons of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, and ſo challenged the rule of Northwales, and entred the countrie, to whom the people willinglie yeelded, and tooke him for their lord: and ſo without bloodſhed he receiued all Northwales to his ſubiection, except three caſtels which his vncle Dauid kept by force of Engliſhmen, in whom was all his truſt, becauſe of his wife Emme aunt to the king of England. And thus Dauid loſt his land, and Lhewelyn began to rule, in the yeare of our Lord, 1194. 1194

Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth.

Lhewelyn the ſonne of Iorwerth, the *ſonne of Owen Gwyneth, called* Leolinus Magnus.

Caſtell Cymaron.

AFter that Lhewelyn, the ſonne of Iorwerth had gotten the rule of Northwales to himſelfe, as right inheritour thereof, Roger Mortimer came with a great power to Melyenyth, and built the caſtell of Cymaron, and ſo brought that countrie to his ſubiection, and chaſed awaie the two ſonnes of Cadwalhon ap Madoc Lords of the countrie. About the ſame time Rees and Meredyth the ſonnes of Prince Rees (being two luſtie gentlemen) gathered togither a number of wild heads of the countrie, and came to Dineuowr, and got the caſtell from their fathers garriſon, and afterward they went to Cantre Bachan, where the whole countrie receiued them gentlie, and deliuered the caſtell to their hands. Wherwith their father was ſore diſpleaſed, & laid priuie wait for them, and by treaſon of their owne men (which were afraid anie further to offend their lord and prince) they were taken and brought to their father, who kept them in ſafe priſon.

Matt. Paris. pag. 237. Matth. Weſt. page. 69.

The yeare enſuing, there was a combat appointed betwixt the French king with fiue knights with him, and king Richard with fiue other, which ſhould end all controuerſies: of which fight king Richard was glad, but the French king like a ſnaile drew in his hornes and forſooke the battell. And in Wales prince Rees gathered a great armie, and laid ſiege to the towne and caſtell of Caermarthin, and in ſhort time wanne them both, ſpoiling and deſtroieng the ſame, and then returned with great bootie. Then he lead his ſaid armie to the marches before the caſtell of Clun, which after a long ſiege, and manie a fierſe aſſault, he got and burned it, and from thence he went to the caſtell of Radnor, and likewiſe wanne it; to the defenſe whereof came Roger Mortimer and Hugh de Saye, with a great armie of Normanes and Engliſhmen well armed and tried ſoldiours. Then Rees, which had wonne the caſtell, determined not to keepe his men within the walles, but boldlie like a worthie prince, came into the plaine beſides the towne, and gaue them battell, where his men (although for the moſt part vnarmed, and not accuſtomed to the battell) declared that they came of Brytaines bloud (whoſe title the noble Romane Emperours did ſo much deſire, as a token of manhood and worthines) chooſing rather to die with honour in the defenſe of their countrie, than to liue with ſhame, did ſo worthilie behaue themſelues, that their enimies forſooke the field, with great loſſe of their men, whom Rees purſued till the benefit of the night ſhadowed them with hir darknes, and forthwith he laid ſiege to the caſtell of Payne in Eluel, & gat it. Thither came William de Bruſe the owner thereof, and made peace with Rees, of whom he receiued the ſame caſtell againe. *Ger.Dor.* Not long after, the Archbiſhop of Canturburie (whom king Richard had ſubſtituted his lieutenant in England) came with an huge power towardes Wales, and laied *Matt.Park. page.138.* ſiege to the caſtell of Gwenwynwyn, at the poole; but the garriſon defended the hold ſo manfullie, that he loſt manie of his men, and could doo no good. Therefore he ſent for miners, and ſet them on worke to vndermine the wals; which thing when the garriſon vnderſtood, and knowing that their enimes were three to one, they were content to yeeld vp the caſtell, vpon condition that they might depart with their armour freelie: which offer the Archbiſhop tooke, ſuffering them to paſſe quietlie, and fortifieng the caſtell againe ſtronglie to the kings vſe, and placing therein a garriſon for the defenſe thereof, returned to England. But immediatlie Wenwynwyn or Gwenwynwyn laid ſiege to it againe, and ſhortlie after receiued it vpon the ſame conditions that his men had giuen it vp, and kept the ſame to his owne vſe.

The next yeare after there was a great and a terrible plague through all the Iſle of Brytaine and France, of the which died a great number of nobles, beſide the common people. And the ſame yeare the fourth daie of Maie, Rees the ſonne of Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor prince of Southwales died, the onelie anchor, hope and ſtaie of all that part of Wales, as he that brought them out of thraldome and bondage of ſtrangers, & ſet them at libertie, and had defended them diuerſe times in the field manfullie, daunting the pride and courage of their cruell enimies, whom he did either chaſe out of the land, or compelled by force to liue quietlie at home. Wo to that cruell deſtinie that ſpoiled the miſerable land of hir defenſe and ſhield, who as he deſcended of noble and princelie blood, ſo he paſſed all other in commendable qualities and laudable vertues of the mind; he was the ouerthrower of the mightie, and ſetter vp of the weake, the ouerturner of the holdes, the ſeparator of troopes, the ſcatterer of his foes, among whome he appeared as a wild boare among whelps, or a lion that for anger beateth his taile to the ground.

Hol.pag.534.

Marwnad

μίμησις *poetica.*

Ran. Ceſt. lib.7. cap.31.

* In praiſe of this prince there is a long diſcourſe in the Brytiſh booke after the maner of the VVelſh poets, whoſe worthie commendation is laid downe at large by Ranulph Monke of Cheſter in the ſeuenth booke of his Hiſtorie intituled Polychronicon the 31. chap. and Grafton in the life of Richard the firſt, pag.92.

Ri. Grafton, in his chronicles of England.

This prince had manie ſonnes and daughters, as Gruffyth who ſucceeded his father, Cadwalhon, Maelgon, Meredyth and Rees; and of the daughters one called Gwenlhian was married to Ednyuet Vachan, who was anceſter to Owen Theodor or Tuder that maried Queene Catharine the widow of king Henrie the fift, and the reſt were maried to other lords in the countrie. After the death of Rees, Gruffyth his ſonne ſubdued all the countrie to himſelfe, and enioied it in peace, vntill Maelgon his brother (whom his father had diſinherited) made a league with Gwenwynwyn the ſonne of Owen Cyuelioc lord of Powys, who both togither leuied a number of men, & came ſuddenlie vpon Gruffyth at Aberyſtwyth, and ſlaieng a great number of his men tooke him priſoner, and ſo recouered all the countrie of Caerdigan, with the caſtell. Thus Maelgon hauing taken his brother ſent him to be impriſoned with Gwenwynwyn, who in deſpite deliuered him to the Engliſhmen. Then Gwenwynwyn gathering a power, entred Aruſtly, and ſubdued the ſame to himſelfe.

Alſo about that time there was great warre in Northwales, for Dauid ap Owen of late prince, came with a great armie aſwell Engliſhmen as Welſhmen, purpoſing to recouer the land againe; but Lhewelyn his nephue, who was the right inheritor of the ſame, and then in poſſeſſion thereof, came boldlie and met him, and gaue him battell, and putting his people to flight tooke him priſoner and kept him in ſafetie, and afterward enioied the countrie quietlie. Toward the end of this yeare, Owen Cyuelioc lord of the higher Powys died, and left his land to Gwenwynwyn his ſonne, after whom that part of Powys was called Powys Wenwynwyn, for a difference from the other called Powys Vadoc, being the poſſeſſion of the lords of Bromefield. At this time alſo died Owen the ſon of Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield, and Brychtyr the ſonne of Howel ap Ieuaf, likewiſe Maelgon the ſonne of Cadwalhon ap Madoc lord of Melienyth.

About the ſame time Trahaern Vachan (a man of great power in the countrie of Brechnock) as he came to Lancors to ſpeake with William Bruſe lord thereof, was ſuddenlie taken, and (by the lords commandement) tied to a horſe taile, and drawen through the towne of Aberhodny or Brechnock, to the galowes, and there beheaded, and his bodie hanged vp by the feete three daies. This crueltie ſhewed vpon no iuſt cauſe, made his brother his wife and his children to flee the land. The yeare enſuing Maelgon the ſonne of prince Rees, after he had impriſoned his elder brother, got his caſtels of Aberteiui and Stratmeyric: alſo the yoongeſt ſon of prince Rees wan the caſtell of Dyneuowr from the Normanes.

1198

The ſummer folowing Gwenwynwyn intending to extend the limits of Wales to their old meers, gathered a great armie, & laid ſiege firſt to the caſtell of Payn in Eluel, which was of the poſſeſſions of William de Bruſe: making a proclamation that aſſoone as he had won the caſtell, he would burne all the whole countrie to Seauerne without mercie, in reuenge of the murther of Trahaern Vachan his coosen. But becauſe he lacked engines and miners, he laie three weekes at that caſtell, and the murtherers ſent for ſuccours to England: whereupon Geffrey Fitzpeter lord chiefe Iuſtice of England gathered a great power, & ioining with him all the lords Marchers came to raiſe the ſiege. And becauſe the fortune of the battell is variable and vncerteine, he ſent firſt to Gwenwynwyn to haue a treatie of peace concluded: but he and ſuch as were with him would in no wiſe condeſcend to peace, whoſe anſwere was that they would at

Hol.pag.537. Matt.Paris, pag.259.

that iournie reuenge their old wrongs. Wherevpon the Engliſh lords did firſt enlarge Gruffyth the ſonne of prince Rees of Southwales, whom they knew to be an enimie to Gwenwynwyn, which Gruffyth gathered a great power, and ioined with the Engliſh lords, and ſo they came towards the caſtell, againſt whome Gwenwynwyn came verie ſtoutlie, & there began a cruell battell with much ſlaughter on either part; but at the laſt the Engliſhmen gat the victorie, and Gwenwynwyn loſt a great number of his men, among whom were Anarawd ſonne to Eneon, Owen ap Cadwalhon, Richard ap Ieſtyn, and Robert ap Howel; alſo Meredyth ap Conan was then taken priſoner with manie moe. Matthew Paris ſaith, that this battell was fought before Mawdes caſtell, & that of the Welſhmen there were ſlaine 3700. and after this victorie the Engliſh lords returned home with much honor. And forthwith Gruffyth ſonne to prince Rees recouered by force and good will of the people all his land, ſauing two caſtels Aberteiui and Stratmeyric, which his brother Maelgon by the aid of Gwenwynwyn had wrongfullie taken from him. Then his brother Maelgon (fearing his diſpleaſure) tooke a ſolemne oth before noble and religious men, which were about to make peace betwixt them; that if his brother Gruffyth would giue him pledges for the aſſurance of his owne perſon, he would deliuer him by a day the caſtell of Aberteiui: wherupon Gruffyth did ſo. But aſſoone as Maelgon got the pledges, he fortified the caſtell, & manned it to his owne vſe, and ſent the pledges to Gwenwynwyn, who hated Gruffyth to the death, there to be kept in priſon. But ſhortlie after, by

H.Lhoyd.
Matt.Paris. pag.259.

Gods helpe they brake the priſon & eſcaped home.

1199 In the yeare 1199. Maelgon ſonne to prince Rees laid ſiege to the caſtell of Dynerth, and getting it, ſlew all the garriſon which his brother Gruffyth had left to defend it. But at the ſame time Gruffyth wan the caſtell of Cilgerran, and fortified it. This yeare, as king Richard did vew the caſtell of Chaleus in the countrie of Lenuoyle, he was ſtriken with a quarell and ſore wounded, whereof he died the ninth of April, and left by his teſtament Iohn his brother inheritor of all his lands, hauing no reſpect to his brother Geffreys ſon Arthur duke of Brytaine, who being the ſonne of the elder brother was his right heire. Then this Iohn, ſurnamed Without land, was crowned king of England with great triumph: wherfore the French king forthwith made warre againſt him, to whom Arthur duke of Brytaine cleaued, thinking thereby to obtaine the crowne of England. Alſo the king of Scots by meanes of Hugh Bygod came to Yorke, and openlie ſware fidelitie to the king of England.

Matt.Paris. pag.261.
Matt.Weſt. page.75.
Matt.Weſt. page.92.

The yeare after, Gruffyth ſonne to Conan ap Owen Gwyneth a noble man died, and was buried in a moonks cowle at the Abbey of Conwy, and ſo were all the nobles (for the moſt part) of that time buried: for they were made to beleeue by the moonks and friers, that that ſtrange weed was a ſure defenſe betwixt their ſoules and hell, how ſo euer they died. And all this baggage and ſuperſtition receiued they with moonks and friers a few yeres before that out of England. For the firſt Abbey or frier houſe that we read of in Wales, ſith the deſtruction of the noble houſe of Bangor, which ſauored not of Romiſh dregges, was the Tuy Gwyn, built

H.Lhoyd.

built the yeare 1146. and after they ſwarmed like bees through all the countrie: for then the Cleargie had forgotten the leſſon that they had receiued of the noble Clerke Ambroſius Teleſinus, who writing in the yeare 540. when the right Chriſtian faith (which Ioſeph of Aremathia taught at the Ile of Aualon) reigned in this land, before the proud and bloodthirſtie moonke Auguſtine infected it with his Romiſh doctrine, in a certaine Ode hath theſe verſes:

Taliesin. In thoſe daies the Brytaines refuſed the doctrine of Auguſtine as erronius and corrupt.

Gwae'r offeiriad byd
Nys angreifftia gwyd
Ac ny phregetha:
Gwae ny cheidw ey gail
Ac ef yn vigail,
Ac nys areilia:
Gwae ny theidw ey dheuaid
Rhae bleidhie, Rhufeniaid
A'i ffon gnwppa.

Which may thus be Engliſhed almoſt word for word.

Wo be to that prieſt yborne,
That will not cleanlie weed his corne
And preach his charge among:
Wo be to that ſhepherd (J ſaie)
That will not watch his fold alwaie,
As to his office doth belong:
Wo be to him that doth not keepe
From Romiſh woolues his ſheepe
With ſtaffe and weapon ſtrong.

And becauſe no man ſhould doubt of them, I haue ſet them here as they were written by him that made them. Whereby it may be proued, that the Brytaines the firſt inhabiters of this realme did abhorre the Romiſh doctrine taught in that time, which doctrine (I am ſure) is litle amended now in the church of Rome: and that may be to vs a mirrour to ſee our owne follie, if we doo degenerate from our forefathers the ancient Brytaines in the ſinceritie of true religion, as we doo in other things.

This yeare Maelgon ap Rees, ſeeing he could not well keepe Aberteiui, of verie ſpite to his brother and hatred to his countrie, ſold it to the Engliſhmen for a ſmall ſumme of monie, being the keie and locke of all Wales. [illegible] The ſame yeare Madoc the ſonne of Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfild did build the abbie of Lhanegweſt, called in Engliſh commonlie Vale crucis. This yeare alſo king Iohn made peace with the French king, and Arthur duke of Brytaine his nephue, and married Iſabel daughter and heire vnto the Earle of Angoliſme, which was before aſſured vnto Hugh de Brune Vicount of Carce: wherefore the ſaid Hugh forſooke king Iohn, and became his enimie. *Matt. Weſt. pag. 78.*

¶ This Hugh Brune Earle of March and Turyn had this Iſabel to wife after the death of king Iohn, by whome he had iſſue William de Valence, who in the right of Ione his wife daughter and heire of Warren Montchenſey, and of Ione the eldeſt daughter and one of the heires of William Earle Marſhall and Penbrooke, was Earle of Penbrooke, as in this hiſtorie hereafter doth appeare.

1201 The yeare 1201, Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Northwales, being a luſtie yoong man, baniſhed out of the land his coosen Meredyth the ſonne of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth ſuſpected of treaſon, and ſeaſed the Cantref of Lhyyn and Euyonyth to his owne hands, which were Conans land. Then ſhortlie after, Meredyth the ſonne of prince Rees was ſlaine at Carnwilhion by treaſon, whoſe elder brother Gruffyth ſeaſed vpon his caſtell in Lhanymdhyfri and all his lands. This Gruffyth was a wiſe and diſcreet gentleman, and one that was like to bring all Southwales to good order and obedience, who in all things folowed his fathers ſteppes, whom as he ſucceeded in gouernment, ſo he did in all martiall prowes and nobilitie of mind; but cruell fortune, which frowned vpon that countrie, ſuffered him not long to enioy his land. 1202 This prince died vpon S. Iames daie enſuing, and was buried at Stratflur with great ſolemnitie; he left behind him a ſon called Rees as right inheritor of Southwales, whoſe mother was Mawd the daughter of William de Bruſe. *Matt. Weſt. pag. 78.* Alſo this yeare died Arthur duke of Brytaine at Roane not without ſuſpicion of poiſon miniſtred by his vncles meanes, who cauſed his ſiſter Elianor to be conueied to England, and to be kept in priſon miſerablie in the caſtell of Bryſtow as long as ſhe liued. Then the French king got all Normandie, ſauing Roane and two caſtels, by treaſon of the Normanes, who hated Iohn to the death. The next yeare after that, certeine lords of Wales got the caſtell of Gwerthrynion, which was Roger Mortimers, and made it plaine with the ground.

Then Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Northwales calling to memorie his eſtate and title, and how all the other princes by the ordinance of Roderike the Great, and after by the lawes of Howel Dha, ought of right to acknowledge the king or prince of Northwales as their liege lord, and hold their lands of him and of none other; notwithſtanding that, of late yeares by negligence of his predeceſſors they had not vſed their accuſtomed dutie: but ſome held of the king of England, other ruled as ſupreme powers within their owne countries. Therefore he called a Parliament of all the lords in Wales, which for the moſt part appeared before him, & ſwore to be his liegemen: but Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys would not come thither, nor take the oth of allegiance. Which diſobedience the prince declared to all his lords, & they all thought that it was meete that Gwenwynwyn ſhould be conſtrained by force to doo his dutie, or elſe to leeſe his lands. Yet one of his lords named Eliſe ap Madoc would not agree to hurt Gwenwynwyn in anie caſe, but departed awaie ſuddenlie: then Lhewelyn came with an armie to Powys; but by the meanes of certaine learned men, Gwenwynwyn and the prince were made freends, & Gwenwynwyn became the prince his liegeman, and confirmed that both by oth and writing. Then Lhewelyn remembring how Eliſe ap Madoc had ſerued him, ſeaſed vpon all his lands, and Eliſe fled the countrie, but afterward yeelded himſelfe to the princes mercie, who gaue him the caſtell of Crogen, and ſeuen towneſhips withall. And here I thinke it not vnmeete to declare the cauſe why the Engliſhmen vſe to call the Welſhmen Crogens, as a word of reproch and deſpite: but if they knew the beginning, they ſhould find it contrarie. For in the viage that king Henrie the ſecond made againſt

He had need to vſe a caution in this oth, for he was ſworne before to the king of England. *H. Lhoyd.*

the Welſhmen to the mountaines of Berwin, as he laie at Oſweſtree, a number of his men that were ſent to trie the paſſages, as they would haue paſſed Offas ditch at the caſtell of Crogen, at which place there was & is at this daie a narrow waie through the ſame ditch, for that ditch appeereth yet to this daie verie deepe through all that countrie & beareth his old name. Theſe men, I ſaie, as they would haue paſſed this ſtraite, were met withall, & a great number of them ſlaine, as appeareth by their graues there yet to be ſeene, whereof the ſtrait beareth the name. Therefore the Engliſhmen afterward not forgetting this ſlaughter, vſed to caſt the Welſhmen in the teeth in all their troubles with the name of Crogen, as if they would ſignifie vnto them thereby, that they ſhould looke for no fauour but rather reuengment at their hands: which word in proceſſe of time grew to be taken in another ſignification.

Adwy'r bedhev.

Now when Lhewelyn had ſet all theſe parties in good order, he returned to Northwales, & by the waie fortified the caſtell of Bala in Penlhyn. About the ſame time Rees ſonne to Gruffyth ap Rees (by right prince of Southwales) got the caſtell of Lhanymdhyfri vpon Michaelmas day. This yeare king Iohn loſt all Normandie, with Aniow, Mayne and Poytiers; and Hugh Gurnaie, Robert Fitzwater and Sayer de Quincie, who had a great part of theſe countries vnder their rule, deliuered all vp to the French king at the firſt ſummon; yet Roger Lacie kept his caſtels as long as he had any hope of ſuccors. About this time there was in England one called Simon de Thurnay, a great diuine and philoſopher, who diuerſe times made his aduaunt,

Matt. Paris. page. 279.
Matt. Weſt. pag. 79.

Matt. Paris. pag. 276.
Polydor virg. lib. 15.

that he knew all that was to be knowen, and ſuddenlie he fell to ſuch ignorance that he cold nether read nor vnderſtand one letter in the booke.

* About this time Lhewelyn prince of Wales tooke to wife Ione the daughter of king Iohn, by Agatha the daughter of Robert Ferrers Earle of Derby, with whom the ſaid king gaue him the lordſhip of Elſmere in the Marches of Wales. *Ran. Ceſt. lib.7.cap.33. Fabian.*

1204 The yeare next enſuing the foreſaid Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees got the caſtell of Lhangadoc, and fortified it to his owne vſe; but ſhortlie after Maelgon his vncle with his freend Gwenwynwyn came with a ſtrong power before the caſtell of Lhanymdhyfri & wan it, and from thence they remoued to Lhangadoc, got the ſame likewiſe, ſuffering the garriſon to depart. From thence Maelgon went to Dinerth, and finiſhed the caſtell which he had begun there. About this time Dauid ſonne to Owen Gwyneth, after that prince Lhewelyn (his nephue) had ſet him at libertie, fled to England, and got an armie to reſtore him to his ancient eſtate in Northwales, but all in vaine; for his nephue met him and ouerthrew him in the waie, then he returning to England, for verie ſorow died ſhortlie after. The next yeare to this, Howel the ſonne of prince Rees, being blind, was ſlaine at Cemaes by his brother Maelgons men, and buried by his brother Gruffyth at Stratflur. Although this Maelgon in thoſe daies bare all the rule in Southwales, yet his brother Gruffyths ſonnes Rees and his brethren wan from him the chiefe defenſe of all his countrie, to wit, the caſtels of Dyneuowr and Lhanymdhyfri. Then William Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke laid ſiege to the caſtell of Cilgerran & wan it. Not long after, Maelgon ap Rees hired an Iriſhman to kill Gadiuor ap Griffri, whoſe foure ſons Maelgon tooke and put them to death. Theſe were toward gentlemen, and came of a noble ſtocke: for their mother Suſanna was daughter to the ſaid Howel ap Rees by a daughter of Madoc ap Meredyth prince 1205 of Powys. The yeare 1205, Maelgon did build a caſtell at Abereneon. At that time there came ſuch abundance of fiſh to Aberyſtwyth, as the like was neuer ſeene before. Within the next three yeares after, the French king got manie townes in Gwyen. In thoſe daies there fell a great debate in England betweene the king & the clergie about the election of the Archbiſhop of Canturburie: in ſo much 1208 that the yeare 1208, the Pope denounced all England accurſed, & no ſeruice was vſed in anie church *Hol. pag. 566. & 570.* within England. This yere the king did baniſh out of the land VVilliam de Bruſe with his wife, for diſpleaſure that he bare to his ſon, and ſeaſed their lands to his owne hands, which William with his ſaid wife and ſon fled to Ireland, & there remained for a while. This man was of great power in the Marches of VVales, but extreeme cruell and vniuſt. The ſame yeare Gwenwynwyn came to Shrewesburie to ſpeake with the kings councell, and was there detained priſoner, wherevpon prince Lhewelyn conquered all his countrie, with all the towns and caſtels therein, and kept the ſame to his owne vſe. Which when Maelgon ap Rees vnderſtood, and that Lhewelyn would make his voiage to Southwales, he ouerthrew his caſtels of Aberyſtwyth, Stratmeyric, and Dynerth, which he before had fortified, deſpairing to be able to withſtand the prince: but the prince kept on his iournie to Aberyſtwyth, and built the caſtell againe, & fortified it, and ſeaſed to his owne hands the Cantref of Penwedic, & the land betwixt Dyui and Aeron, which he gaue to Maelgons nephues the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, and ſo returned home with great ioy. Within a litle after Rees Vachan ſonne to prince Rees laid ſiege to the caſtell of Lhangadoc, and wan it, not regarding his promiſe and league with the ſonnes of his brother Gruffyth ap Rees, forgetting how worthilie they had ſerued him in his neceſſitie. Therefore aſſoone as they heard of this, both Rees and Owen came before the ſaid caſtell & wan it by aſſault, & ſlew or tooke priſoners all the garriſon, and then burned the caſtell to the earth.

The yeare 1210, king Iohn made a voiage to Ireland, with an armie of great power, and wanne the countrie of Conacht, and tooke Cathol their prince priſoner.

1210

Matt. Paris. pag. 307.

* In this voiage of King Iohn towards Ireland, as he was in his iournie in the borders of Wales, there was one taken and brought before him, who had killed a preeſt. The officer deſired to vnderſtand the kings pleaſure what he would haue doone to him; Let him go, ſaith the king, for he hath ſlaine mine enimie. The churchmen of thoſe daies perſecuted king Iohn with booke, bell and candell, and therefore he little regarded the loſſe of ſome of them.

Matt. Paris. page. 303.

Alſo he ſpoiled Hugh de Lacie Lord of Meth of his caſtels and lands, and tooke William de Bruſe the yonger, and Mawd de Saint Valerike his mother, and brought them both to England with him, and cauſed them cruellie to be famiſhed in the caſtell of Wyndſor.

* The cauſe of the kings diſpleaſure taken againſt this William de Bruſe, Lord of Brecknock, as Matthew Paris reporteth the ſame, was this. When the Pope had excommu-

Matt. Paris. pag. 303.

nicated the realme of England. The king fearing a further inconuenience, tooke pledges of such of his nobles as he suspected would make anie stirre against him, & sending his messengers to the said William de Bruse, demanded his sons for pledges. Then Mawd the wife of the said William, (more malipart than manerlie, taking the word out of hir husbands mouth) answered roundlie, that the king, who had shamefullie slaine Arthur his nephue, whom he ought rather to haue kept and preserued, should haue none of hir children. These words being by the messengers signified vnto the king, put him in such a heat against the said Lord, that he sent certeine souldiours to take him; wherevpon he his wife and children were faine to flie into Ireland to saue their liues; where the said Mawd and hir sonne were now taken: but the father escaped and fled into France, where he died afterward, as the same author saith.

Idem.pa.308

This yeare the Earle of Chester reedified the castell of Dyganwy, which stood vpon the sea shore, East of the riuer Conwy, which prince Lhewelyn had before destroied. Also he fortified the castell of Treffynnon or S. Wenefride. Then prince Lhewelyn entered the Earles land, and destroied a great part thereof, and returned home with a great spoile. Also Rees Vachan sonne to prince Rees fearing prince Lhewelyn, who defended his nephues the sonnes of Gruffyth in their right, went to the king for succours, which he receiued with good will, and by their aid he laid siege to the castell of Lhanymdhyfry. Now when the garrison sawe no hope of succours, they desired that they might depart bag & baggage, horsses & all, and so they did. Likewise Gwenwynwyn, whom the king held in prison, was set at libertie, and the king fearing the princes power, sent an armie with him, by whose means he receiued all his countrie againe in short ſpace. Maelgon alſo, when he heard the ſame, came to the kings court, & became the kings man, who returning home with a great number of Normanes and Engliſhmen, ioined to them all the power he could make in Wales; and contrarie to the oth that he had made to his nephues Rees and Owen, began to ſpoile their countrie, and comming to Cantref Penwedic, encamped at Cilkennyn, and laie there all night conſulting vpon his voiage. In the meane time his nephues hearing this, hauing but a ſmall power, not aboue 300. of choſen men, came and lodged hard by, vnknowing to their enimies. And when they vnderſtood by their ſpies that all was in quiet in Maelgons campe, and how that his men miſtruſting nothing behaued themſelues careleſlie, theſe two lords proſecuted boldlie the enterpriſe which they had taken in hand, and peaceablie entring the campe, did come where they thought Maelgon laie, & or euer they were eſpied they gaue alarum, and ſlew a great number before they awoke: and the reſt hearing the noiſe, halfe amazed, by means of the darkeneſſe eſcaped awaie, thinking ſome great power had bęene there. But Maelgons men defended them manfullie, vntill ſuch time as their lord had gotten vpon his fęete, and eſcaped awaie by benefite of the night. Then his nephue Conan ap Howel and his chiefe counſeller Gruffyth ap Cadogan were both taken, and Eneon ap Caradoc with a great number more ſlaine.

About this time Gilbert Earle of Glouceſter fortified the caſtell of Buelht, where a litle before he had loſt manie of his men. This yeare alſo Mawd de Bruſe wife to Gruffyth ap Rees died, and was buried

ried

ried in a moonks coule in Stratflur by hir huſband.

1211

Matt.Paris. pag.307. Matt.Weſt. page.89.

The next yeare enſuing king Iohn had manie complaints made vnto him by the Marchers, vpon prince Lhewelyn, how he entring their countrie burned and ſpoiled all as he went, and ſlew their men. Wherfore the king gathered a great armie through all England, and called to him ſuch lords and princes of Wales as held of him, as Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, whom Lhewelyn had baniſhed: Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield, Chirke [redacted]: Meredyth ap Rotpert lord of Cydewen: Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys, Maelgon and Rees Vachan the ſonnes of prince Rees, rulers of Southwales. With this great armie he entred into Northwales by Cheſter, minding to deſtroie all that had life within that countrie. Then the prince hearing of all this preparation againſt him, aſwell of his owne countriemen as others, commanded all ſuch as inhabited the Inland or Midle countrie (which is now part of Denbigh and Flynt ſhires) to remoue all their goods and cattels to Snowden hils for a time. And ſo the king came along the ſea coaſt to Ruthlan, and ſo paſſed ouer the riuer Clwyd, and came to the caſtell of Teganwy, and there remained a while: but Lhewelyn cut off his victuals behind him, ſo that he could haue none from England, and there cold not a man ſcatter from the ſkirmiſhes vnfought withall: where the Northwales men alwaies, both for the aduantage of the ſtraits and knowledge of the places, had the vpper hand. At the laſt the Engliſh ſouldiours were glad to taſte horſſe fleſh for pure neede. Then, when the king ſaw no remedie, he returned home in great rage, leauing the countrie full of dead

Lhewe
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Lhewelyn
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& Gener
al of the
Prince's
Army.

dead

1212 dead bodies. In Auguſt next enſuing he returned againe with a great armie, and the lords before named with him, & entred into Wales, at Blanchmonaſterie now Oſweſtree, whereof Iohn the ſonne of William Fitzalan was lord. At this time the king paſſing the riuer of Conwey, encamped there by the riuer ſide, and ſent part of his armie with guides of the countrie to burne Bangor: who did ſo, taking Rotpert the biſhop priſoner, who was afterward ranſomed for 200. hawkes. Then the prince ſeeing all England and Wales againſt him, & a great part of his land won from him, thought it beſt to entreat with the king. And thervpon he ſent Ione his wife the kings daughter to hir father to make a peace, who (being a diſcreet woman) found the meanes that vpon pledges giuen for ſafeconduct the prince came to the king, and made peace with him, and did him homage. Then giuing him pledges, he promiſed vnto him towards his charges 20000. heads of cattell and fortie horſſes. Moreouer he granted to the king the Inland for euer: wherevpon the king returned to England with great triumph, after that he had brought all Wales vnder his ſubiection, ſauing Rees & Owen the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees. Therfore at his departure he gaue ſtraite commandement to Foulke Vicount of Caerdyff (called Warden of the Marches, a cruell tyrant, but yet wel loued of the king) to take an armie with him, that he ioining with Maelgon and Rees Vachan, might compell the aforeſaid ſonnes of Gruffyth to obeie him.

Matt. Paris, page. 309. Math. Weſt. page. 91.

* This Foulke or Falcaſius de Breant, a Norman borne and a baſtard, being a cruell and a wicked man, was called by king Iohn to his aid againſt the Barons, who vſed himſelfe *Matt. Paris. pag. 311. Matt. Weſt. page. 99.*

cruellie towards them, for which cauſe the ſaid king gaue him in mariage Margaret de Riparijs an inheritrice of great poſſeſſions.

This Foulke calling vnto him Maelgon and Rees came to the Cantref of Penwedic: then the yong lords ſeing no remedie, ſent to him for peace and ſafeconduct to paſſe to the court, which he granted them. When they came to the court, vpon their ſubmiſſion to the king, with the gift of all their lands betwixt Aeron and Dyui, they were receiued of him verie gentlie, and curteouſlie intreated, and after they had doone him homage, they returned home againe. Then Foulke before his departure out of the countrie, fortified the caſtell of Aberyſtwyth, and manned it to the kings behoofe. But within a while Maelgon (as he was verie vnconſtant) and Rees Vachan repented them of the peace they had made with the king, and thereupon laid ſiege to the caſtell of Aberyſtwyth, & getting the ſame deſtroied it. When their nephues Rees and Owen ſawe that their vncles had broken the kings peace, they made a roade vnto Maelgons countrie, and ſlew a great number of his men, and returned with a rich bootie.

The next yeare prince Lhewelyn, being not able to abide the diſpleaſures which the garriſons that the king left in his nephues caſtels in Northwales did to his people, called to him Gwenwynwyn from Powys, Maelgon ap Rees from Southwales, Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor from Bromfield, Meredyth ap Rotpert from Cydewen, and opened to them this miſerable caſe, how they which were woont to haue a prince of their owne nation, now (by their owne wilfulneſſe) were brought in ſubiection to a ſtranger, and declared alſo vnto them, how that if they would agree among themſelues, they might defend their ancient eſtate ſtill; which thing they all promiſed to do, & ſwore fealtie to prince Lhewelyn, & forthwith gathered an armie, & wan all the caſtels ſauing Ruthlan & Dyganwy: then comming to Powys, they laid ſiege to the caſtell which Robert Vepont had made at Mathraual. But when the king was informed of all this, he leuied an armie, and came thither to raiſe the ſiege, and after cauſed the caſtell to be raſed, & then returned home, hauing greater matters in hand betweene him & his nobles. Then being at Notingham, & hering how the prince of Wales deſtroied all the Marches, he cauſed the pledges which he had receiued the laſt yere to be hanged, as Howel the ſon of Cadwalhon, Madoc the ſonne of Maelgon, and others, to the number of 28. ſtriplings. Alſo Robert Vepont did hang at Shrewesburie, Rees the ſonne of Maelgon not being yet ſeuen yeares of age, and ſo cruellie murthered the innocent, to reuenge the offenſes of others.

Caſtelh Mathraual.

Matt. Paris. page 309.

Hol. pag. 573.

In the meane while that the king remained at Notingham, he receiued letters from the princeſſe of Northwales his daughter, declaring that his nobles had conſpired with the French king againſt him, and for proofe thereof ſhe alledged, that Robert Fitzwater, Euſtace de Veſcy, and Stephan Ridell were ſecretelie fled into France, and that the French king prepared an armie to come to England, vnder the colour that the king was a rebell from the church, for that he would not condeſcend to the biſhop of Romes requeſts.

Hol. pag. 574.
Matt. Paris. page. 309.

The yeare 1213. Innocentius Pope of Rome did releaſe prince Lhewelyn, Gwenwynwyn, and

1213

This is not *Euangelium pecis. Ex fructibus eorum cognoſcetis eos.*

Maelgon, of thoſe oths that they had made to king Iohn, and willed them vnder the paines of curſing to annoie and trouble him all that they could, as the enimie of the church. Wherevpon forthwith Lhewelyn receiued all the Inland countrie, which to this time was in the kings hands. But within a little after, the king by the perſuaſion of Pandulph the legat, granted the Pope his requeſt, and obteined abſolution at his hands, and releaſement of the interdiction vpon performance of his promiſes. Then king Iohn hearing how the French king was in Flanders, and had a great nauie at Dam, purpoſing to bring the Earldome into his ſubiection, ſent William de Longaſpata Earle of Salisburie, Reginald Earle of Boleyn, and Hugh de Noua villa or Neuill thither with a great nauie, who ouerthrew the Frenchmen, and returned home with great ſpoile. Shortlie after king Iohn ſailed to Rochell, where the Earle of thoſe marches, and Geffrey de Landanamo were reconciled to him.

Matt. Paris. page. 318.

Annal. Fland. Iac. Meyri. lib. 8.

Hol. pag. 578.

Hol. pag. 586.

The yeare folowing, king Iohn made peace with the French king, for fiue yeares. Then Rees ſon to Gruffyth ap Rees, which was heire to prince Rees, ſeeing he could haue no part of his fathers lands, but that his vncleſſe kept all from him by force, made his complaint to the king. And the king pittieng his eſtate, ſent to Foulke Vicount of Caerdyff (warden of the marches) and to the ſteward of Hereford, commanding them to take all Stratywy from Rees Vachan (whom other call Rees Gryc) vnleſſe he would let his nephues enioie the caſtell of Lhauymdhyfry, with the territorie belonging thereto. And they ſent to Rees to know his mind, who anſwered them ſtoutlie, that they ſhould not haue one foote of land of him. Therefore Foulke gathered a great armie, and met with yoong Rees at Talhwynelgain, where he looked for him with a number of men, that he had gotten in Brechnock, and thence they marched in three battelles towardes Dyneuowr, of which, yoong Rees lead the firſt, Foulke the ſecond, and Owen brother to Rees the third. Then Rees Vachan came boldlie and gaue them battell, where in the end he was put to flight, with the loſſe of a great number of his men. Then he went ſtraight, and manned the caſtell of Dineuowr, and burned the towne of Lhandeilo vawr, keeping himſelfe in the wild and rough places: then his enimies laid ſiege to the caſtell of Dyneuowr, and at the firſt aſſault, they wanne the firſt ward, ſo that they of the garriſon were faine to take the Koxe for their defenſe, and defended the ſame manfullie; but they without made engines to caſt in great ſtones, and began to vndermine the walles in ſuch ſort, that the captaine fell to that compoſition, that if he were not ſuccoured by the next daie at noone, he would deliuer vp the caſtell, vpon condition that all his men might depart with their armour and weapons, and ſo they did, for they had no ſuccours. Afterward they brought the Cantref Mawr to their ſubiection. Then Rees Vachan remooued his wife and children to his brother Maelgons countrie, and leaft the caſtell of Lhauymdhyfry well fortified and manned. After the departure of Foulke, yoong Rees came with an armie of Welſhmen and Normanes to Lhauymdhyfry; but before they were encamped, the captaine deliuered vp the caſtell, the garriſon departing with their liues. And ſhortlie after Rees Vachan was taken at Caermarthyn, and committed to the kings priſon.

* The Brytiſh booke of the Abbeie of Stratflur doth in this place ſet downe the earneſt repentance of king Iohn, of all the extremities that he had vſed againſt the churchmen, and how that he called home againe ſuch of them as were either expelled, or voluntarilie went out of the realme, and reſtored to them all ſuch things as his officers had taken from them. At what time alſo he made the kingdome of England tributarie to the church of Rome, to be holden of the Pope, yéelding and paieng vnto him the ſumme of a thouſand markes yearelie for euer.

At this time prince Lhewelyn laid ſiege to the caſtell of Dyganwy, and Ruthlan, and wanne them both, ſo that he leaft the king neither hold nor caſtell within his land.

1215 *Matt. Paris. pag. 339.* In the yeare 1215. king Iohn with the Earles of Cheſter and Derbie tooke the croſſe, but the rebellion of his barons ſtaid his iournie; for they required of him certeine auncient lawes and cuſtomes to be kept, which he denied to doo. Therefore they were confederate with Lhewelyn prince of Wales, that he ſhould ſtirre vpon his part, and *Matt. Paris. pag. 340.* they would vpon theirs: then gathering an army, they appointed Robert Fitzwater captaine, and came to Bedford, where William Beauchamp receiued them into the caſtell, and from thence they went to London, and were there ioifullie receiued. Then the king leuied a power, with William Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke, and laid ſiege to the caſtell of Rocheſter, which was manfullie defended thrée moneths by William de Abbineto, but at the laſt it was taken by force. And at that time there were taken with the ſaid William, William de Lancaſter, VVilliam de Emmford, Thomas de Moletun, Quince Gyfford, Odinel Bobi, and Odinel de Albineto, whom the king ſent to the caſtell of Corff to be impriſoned ſure. At this time the Pope curſſed all ſuch as made warre againſt king Iohn.

* There is a bull of excommunication among the Records kept in the towre againſt Lhewelyn prince of Wales, and others, for making warre againſt king Iohn being vnder the protection of the church of Rome. Thus the Pope can blow hot and cold out of one mouth: A litle before he releaſed prince Lhewelyn, the Barons and all the commons of the realme from their oth of obedience and ſubiection to king Iohn, commanding them vpon paine of curſſe to make warre againſt him: and now hauing brought his purpoſe to paſſe, he curſſeth them for doing of that which he commanded. So the Pope ſetteth at variance kings and princes at his pleaſure to worke his owne commoditie, and when the ſame is brought about, he curſſeth them with booke, bell, and candle, if they without conſideration of their own greefs will not agree againe when he will: wheras fire being kindled is not eaſilie quenched; & hatred once ſtirred vp betweene princes, and growne by diſpleaſures to open war (wherin manie are ſlaine, other taken, & the moſt ſpoiled and vndone) is not ſo ſoone put off with a Mandamus from Rome, and ſhaking of hands at the Popes pleaſure.

Neuertheleſſe prince Lhewelyn leuied an armie and came to Shrewesburie, which towne and caſtell were deliuered to him without any reſiſtance, and there he remained a while. In the mean time Giles de Bruſe biſhop of Hereford (and chiefe of this conſpiracie) ſonne to William de Bruſe, ſent his brother Reynold to Brechnock, and all the people receiued him as their lord, and ſo he got all his caſtels without gaine-ſaieng of anie man, to wit, Abergeuenny, Penkelhy, Caſtelh Gwyn (or the White caſtell) Groſmont & the Ile of Cynuric. But when the biſhop came thither himſelfe, they deliuered him the caſtels of Aberhodny, Hay, Bnelht, & Blaynlhyfny, and he to ſtrengthen himſelfe in that countrie promiſed caſtell Payn, Clune with all Eluel, to Walter Vachan the ſonne of Eneon Clyd. In the meane time of this, yoong Rees ſonne to Gruffyth ap Rees and Maelgon his vncle were made freends, and went both to Dyuet, where they recouered all the land to themſelues ſauing Cemais, and ouerthrew the caſtell of Arberth & Maynclochoc. Then Maelgon and Owen brother to Rees went to Northwales to prince Lhewelyn, and did to him homage: and yoong Rees gathered a great power and came to Cydwely, and brought it with all Carnwylheon to his ſubiection, and raſed the caſtell there, and likewiſe the caſtell of Lhychwr. Frõ thence he lead his armie to the caſtell of Hugh de Myles at Talybont, and hauing taken the ſame by force, ſlew a great number of the garriſon. Then the daie after he tooke his iournie to Senghennyth, where the garriſon which laie there burnt the towne, and departed. Therfore Rees laieng ſiege to the caſtell of Yſtymlhwynarth, got the ſame the next daie folowing, and burned it and the towne alſo, and ſo he got all the caſtels of Gwyrland within three daies after, and then returned home with victorie and triumph. At this time Rees Vachan (or Rees Gryc) vncle to yoong Rees, and ſonne to the lord Rees was ſet at libertie by the king, leauing his ſonne and two other pledges for him. This yeare alſo two Abbots were conſecrated biſhops, Iorwerth of S. Dauids, and Cadogan of Bangor. Giles de

Bruſe biſhop of Hereford by the Popes commandement went and made peace with the king, and died in his returne homeward at Gloceſter, whoſe inheritance deſcended to his brother Reginald, who maried the daughter of prince Lhewelyn.

Shortlie after Lhewelyn prince of Northwales came with a great armie to Caermardhyn, and laid ſiege to the caſtell, which was yeelded vnto him the fifth daie after, which he raſed to the ground, and ſo he did with the caſtels of Lhanſtephan, S. Cleare, & Talacharn. From thence he went to Caerdigan, and winning the new caſtell in Emlyn, he ſubdued Cemaes, and got the caſtell of Trefdraeth, (called in Engliſh Newport) and raſed the ſame to the ground. Then the garriſon, which kept the caſtell of Aberteiui deliuered the ſame vnto him vpon S. Stephens daie: and the daie after he had the caſtell of Cilgerran, from whence he returned to Northwales with great honor and triumph. In the which viage theſe lords accompanied him, to wit, Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan, Lhewelyn ap Meredyth, Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys, Meredyth ap Rotpert, Maelgon and Rees Vachan the ſonnes of prince Rees, Rees and Owen the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, and the power of Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield. The winter after was the faireſt winter that euer was ſeene.

Lhewelyn Aurdorchog Lord of Yale

The yeare folowing the prince went to Aberteiui, to make an agreement betwixt Maelgon and Rees Vachan ſonnes to prince Rees on the one ſide, and their nephues yoong Rees, and his brother Owen the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees on the other ſide: where he diuided Southwales betwixt them after this maner: to Maelgon he gaue three Cantrefs in Dyuet Gwarthaf, Penlhwyhoc, Cemaes and Emlyn, with the caſtell of Cilgerran: two in Stratywy, Hiruryn and Malhaen and Maenor Bydvey, with the caſtell of Lhanymdhyfry, and two in Caerdigan Gwynionyth and Mabwyneon to yoong Rees. and Owen his brother he gaue the caſtell of Aberteiui, and the caſtell of Nant yr arian (or ſiluer dale) and three Cantrefs in Caerdigan withall. And to Rees Vachan otherwiſe called Rees Gryc, the caſtell of Dyneuowr, the Cantref Mawr, and the Cantref Bachan (except Hiruryn and Mydhuey & the Comotes of Cydwely and Carnwylhion) This diuiſion being accompliſhed, the prince returned homeward, to whom by the way it was ſignified that Gwenwynwyn (contrarie to his oth and bonds in writing) had forſaken him, and became againe the kings ſubiect, which greeued the prince verie much, and therefore he ſent vnto him biſhops and Abbots to moue him to remember his oth and promiſe, and his pledges giuen to the prince, and to ſhew him his owne hand, and therevpon to ſee if he would come againe, and to promiſe him the princes fauour; but he would in no caſe heare of reconciliation, wherefore the prince entred into Powys with fire and ſword, and ſubdued the countrie to himſelfe: wherevpon Gwenwynwyn fled to the Earle of Cheſter for ſuccours, and there remained for a while.

Matt. Paris. page. 377.

At this time Lewys ſonne to the French king being called by the Barons of England, landed at Tenet, who receiuing to his hands all the holdes by the waie, came to London, and there receiued homage of the Barons, and from thence went towards Wincheſter where king Iohn was, and by the waie got the caſtels of Rygat, Guilford, and Fernam, then comming to Wincheſter receiued the ſame with the caſtell. Whereupon king Iohn fled to Hereford in the Marches of Wales, and ſent to Reynold Bruſe and to prince Lhewelyn, deſiring freendſhip; but they would not heare him. Therefore he deſtroied the caſtell of Radnor and Haye and came a long to Oſweſtree, which towne being of the poſſeſſions of Iohn Fitzalans, he burned to the earth, and departed from thence northward, leauing power as he went; in whoſe companie were William de Albemarle the Earle of Glouceſter, Philip de Albineto, Iohn Marſhall, Foulke de Breant a noble good ſoldiour, to whom the king gaue in mariage the daughter of the Earle Riuers with the caſtell of Bedford, William Earle of Salisburie the kings brother, William Briwer, VValter Eſpec. Alſo he appointed gouernors of the North, Hugh Baliol, and Philip Halcots. He made gouernors of the citie of Yorke, Robert de Veipont, Geffrey Lucy, and Bryan de Lyſle. Upon the other part Lewys coming from VVincheſter, tooke the caſtell of Odyham and came to London with great triumph, where Geffrey Maundeuile Earle of Eſſex was ſlaine by miſfortune running at the tilte. And the Lords that mainteined the quarell were theſe: VVilliam Erle VVarren, VVilliam Earle of Arundell, VVilliam Erle of Salisburie, who forſooke the king at the end, VVilliam Marſhall the yoonger, VVilliam de Maundeuile, Robert Fitzwater, VVilliam Huntingfield all ſouthern men, and Robert de Roſe, Peter de Bruſe, and Richard Percie northern men. And all this while Hubert de Burgh kept the caſtell of Douer worthilie to the behoofe of the king. But as king Iohn was ma-

Matt. Paris. page.383.

king preparation at Newerke, he fell ſicke and died,and lieth buried at VVorceſter.

Matt.Paris, page.386.

Matth.Weſt. page.104.

After the death of king Iohn, Rondle Earle of Cheſter, VVilliam Marſhall Erle of Penbrooke, William Earle Ferrers,Philip de Albineto,and Iohn Marſhall crowned Henrie his ſonne king of England at Gloceſter. In the meane while Lewys beſieged the caſtell of Douer, but all in vaine. Then returning to London, where the citie was deliuered him, he proceeded and wan the caſtels of Hartford and Berkamſtede. Wherevpon there was a truſe concluded betwixt both princes for a while, then Lewys returned to France. This yeare Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan died, and lieth buried at Conwey.

1217

The yeare 1217. manie of the nobles of England forſooke Lewys, whom they had called in before,and contrarie to their oth came to king Henrie,as William de Albineto lord of Bealwere beſides Notingham, who was impriſoned in Corff, & William Earle Warren, VVilliam de Albineto Earle of Arundell, William longa Spata Earle of Salisburie, William Marſhall the yonger, and William de Cantilupo. Then Lewys ſhortlie after landed at Douer with a great armie, and laid ſiege to the caſtell, but he could doo no good: from thence he went and incamped before the caſtell of Windſore, and when he cold not get it,he tooke his iournie to Lincolne, whither the armie of king Henrie came againſt him, where a cruell battell was fought, wherein Lewys was put to flight, & a great number of his nobles taken, as Saere Quincy Earle of Wincheſter, Henrie de Bohune Earle of Hereford, Gilbert de Gaunt Earle of Lincoln,Robert Fitzwater,

Matt.Paris. pag.395.
Matt.Weſt. page.104.

Richard Montfytchet, Gilbert de Clare, William Mowbraye, William Beuchamp, VVilliam Mandit, Aemer Harcourt, Roger de Creſcy, William de Coluile, William de Roſſe, Robert Rippeley, and there were ſlaine Symon de Veſcy, Hugh de Roch, Reynald Creſcy conſtable of Cheſter, Gerald de Furneuale, and manie other. Alſo Hubert de Burgh captaine of Douer, Henrie de Turberuile, and Richard Sward gaue the French nauie (whereof Euſtace a moonke was captaine) an ouerthrow.

Matt. Paris. page.398.

In this meane time, Reynald de Bruſe did agree with the king, vnknowing to prince Lhewelyn, and contrarie to his promiſe. Wherefore yoong Rees and Owen his ſiſters ſons (ſeeing that he in whom they truſted moſt deceiued them) roſe againſt him, and wanne all Buelht from him ſauing the caſtell. But when the Prince heard of this agreement, he was ſore offended withall, and comming with an armie to Brechnock, he laid ſiege to the town of Aberhodny, where the burgeſſes of the towne came to him, and by meanes of yoong Rees, the Prince taking 100. markes and fiue pledges of them, raiſed his ſiege, and tooke his iournie ouer the blacke mountaines towards Gwyr, where he loſt much of his cariages. And as he camped at Lhangruc, Reynald Bruſe came to him with ſixe knights in his companie, and deſired his father in law of pardon for his offenſe, who receiuing him gentlie, did not onlie forgiue him, but alſo gaue him the caſtell of Senghennyth, and Reynald committed the ſame to the cuſtodie of Rees Vachan. Lhewelyn after he had ſet all things in good order in that countrie marched to Dyuet, and being at Cefn Cynwarchan, the Flemings ſent to him to deſire peace, but

Brecheinoc was the whole cou̅trie or lordſhip of Brechnock: Aberhodny the cheefe towne.

the Prince would not grant them their requeſt. Then yoong Rees was the firſt that paſſed the riuer Cledheu to fight with them of the towne. Wherevpon Iorwerth biſhop of S.Dauids with all his clergie came to the Prince to deſire peace to the Flemings, which after long debating was thus concluded.

Articles of peace betweene prince Lhewelyn and the Flemings.

Firſt, that all the inhabitants of Ros and the land of Penbrooke ſhould become the princes ſubiects, and euer from thenceforth take him for their liege Lord. Secondarilie, that they ſhould paie him a 1000. markes towards his charges, before Michaelmas next cōming. Thirdlie, that for the performance of theſe, they ſhould deliuer forthwith to the Prince twentie pledges of the beſt in all the countrie: which things they did. Then the prince, after he had brought all VVales to his ſubiection, returned to Northwales with much honour. Shortlie after, there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and Lewys the French kings ſonne. Wherevpon the king promiſing the barons all their requeſts, Lewys returned toward France. Then ſhortlie after, VVilliam Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke got the towne of Caerlhêon, and made warre againſt the VVelſhmen, whom contrarie to their promiſe the barons leaſt out of the concluſion of peace.

The barons pacifieng France and England, do conſpire againſt Wales.

* The barons were verie glad of the freendſhip and aid of the prince of Wales, to ſerue their turne. But now in the generall concluſion of the peace, contrarie to their oth and promiſe, they reſerue out Wales to keepe them plaie withall, hoping to get ſome more land thereby. Therefore let men take heed how they build vpon Turne-ſeruing Freendſhip.

Wherevpon Rees Vachan raſed the caſtell of

Senghennyth; & all the caſtels he had in his cuſtodie in that countrie, and baniſhed all the Engliſhmen that dwelled there with their wiues and children for euer, and diuided the countrie to the VVelſhmen, who haue kept it vnto this daie.

The yeare enſuing, prince Lhewelyn put his garriſons in the caſtels of Caermardhin and Aberteiui. Then yoong Rees (by the princes conſent) went to the king & did him homage for his lands. At this time William Earle of Arundell, Rondell Earle of Cheſter, William Ferrers Earle of Derbie and Bryan Liſle tooke their voiage toward the holie land.

In the yeare folowing, Rees Gryc ſonne to prince Rees married the daughter of the Earle of Clare; and Iohn de Bruſe married Marret the daughter of prince Lhewelyn. At that time William Marſhall the elder died, leauing after him fiue ſonnes and fiue daughters, which daughters were thus married. Mawd to Hugh Bygod, Ioane to Warren de Mount Chenſey; Iſabell to Gilbert de Clare; Sibill to William Earle of Derbie; and Eua to William de Bruſe, betwixt which fiue all his great inheritance was after diuided, for all his ſonnes died without iſſue, and were euerie one after another Erles of Penbrooke.

The yeare 1220. Lhewelyn prince of VVales 1220 lead an armie to Penbrooke againſt the Flemings, who contrarie to their oth and league had taken the caſtell of Aberteiui, which caſtell the Prince wanne and deſtroied, putting the garriſon to the ſword, raſed the caſtell, & went thence to the land of Gwys, where he raſed that caſtell, and burned the towne. Alſo he cauſed all Hauerford to be bur- 1221 ned to the caſtell gates, and deſtroied all Ros and Daugledhau: and they which kept the caſtell ſent to him for truſe till Maie, which was concluded vpon conditions, and ſo he returned home. Alſo this yeare certeine lords of Wales beſieged the caſtell of Buelht, which was Reynalds de Bruſe. Therefore the king came with an armie to the marches, and raiſed the ſiege, and came as far as Mountgomerie, and built a new caſtell there. As William de Albineto Earle of Arundell, Henrie de Bohune Earle of Hereford, and Sayer de Quincie Earle of Wincheſter were comming home from the holie land, they died by the waie. The yeare following there fell a great diſſention betwixt prince Lhewelyn, and Gruffyth his ſonne: for this Gruffyth enioied the Cantref of Merionyth without his fathers conſent, and therefore his father ſent for him to come vnto him, but he would not come: therefore the Prince ſware that he would be reuenged vpon him and his complices for that diſhonor, and then came with a great armie to Merionyth: but his ſonne fearing not the father, got his people in the field readie to abide the battell, but as they were in fight, there was a peace concluded, and Gruffyth yeelded to his father, and cried him mercie. Then Lhewelyn although he forgaue his ſonne his offenſe, yet he tooke Merionyth and Ardydwy from him, & building a caſtell there, returned home againe. At this time yoong Rees forſooke prince Lhewelyn, bicauſe Aberteiui was not deliuered him (as the promiſe was at the diuiding of Southwales) and went to William Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke: therefore Lhewelyn came to Aberyſtwyth, and ſeaſed the caſtell and all that ter-

Hol.pag.619. Matt.Paris. pag.416. Matt.Weſt. pag.110. & .111.

Caſtelh Trefaldwyn.

ritorie to his owne vſe. Then yoong Rees hearing this went vnto the king to complaine vpon the Prince;and the king ſent for the prince to Shreweſburie,and made him and Rees freends; the prince promiſing to deale with Rees for Aberteiui as he had done with Maelgon for Caermardhin. This winter Iohn de Bruſe by the conſent of prince Lhewelyn fortified the caſtell of Senghennyth: at that time alſo Iſabell the kings mother maried the ſon of Hugh de Brune Earle of March, without making the king priuie thereto.

William de Fortibus Earle of Albemarle about *Matt. Weſt. page.111.* this time made an inſurrection in Lincolneſhire, which was ſoone appeaſed: then the king ſeaſed into his hands certaine honors and caſtels that diuerſe men kept in their poſſeſſions without iuſt cauſe: as Foulke de Breant kept the Earldoms of Northampton, Oxford, Bedford and Buckingham, with the caſtels and holdes. Peter de Malo lacu, the caſtels of Corff, and Shirburne with Somerſetſhire, and Dorceſterſhire, and the liberties and forreſts. Philip de Marke,the caſtels of Peke and Notingham, Notinghamſhire and Derbyſhire. Gigelard de Siconia kept Windſore and Odiham, which for the moſt part the king receiued to his hands. Alſo Hubert *Hol.pag.619.* de Burgh was created Earle of Kent, and chiefe Iuſtice of England, who tooke to wife the king of Scots ſiſter. The yeare after, yoong Rees ſonne to Gruffyth ap Rees departed out of this world, being a luſtie gentleman,and endued with manie notable vertues,and was buried at Stratflur, whoſe inheritance Lhewelyn diuided betweene his brother Owen,and his vncle Maelgon.

The yeare after Chriſtes incarnation 1223. 1223

V.v. William

Hol.pag.622.

William Marſhall came from Ireland, and landed at S.Dauids with a great armie, and ſhortlie after laid ſiege to Aberteiui and got it, and from thence marched to Caermardhin, and likewiſe got the ſame.

Matt.Paris. pag.423. Matt.Weſt. page.114.

✻ Lhewelyn prince of Wales, at what time William Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke proſecuted the warres in Ireland againſt the kings enimies there, tooke by force two caſtels in Wales belonging to the ſaid Earle, putting all his men which kept the ſame to the ſword, and fortifieng the ſame with a garriſon of his owne men in either of them, departed home againe: whereof when the ſaid Earle was aduertiſed, he returned from Ireland with all ſpeed, and recouering his caſtels againe, vſed the ſame courteſie towards Lhewelyns men that he had ſhewed to his: and then entring farther into the Princes countrie, deſtroied all before him as he went.

Theſe newes comming to Lhewelyns eares did ſore offend him: wherevpon he ſent Gruffyth his ſonne with a power of men to ſtaie the Earle for paſſing further. Then Gruffyth went to Cydweli, and vnderſtanding that the Burgeſſes of the towne meant to betraie him, burned the towne, churches, and all to the earth. Then William Marſhall paſſed the riuer Tywy at Caermardhin, where Gruffyth met with him, & gaue him battell, which was verie doubtfull and endured vntill night, and then either partie withdrew themſelues, and the riuer betwixt. And after they had laien ſo certen daies, Gruffyth for lacke of victuals (for his men which were about 9000. perſons) returned back, and the Earle went to Cilgerran, and began to build there a verie ſtrong caſtell. Then receiuing letters from the king to come and ſpeake with him,

Matt. Paris. pag.423.

Matt. Paris ſaith, that the Earle had the victorie, and that there were ſlaine and taken of the Welſhmen 9000. perſons.

him, he went to the court by ſea, and left his armie to continue the worke he had begon. Then the king and the archbiſhop of Canturburie being at Ludlowe ſent for the Prince, and would faine haue agreed him and the Earle: but it would not be, and ſo they departed. And when the Earle would haue paſſed to Penbrooke by lande, with the ſtrength of the Earle of Derby, and Henrie Pygot lord of Ewyas, the Prince ſent his ſon to keepe the paſſage at Carnwylhion, & he himſelfe came as far as Mabedryd. Which when the Erle vnderſtood he returned backe to England, & the Prince went to Northwales. Certeine of the barons alſo miſliking the rule of Hubert de Burgh conſpired againſt the king and him: as Randulph Earle of Cheſter, VVilliam de Fortibus Earle of Albemarle, Iohn conſtable of Cheſter, Foulke de Breant, Hugh de Veteri ponte, Bryan Lyſle, Patrike de Malo lacu, Philip Marke, and VVilliam lord de Cantilupo. But the matter was appeaſed, and the king got the caſtell of Bedford by long ſiege, wherein was William de Breant brother to Foulke. About this time died William de longa Spata Earle of Saliſburie. The yeare folowing, Sarancus de malo Leone deliuered Rochell to the French king. Alſo Foulke de Breant was at this time baniſhed England, and came to ſuch pouertie that he begged from dore to dore. The yeare 1226. Rees Vachan ſonne to Rees Gryc did take his father priſoner, and would not ſet him at libertie till he had deliuered him the caſtell of Lhanymdhyfri. At this time died Meredyth archdecon of Caerdigan, ſonne to prince Rees, and was buried by his father at S.Dauids. The yeere folowing king Henrie came with a great armie to Wales as farre as Ceri, and

Matt.Paris. page.425. & .427. Math.Weſt. page.115.

Matt.Paris, page.428.

Matt. Paris, page.439.

1226

1228 *Matt. Paris, pag.468.*

and incamped there, & vpon the other ſide prince Lhewelyn called to him all the power of Wales, and incamped not farre off, and there were diuerſe great ſkirmiſhes, and chieflie vpon one daie the moſt part of both armies was in the field, and a great number ſlaine of the kings men. At which time William de Bruſe ſonne to Reynald was taken priſoner, who offered for his ranſome the countrie of Buelht, and a great ſumme of monie beſide: then there was a peace concluded betwéene the king and the Prince, wherevpon the Prince came to the king, and did honor him, but not as his king and lord, and euerie partie returned home.

Matt. Paris. page.468.

* This hiſtorie is ſomewhat otherwiſe laid downe by Matthew Paris, which I haue thus tranſlated out of the ſame author.

Matt. West. page.124.

About the ſame time, thoſe ſouldiers which laie in garriſon in the caſtell of Mountgomery, went out with ſome of their neighbours to amend a certeine paſſage in the high waie, leading through a great wood thereby, where the Welſhmen were woont to rob and ſlaie ſuch as trauelled that waie: and comming to the place, with their axes and other weapons began to fell the trées, and to cut downe the buſhes; whereby the waie might be inlarged. Which thing when the Welſhmen vnderſtood, they came with a great power, and ſetting vpon their enimies, compelled them to take the caſtell for their defenſe, (certeine being ſlaine on both ſides) and then caſting a trench about the ſame, laid ſiege vnto it. This being quickelie certified vnto Hubert de Burgh chiefe Iuſtice of England, to whom a little before the ſame caſtell and honor was giuen: the king himſelfe with conuenient ſpéed comming raiſed the ſiege, and when his whole armie came to him, (for few ſouldiours came with him thither) he went to the ſaid wood, which was verie large, being fiue miles in length, and by reaſon of the thicke growth of the ſame verie hard to be ſtocked: howbeit the king cauſed the ſame with great diligence and trauell to be aſſerted and conſumed with fire. Then leading his armie further into the countrie, he came to an abbeie of white moonks called Cridia, being a refuge for the Welſhmen to flie vnto, which he cauſed to be burnt to aſhes; where Hubert de Burgh (to whome the place ſéemed verie fit for fortification) hauing the aſſent of the king, cauſed a caſtell to be builded. But or euer the worke was finiſhed, manie were ſlaine on both ſides: and William de Bruſe a noble warriour, who went out to make prouiſion for the armie, was taken by the Welſhmen, and caſt in priſon: and diuerſe other went out for the like purpoſe, whereof one being knighted a few daies before, ſeing ſome of his felowes in danger and like to be diſtreſſed, ruſhed boldlie into the middeſt of his enimies, killing manie about him, who in the end with manie other of the kings men was there ſlaine. Manie alſo of the kings chiefe ſoldiours being confederate with prince Lhewelyn, did verie faintlie defend his cauſe with whom they came thither. Wherevpon the king wanting neceſſarie prouiſion, and perceiuing the double dealing of ſome of his owne men, was conſtrained to conclude a diſhonorable peace with the Welſhmen, giuing his aſſent that the caſtell, which with ſo great expenſes of men and monie was now almoſt finiſhed, ſhould be raſed at his owne charges, taking of prince Lhewelyn thrée thouſand pounds towards the ſame. The peace being thus confirmed both parties departed homeward. So the king of England, after that he had beſtowed thrée moneths in the building of the ſaid caſtell, and diſburſed an infinite ſumme of monie in vaine, leauing William de Bruſe one of his nobles in the Princes priſon, returned home with great ſtaine of his honor. The name alſo which Hubert the chiefe Iuſtice had giuen to the caſtell at the beginning of the building, calling it Huberts folie, did now mooue manie to laugh at the thing, who ſéeing that coſtlie and ſumptuous

Stultitia Huberti.

building, to be made equall with the ground, ſaid that Hubert was a prophet and more than a prophet. Thus farre out of Matthew Paris.

Shortlie after this, there fell a great variance betweene the king and Richard Earle of Cornwale his brother, where great partaking was on either ſide. Theſe lords held with Richard, Randulph Earle of Cheſter, William Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke, Gilbert Earle of Gloceſter, William Earle Warren, Henrie Earle of Hereford, William Earle Ferrers, and VVilliam Earle of Warwick. But this debate was ſoone taken vp and finiſhed, the king and his brother being made freends. In the yeere
1230 1230. Henrie made a iournie to France, to recouer
Matt. Paris. pag. 485. againe that which his father had loſt: from
whence he returned backe againe without dooing
any good. At this time Lhewelyn the ſonne of Maelgon
died in Northwales, and was buried at Con-
Matt. Paris. wey. Prince Lhewhelyn cauſed William Bruſe to be
no *pag. 488.* hanged, being (as it was reported) taken in adul-
ma *Matt. Weſt.* terie with his wife, who was the ſiſter of king
y *pag. 128.* Henrie. Alſo Gilbert of Clare Earle of Gloceſter di-
Broks daugh: .285. ed, whoſe wife afterward married Richard Earle
of Cornwale, and the king gaue the wardſhip of
his ſonne to the Earle of Kent. Likewiſe Maelgon
ſonne to prince Rees died at this time, and was bu-
ried at Stratflur, whoſe patrimonie yoong Maelgon
1231 his ſonne inherited after his father. The yeare
enſuing, William Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke died,
and Richard his brother enioied his inheritance.

Hol. pag. 638. Matt. Paris. pag. 492. This yeare the king lead a great armie to Wales, & after he had remained in the Marches a while, he returned to England, and left Hubert de Burgh Earle of Kent with his armie to defend the

Marches, & he by ſpies vnderſtood where certeine VVelſhmen entred the Marches to ſpoile, and ſet vpon them by Mountgomery, & ſlew a great number of them. Then the Prince being therwith ſore offended gathered an armie, and to reuenge his men, entring the Marches with fire & ſword, ſlew all that withſtood him, and burned the caſtels with the garriſons without mercie: and firſt the caſtell of Mountgomery, for the Earle withdrew himſelfe for feare. Then the caſtell of Radnor, Aberhodni, Rayader Gwy, & ſo he went through Gwentland to Caerlhêon, and after long fight and loſſe of manie of his men, got the towne, and left nothing therein but aſhes. The like he did with the caſtels of Neth and Cydwely. Therefore the king cauſed the Prince to be denounced accurſed, and came to Hereford with a mightie armie, and ſent a great number of his nobles with the moſt part of his armie to VVales, who vſing the direction of a frier of Cymer, met with a number of VVelſhmen, which at the firſt encounter fled, whome the Engliſhmen folowed to the ſtraits, where the ambuſhments laie, which fell vpon them and ſlew a great number of the beſt ſoldiours, and the reſt eſcaped with fleeing. Therefore the king would haue burned the houſe of Cymer, but the Prior paid 300. markes, and the king returned to England after he had built the caſtell of Mawd. In the meane time of this, Maelgon the ſonne of Maelgon ap Rees laid ſiege to Aberteiui and got the towne, and deſtroied it to the caſtell gates, ſlaieng all the inhabitants. And ſhortlie after he returned with his cooſen Owen ſonne to Gruffyth ap Rees, with certaine of the Princes captaines, and brake downe

Matt. Weſt. page.131.

Matt. Paris. pag.492.

Matt. Paris. pag.493.

the bridge vpon the riuer Teiui, and laid ſiege to the caſtell, and with engines and mines threw downe the ſame, and then returned home with much honor.

Matt.Paris. pag.502.

The next yeare to this, prince Lhewelyn entred into England, and returned with a rich ſpoile of goods, cattell, and men. Therfore the king ſeaſed a ſubſidie to ſubdue the Welſhmen. Hubert de Burgh was at this time accuſed vpon certeine articles, and committed to priſon.

Hol.pag.640
Matt.Paris. pag.507.

Randulph Earle of Cheſter and Lincolne died the ſame yeare, and Iohn his ſiſter ſonne (by the brother of the Scottiſh king) was Earle of Cheſter after him, who tooke to wife the daughter of prince Lhewelyn: and an other of his nephues had the Earldome of Lincolne.

Hol.pag.622.

Alſo Ephraim biſhop of Lhanelwy died. About the ſame time Iohn de Bruſe falling off his horſſe, his foote ſticking faſt in the ſturope and the horſſe taile, was drawen by his owne horſſe till he died miſerablie. The ſummer following Richard Earle of Cornwall fortified the caſtell of Radnor, which the Prince had latelie deſtroied.

Shortlie after that, Prince Lhewelyn came with an armie to Brechnock, and deſtroied all the townes and caſtels in the countrie: and laie a moneth at the ſiege of the caſtell of Brechnock, but yet went without it, and burning the towne, returned homeward with a great bootie. In his iournie by the waie he burned the towne of Clunn, and recouered all the countrie called Dyffryn Teueidiat (which was of the poſſeſſion of Iohn Fitzalan) but he cold not get the caſtell.

1233
Matt.West. page.134.
Matt.Paris. page.517.

After that he ouerthrew the Reddecaſtell in Powys, and burned the towne of Oſweſtree, and ſo came home. About this time Richard Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke fell at debate with the king, who with Hubert de Burgh that brake out of the caſtell of Deuiſes came to VVales, and ioined with the Prince againſt the king. *Matt.Paris. pag.518.*

❧ Matthew of VVeſtminſter doth write, that Hubert de Burgh then priſoner in the caſtell of Deuiſes, being admoniſhed that Peter biſhop of Wincheſter purpoſed to famiſh him in the ſaid caſtell, eſcaped ouer the wall and tooke ſanctuarie; out of the which he was violentlie taken by the keepers of the caſtell: but by the meanes of the biſhop of Sarum (within whoſe dioceſe the ſame was) he was reſtored againe to the ſanctuarie, and within a while after fetched awaie by a power of armed men, being the freends of the Earle Marſhall, and brought into Wales, where he ioined himſelfe to the kings enimies. *Matt.Weſt. page.137.*

Then the Earle with Owen ap Gruffyth ap Rees came to Meneuia or S.Dauids, and killed and ſpoiled all the kings ſeruants and freends within the towne. Alſo Maelgon & Rees Gryc, with the power of the prince ioined with them, who in that viage wanne all theſe caſtels, Caerdyff, Abergeuennie, Pencelhy, Blaynlhefyni, and Bwlch y Dinas, which they raſed all, ſauing Caerdyff. Then the king gathered a wonderfull great armie aſwell Flemings, Normanes, and Gaſcoines, as Engliſhmen, and entred Wales, thinking to deſtroie the whole countrie, and encamped at Groſmont, where the Earle with the power of Wales encamped hard by him. And as the kings men would haue entred further they were met withall, and loſt 500. horſſe, wherupon the king had aduiſe to returne home, and ſo he did. After whoſe departure the Earle with the power aforeſaid lay before Caermardhyn three moneths; but it was ſo manfullie defended that they could not come by it. And at laſt there came in the kings ſhips, and manned and victualed the towne afreſh, wherefore they raiſed the ſiege and departed. Within a while after Rees Gryc ſonne to the lord or prince Rees died at Lhandeilo vawr, and was buried honorablie beſides his father at S.Dauids. Then Maelgon Vachan ſonne to Maelgon ap Rees finiſhed the caſtell of Trefilan which his father had begon.

Matt. Paris. page. 518.

* The Earle Marſhall vnderſtanding that the biſhop of Wincheſter had with a thouſand markes of monie wonne from him to the kings part the Earles of Cheſter and Lincolne, made a firme league with Lhewelyn prince of Wales, and other nobles of that countrie, ſwearing among themſelues, that none of them ſhould grow to anie agreement with the king without his confederats. Wherevpon the king ſent to Flanders and other countries beyond the ſea for aid: to whom Baldwyn Earle of Gyſnes came with a great armie to Gloceſter. Alſo manie Poictouins came to him by the procurement of the ſaid biſhop, who was that countrieman himſelfe.

1231

In the yeare of Chriſt 1234. Iohn lord Monumetenſis a noble warrior, captaine of the kings armie, being made Warden of the Marches of Wales, leuied a power, and came againſt the Earle Marſhall and the Welſhmen: but when he had once entred Wales he came backe in poſt, leauing his men for the moſt part ſlaine and taken behind him.

Matt. Paris. pag. 526. Polydorus virg. lib. 16.

* This hiſtorie is laid downe by Matthew Paris after this manner. About the feaſt of S. Iohn Baptiſt, Iohn of Monmouth a noble and expert warrior, who was with the king in his warres in Wales, gathered a great armie, meaning to inuade the Earle Marſhall at vnawares; but he being certified of the ſame, hid himſelfe in a certaine wood, by the

which laie the waie of his enimies, intending to deceiue them, who went about to ſerue him after the ſame ſort. When the enimies therfore came to the place where the ambuſh was, the Earle Marſhals armie gaue a great ſhout, and ſo ſet vpon their enimies being vnprouided, and ſuddenlie put them all to flight, ſlaieng an infinite number of them aſwell Poictouins, as other. Iohn of Monmouth himſelfe eſcaped by flight, whoſe countrie with the villages, buildings, and all that he had therein the Earle Marſhall did ſpoile and deſtroie with fire and ſword, and left him nothing at all, and then returned with rich ſpoiles.

Fallere fallentem non eſt fraus.

Afterward, in the wéeke after the Epiphanie, Lhewelyn prince of Wales togither with the Earle Marſhall ioining their powers, and entring the kings land, deſtroied all with fire and ſword, from the confines of Wales vnto the towne of Salop, which they alſo tooke, and burnt a great part thereof, and then returned with great ſpoiles. The king of England, being all this while with the biſhop of Wincheſter at Gloceſter, little regarding warre, who for want of ſufficient ſtrength for the warre, durſt not méete his enimies in the field, but being aſhamed of the matter, departed towards Wincheſter, leauing the Marches to be deſtroied by the enimies, as anie man might ſée.

Matt. Paris. pag. 527.

The ſame yeare Richard Earle of Penbrooke, by the counſell of Geffrey de Mariſco went with an armie to Ireland, where he was ſlaine in fight by treaſon of his owne men, after whom his brother Gilbert inherited his lands.

Matt. Paris. pag. 533.

In that time the king ſent the Archbiſhop of Canturburie, with the biſhops of Rocheſter and Cheſter, to intreate with prince Lhewelyn for to make peace with the king; but they returned without doing of anie good.

Matt. Paris, page. 540.

✤ Matthew Paris ſaith this. The king at this time going to méet Edmond Archbiſhop of Canturburie, and the other Bi-

Matt. Paris.

ſhops which he had ſent to conclude a peace with Lhewelyn prince of Wales, came to Woodſtocke, where being certified of the death of the Earle Marſhall (by certeine meſſengers which came from Ireland) he fell into great weeping and ſorrowe for the death of ſo valiant a knight: affirming withall, that he had not left his peere behind him in the realme. From thence he went to Gloceſter, where the ſaid Archbiſhop and biſhops comming to him, declared the treatie and forme of peace taken betweene him and the ſaid Lhewelyn: yet neuertheleſſe vpon this condition, that the noble men of England, which were confederates with the ſaid Lhewelyn, and by euill counſell were exiled, ſhould firſt be reconciled to the king, whereby the ſaid peace might be more firme and ſtable. Moreouer the Archbiſhop ſaid, that with much a doo they had brought the matter to that paſſe, adding ſometimes threatnings on the kings behalfe with his clergie, to the which threatnings the ſaid Lhewelyn is reported to haue anſwered, that he more regarded the kings almes-deeds, and his godlie behauiour, than he did feare his warre with all his clergie. Then the king (who wiſhed peace with all his heart) cauſed by his letters all the nobles that were outlawed, to be called againe vnto him to Gloceſter, the ſundaie before the Aſcenſion daie next following, to haue their pardons, and to receiue their inheritance which the king had ſeaſed into his owne hands. Then Hubert de Burgh Earle of Kent came to the king and obteined his fauour, whom the king reuerentlie imbraſed and kiſſed.

A peace concluded betwixt Lhewelyn and king Henrie.

The barons called home and pardoned.

Prince Lhewelyn alſo this yeare ſet Gruffyth his ſonne at libertie, whom he had kept in priſon ſixe yeares for his diſobedience. At the ſame time died Robert Fitzwater, who as Matthew Paris ſaith, had a ſtone about his necke of ſuch vertue, that he could not die as long as it was there. Alſo Roger de Somerie died; and Cadwalhon ap Maelgon of Melienyth. The yeare after died Owen ſonne to Gruffyth

H. Lhoyd.
Matt. Paris.

ap Rees, being a noble Gentleman, and verie well beloued, and was buried by his brother Rees at Stratflur. King Henrie about this time tooke to wife the ſecond daughter of the Earle of Prouince called Elianor. And Frederike the Emperour maried Iſabel ſiſter to king Henrie. The yeare after, Madoc the ſonne of Gruffyth Maylor lord of the lower Powys or Bromfield, Chirke, ~~and Yale~~, a man verie iuſt and mercifull, died and was buried honourablie at the abbie of Lhan Egweſt, or Valc Crucis, which he had built, and leaſt behind him a ſonne named Gruffyth to inherit his lands. Alſo Owen ap Meredyth ap Rotpert of Cydewen departed out of this world. The ſame yeare Gilbert Erle of Penbrooke by treaſon got the caſtell of Morgan ap Howel, called Marchen, and fortified it verie ſtrong for feare of the Prince. Then the Earles of Cornewall and Penbrooke tooke the croſſe. The next ſpring died Ione daughter to king Iohn, princeſſe of Wales, and was buried vpon the ſea ſhoare within the Ile of Angleſey, at Lhanuaes, as hir pleaſure was, where the Prince did build a houſe of barefoote Friers ouer hir graue. Then alſo died Iohn Scot Erle of Cheſter without iſſue, therefore the king ſeaſed that Earldome to his owne hands. 1237

* Becauſe the Earles of Cheſter were men of great poſſeſſions in Wales, and had much warre with the princes of Northwales, I thinke it conuenient for the better vnderſtanding of this hiſtorie, to laie downe a briefe Catalog of the deſcents of the ſame Earles in order, from the conqueſt to this Iohn Scot which was the laſt of them.

1 HVgh Lupus the ſonne of Richard Earle of Auranges Vicount of Abonica, and of Margaret the daughter of Harlowine a noble man in Normandie, who maried Arlet the daughter of a burgeſſe in Falois, which was alſo mother to William Conquerour, came to England with the ſaid Conquerour, and was by him created Erle of Cheſter, and ſwordbearer of England, with theſe words: *Habendum & tenendum dictum comitatum Ceſtriæ ſibi & hæredibus ſuis, ita liberè ad gladium ſicut ipſe rex totam tenebat Angliam ad coronam*; that is, To haue and to hold the ſaid countie of Cheſter to him and his heires by right of the ſword, ſo freelie as the king held the realme of England in the right of the crowne. Hugh being eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of the Earldome, with moſt large priuiledges and freedoms, ordained vnder him (for the better gouernment of the ſaid countie) foure Barons, to wit: The firſt, Nigell or Neal his coſen Baron of Halton, Conſtable and Marſhall of Cheſter, by condition of ſeruice to lead the Vauntgard of the Earles armie when he ſhould make anie iournie into Wales; ſo as the ſaid Baron ſhould be the formoſt in marching into the enimies countrie, and the laſt in comming backe: of him the Lacyes Earles of Lincolne deſcended. The ſecond, Piers Malebanke Baron of Nantwich. The third, Euſtace Baron of Malpas. The fourth, Warren Vernoun Baron of Shipbrooke. This Hugh Lupus conuerted the church of S. Werburgh to an Abbeie: and died An. 1102. after he had ruled that Earldome fourtie years leauing iſſue behind him Richard, Robert Abbot of Burie, and

Foure barons

1. Halton.

2. Nantwich.

3. Malpas.

4. Shipbroke.

Otuel

Otuell tutor to the children of king Henrie the firſt.

2 Richard Lupus the ſonne of Hugh Lupus, being the ſecond Earle of Cheſter after the Conqueſt, was but ſeuen yeare old when he was Earle, he maried Mawd the daughter of Stephen Earle of Bloys Charters and Champaigne, being the ſiſter of king Stephen; he with his brother Otuell after he had béen Earle of Cheſter xvij. yeares was drowned at Godwinſands comming from Normandie with the children of king Henrie the firſt, in the yeare of Chriſt. 1120.

3 Randulph Meſchines *alias* de Bohun, the ſonne of Iohn de Bohun, and of Margaret the ſiſter of Hugh Lupus, ſuccéeded Richard in the Earledome of Cheſter as cooſen & next heire of blood to him, being the third erle of Cheſter after the conqueſt: he maried Mawd the daughter of Aubrey de Vere Earle of Giſnes, by whom he had iſſue Randulph ſurnamed Vernounes (bicauſe he was borne at Vernoune caſtell) and died An. 1130. after that he had béene Earle about eight yeares.

4 Randulph Bohun his ſonne ſuccéeded his father being the fourth Earle of Cheſter after the Conqueſt, who maried Alicia the daughter of Robert Earle of Gloceſter baſe ſonne to king Henrie the firſt, by whom he had iſſue Hugh Cyuelioc (ſo called of that countrie of Powys wherein he was borne) and died An. 1158. when he had béene Earle nine and twentie yeares.

5 Hugh Bohun *alias* Keuelock or rather Cyuelioc, being the fift Earle of Cheſter after the Conqueſt, maried Beatrice the daughter of Richard Lucie lord chiefe Iuſtice of England, by whom he had iſſue Randulph, and foure daughters; Mawd maried to Dauid Earle of Anguis and Huntington lord of Galloway: Mabill maried to William Daubney Earle of Arundell: Agnes maried to William Ferrers Erle of Derby, and Hawys maried to Robert Quincy a Baron of great honor, who was in hir right after hir brothers death Earle of Lincolne, and after him ſhe was maried to ſir Warren Boſtock. This Hugh was Earle of Cheſter 28. yeares, & died about the yeare 1182.

6 Randulph Bohun *alias* Blandeuill, ſo called, bicauſe he was borne in Powys, in a towne named Album monaſterium, ſuc-

céeded his father being the firſt Earle of Cheſter after the Conqueſt: who was alſo Earle of Lincolne, as coſen and next heire vnto William Romare Earle of Lincolne, the ſecond brother of Randulph Meſchines the third Earle of Cheſter after the Conqueſt. He was thrice maried, firſt to Conſtance the daughter and heire of Conan Erle of Brytaine and Richmond, being the widow of Geffrey the third ſon of king Henrie the ſecond, and the mother of Arthur Erle of Brytaine: from whom afterward he was diuorſed, and then maried a ladie named Clemence daughter to the Earle Ferrers: after whoſe deceaſe he tooke to his third wife Margaret daughter to Humfrey de Bohun Earle of Hereford, Eſſex, and Conſtable of England. Neuertheleſſe he neuer had iſſue by anie of thoſe his wiues, and therefore the Earledome of Cheſter and his lands in Northwales after his death deſcended to Iohn ſurnamed Scot, his ſiſter Mawdes ſonne by Dauid Earle of Anguis and Huntington. The manour of Barrow with 500. pound lands came to Mabill: the Earldome of Lincolne to Hawyſe: the caſtell and manour of Chartley and (as I thinke) his poſſeſſions in Powys to Agnes. This Randulph atchieued manie enterpriſes againſt Lhewelyn prince of Wales, but one time méeting with the ſaid Prince, and being too weake to encounter with him, he was driuen to retire backe to the caſtell of Ruthlan, wherein the ſaid Prince beſieged him: wherevpon he was faine to ſend to Roger Lacie Conſtable of Cheſter, to come to his ſuccors in that extremitie. Lacie calling his fréends vnto him, requeſted them to make as manie men as they could, and to go with him, to deliuer the Earle out of the danger of his enimies: at whoſe requeſt Ralph Dutton his ſon in law, being a luſtie youth, aſſembled togither all the plaiers, muſicians, and merie companions within the citie (being then the Faire time) and came to the Conſtable, who forthwith went to Ruthlan, raiſed the ſiege, and deliuered the Earle from danger. In recompenſe of which ſeruice, the Earle gaue vnto his Conſtable diuerſe fréedoms and priuiledges, and granted vnto the ſaid Dutton the ruling and ordering of all the

the plaiers and muſicians within that countie, which his heire enioieth euen to this daie. This Earle builded the caſtels of Charteley and Beeſton, & the abbie of Dalacroſſe. He died about the yeare of Chriſt 1232. when he had béene Earle 51. yeares.

7 Iohn Scot was in the right of Mawd his mother the eldeſt ſiſter, and one of the heires of Randulph Blandeuile, the ſeuenth Earle of Cheſter, he had great warres with Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Wales; but in the end peace being made betwixt them, the Earle for further confirmation of the ſame, maried Iane the Princes daughter, neuertheleſſe he died without iſſue, leauing foure ſiſters his heires. Margaret maried to Alan de Galawey, by whom ſhe had a daughter named Derngold, the mother of Iohn Baliol king of Scotland: Iſabel maried to Robert Breux: Mawd, who died without iſſue, and Alicia maried to Henrie Haſtings; to the which ſiſters the king gaue other lands, and tooke the ſaid Earldome into his owne hands, *Quia noluit tam præclaram dominationem diuidi inter colos.*

1237 In the yeare 1237. Lhewelyn prince of Wales, called all the Lords and Barons of Wales before him to Stratflur, and there euerie one of them ſwore to be faithfull ſubiects, and did homage to Dauid Lhewelyns ſonne.

Matt. Paris. page. 584.
Matt. Weſt. page. 154.

* At this time Lhewelyn prince of Wales, being impotent (by reaſon of a palſie which had taken him) and ſore vexed and diſquieted by his ſonne Gruffyth, ſent Ambaſſadors to the king, to ſignifie vnto him, that for as much as his yeares were now welnigh ſpent, he was deſirous to lead the reſt of his daies in peace and quietnes: and therefore purpoſed now to ſubmit himſelfe to the gouernment and protection of the king of England, and that he would hold his lands of him: promiſing withall, that when ſoeuer the king ſhould ſtand in néed of his aid, he would be readie to helpe him with men and monie, to the vttermoſt of his power. There were ſent as mediators in this behalfe, the biſhops of Hereford & Cheſter, who trauelled about the ſame, with the good

liking of many of the nobles of Wales, although ſome openlie gainſaid them, & in no caſe would accept anie ſuch peace.

Matt. Paris, page.584.

H.Lhoyd. Matth.Weſt. page.154.

Then the ſaid Dauid tooke from his brother Gruffyth, Aruſtly, Ceri, Cyuelioc, Mowthwy, Mochnant, and Caereneon, and let him onelie enioy the Cantref of Lhyyn. This Gruffyth was the elder brother and a luſtie gentleman, but yet baſe borne. The ſummer folowing, the Earle of Cornwale, and William de longa Spata the yoonger tooke their viage towards the holie land, & Simon de Monteforti fled from France to England, to whom the king gaue the Stewardſhip of England, with the Erledome of Leiceſter. *Matt. Paris, pag.703. Matt.Weſt. page.154.* This time Dauid ſonne to prince Lhewelyn did contrarie to his oth, take his brother Gruffyth (being in ſafeconduct with the biſhop of Bangor) vpon whoſe promiſe he was content to ſpeake with his brother, and impriſoned him in the caſtell of Crickieth. 1240 The yeare after Chriſts incarnation 1240. Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth the moſt valiant and noble prince, which brought all Wales to his ſubiection, and had ſo often put his enimies to flight, and defended his countrie, enlarging the meares thereof further than they had beene manie yeares before, paſſed out of this tranſitorie life, and was honorablie buried at the Abbeie of Conwey, after he had gouerned Wales well and worthilie fiftie and ſixe yeares. This prince left behind him one ſonne called Dauid begotten vpon his wife Ione daughter to king Iohn of England, by whom alſo he had a daughter called Gladys maried to ſir Ralph Mortimer. Alſo he had another ſonne called Gruffyth, whom his brother wrongfullie kept in cloſe priſon as long as he liued, as ſhalbe hereafter declared.

Dauid ap Lhewelyn.

Dauid the ſonne of
Lhewelyn.

DAuid to whom al the Barons in Wales had made an oth of fidelitie, tooke the gouernment of Wales after his father, who within a moneth after came to the king to Glocester, and did him homage for the principalitie of Wales, and alſo all the Barons of Wales did the king homage for their lands. But forthwith the Engliſhmen began to trouble the Welſhmen after their accuſtomed vſe, for Gilbert Marſhall came with an armie and fortified the caſtell of Aberteiui. At this time Earle Warren died. The yeare enſuing the king came with a great armie to Wales, and manie noble men yéelded to him, bicauſe they hated Dauid, betraier of his brother and accurſed of the Pope.

Matt.Paris. pag.764.

✠ When Richard biſhop of Bangor ſawe that Dauid dealt ſo hardlie with his brother Gruffyth, contrarie to his faithfull promiſe made vnto the ſaid biſhop, he excommunicated him, and then withdrawing himſelfe out of Wales, made a gréeuous complaint to the king vpon Dauid, moſt inſtantlie requeſting the king to deliuer Gruffyth out of priſon, leaſt the rumor of that fact being notified in the court of Rome, and other countries out of the realme, ſhould be ſome ſtaine of the kings honor, if he ſhould not withſtand ſuch outragious and wilfull dealings. The king therefore greatlie blaming Dauid his nephue for the abuſing of his brother in ſuch ſort as he did: requeſted him with moſt pithie perſuaſions to ſet his brother at libertie, as well for the ſauing of his owne credit and fame, as alſo for the auoiding of the ſaid excommunication, and other imminent dangers which might enſue of that matter. To the which requeſt of the king, Dauid anſwered plainelie that he would not deliuer his brother out of priſon: affirming conſtantlie, that if his brother were inlarged, the countrie of Wales would be in great diſquietnes. Whereof when Gruffyth was certified, he ſendeth priuilie to the king, promiſing that if he would forceablie deliuer him out of his brothers priſon, he would hold his lands of him, and paie him two hundereth markes yearelie: offering not onelie to be ſworne vpon this, and to deliuer pledges for performance thereof, but alſo to aid the king to bring the reſt of the Welſhmen to his ſubiection. Further, Gruffyth Lord of Bromfield did aſſure the king of aid, if he would come to Wales with an armie, to chaſtiſe Dauid for his falſehood and iniurie vſed towards his brother. Moreouer, the biſhop of Bangor (being more deſirous to be reuenged vpon Dauid in an other mans matter, than carefull to féed his flocke in diſcharge of his owne dutie) ſent to Rome, and there followed the matter ſo hard, that the Pope excommunicated Dauid: which excommunication was denounced accordinglie, and his land interdicted. Now king Henrie being allured with theſe promiſes on Gruffyths behalfe, leauied a puiſant armie to go into Wales; ſtraightlie commanding by his writs all ſuch as ought him ſeruice in time of warre, to giue their attendance vpon him readie with horſe and armor at Gloceſter the firſt daie of Auguſt folowing, to ſet forward againſt his enimies. Whither the king came at the daie appointed, and from thence went to Salop, and remained there fiftéene daies.

Matt. Paris, page, 841.

During the kings abode at Salop, diuers noble men were great ſuters vnto him in the behalfe of Gruffyth, as Ralph lord Mortimer of Wigmore, Walter Clifford, Roger de Monte Alto ſteward of Cheſter, Maelgon the ſonne of Maelgon, Meredyth ap Rotpert lord of Cydewen, Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield, Howel and Meredyth the ſonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, and Gruffyth the ſonne of Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys. Theſe wrought ſo with the king, that there was a league concluded betwéene him and Senena the wife of the ſaid Gruffyth, in the behalfe of hir huſband lieng then in his brothers priſon, according to the articles compriſed in this charter folowing.

Articles agreed vpon betweene the king, & the wife of Gruffyth.

Conuenit inter dominum Henricum tertium regem Anglorum illuſtrem ex vna parte, & Senenam vxorem Gryffini, filij Leolini, quondàm principis Northwalliæ, quem Dauid frater eius tenet carceri mancipatum, cum Owino filio ſuo, nomine eiuſdem Gryffini ex altera, &c.

Articles of agreement betweene *Henrie* the third of that name, king of England of the one partie, and *Senena* the wife of *Gruffyth*, the ſonne of *Lhewelyn*, ſometimes Prince of Northwales, whom *Dauid* his brother deteineth in priſon, with *Owen* his ſonne, in the name of the ſaid *Gruffyth* of the other partie.

1. IN primis, the ſaid Senena vndertaketh, that the ſaid Gruffyth hir huſband will giue vnto the king ſixe hundreth markes, vpon condition that the king do cauſe the ſaid Gruffyth and

Owen his ſonne to be deliuered from the priſon wherein they are kept, and will ſtand to the iudgement of the kings court, whether by law he ought to be impriſoned or no.

2 Item the ſaid Gruffyth and his heires will ſtand to the iudgement of the kings court, for and concerning that portion of the inheritance of the ſaid Lhewelyn his father, which of right ought to apertaine vnto him.

3 Item the ſaid Senena vndertaketh for the ſaid Gruffyth and his heires, that the ſaid Gruffyth and his heirs ſhall yéeld and paie yearelie to the king for the ſame lands, the ſumme of thrée hundreth markes. Whereof the firſt third part to be paid in monie, the ſecond in kine, and the third in horſes, by the eſtimation of indifferent men, and the ſame to be paid yearelie at Michaelmas and Eaſter by euen portions, by the hands of the Shirife of the countie of Salop for the time being.

4 Item the ſaid Senena vndertaketh further for the ſaid Gruffyth and his heires, that they and euerie of them ſhall obſerue the peace againſt the ſaid Dauid, and ſuffer him quietlie to enioy ſuch portion of his fathers inheritance as to him ſhall be found to be due.

5 Item the ſaid Senena doth further vndertake for the ſaid Gruffyth hir huſband and his heires, that in caſe anie Welſhman hereafter ſhall happen to rebell againſt the king, they at their owne coſtes and charges ſhall compell the ſaid offender to make ſatiſfaction to the king for his diſobedience.

6 Item for the performance of the premiſſes, the ſaid Senena will deliuer vnto the lord the king, Dauid and Roderike hir ſonnes for pledges, with prouiſo that if the ſaid Gruffyth and Owen or either of them ſhall happen to die before their deliuerie out of the ſaid priſon, it ſhall be lawfull for the ſaid Senena to haue one of hir ſonnes releaſed, the other remaining with the king for pledge.

7 Item the ſaid Senena hath ſworne vpon the holie Euangeliſt, that the ſaid Gruffyth hir huſband and his heires, and euerie of them ſhall accompliſh and performe all the premiſſes on their behalfe; & further vndertaketh that the ſaid Gruffyth

hir huſband, vpon his deliuerie out of priſon, ſhall take the ſame oth.

8 Item the ſaid Senena in the name of the ſaid Gruffyth hir huſband, ſubmitteth hir ſelfe concerning the obſeruation of the premiſſes vnto the iuriſdiction of the reuerend fathers the biſhops of Hereford and Lichfield, ſo that the ſaid biſhops or either of them at the kings requeſt ſhall compell the ſaid Gruffyth and his heires to obſerue all and ſingular the premiſſes on their behalfe, by ſentence of excommunication vpon their perſons, and interdiction vpon their lands.

9 Laſtlie, the ſaid Senena doth vndertake and promiſe (bona fide) to ſée and procure the full performance of all the premiſſes, and that the ſaid Gruffyth hir huſband and his heires ſhall allow and performe the ſame, and thereof ſhall deliuer his inſtrument in writing to the king in forme aforeſaid. To this charter both parties put their ſeales, Gruffyth and Senena to that part which remained with the king, and the king to that part which remained with Senena.

Moreouer, for the ſure performance of theſe articles, the ſaid Senena, for and in the name of hir huſband, put in for pledges the aforenamed noble men, to wit, Ralph Mortimer, Walter Clifford, Roger de monte alto, &c. Who bound themſelues by their ſeuerall writings obligatorie to the king, in maner and forme following.

Omnibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris Rogerus de monte alto Seneſcallus Ceſtriæ Salutem: Sciatis quòd ego me conſtitui plegium, &c.

TO all and ſingular to whome this writing ſhall come, Roger de monte alto Steward of Cheſter ſendeth greeting: Know yee that I haue conſtituted my ſelfe pledge for Senena the wife of

Gruffyth the ſonne of Lhewelyn, ſometimes prince of Northwales, and haue vndertaken for hir to our ſoueraigne lord Henrie king of England, that the ſaid Senena ſhall accompliſh and performe all and ſingular thoſe couenants and articles, agreed vpon betweene our ſaid ſoueraigne Lord and the ſaid Senena, for and concerning the deliuerance of the ſaid Gruffyth hir huſband and Owen his ſon out of the priſon of Dauid his brother, & the portion of inheritance due vnto the ſaid Gruffyth, which the ſaid Dauid keepeth from him by force. In witneſſe whereof to this preſent writing I haue put my ſeale, Dated at Salop, the mundaie before the feaſt of the Aſſumption of the bleſſed virgin Marie, in the 25. yeare of the reigne of the ſaid King.

The like charters were made by euerie one of the other noble men pledges, who bound themſelues with the like words. Further, ſuch of the ſaid lords which fauored Gruffyths cauſe, as were out among themſelues were now made freends, as Morgan ap Howel lord of Kery, & Sir Ralph Mortimer which before were at variance. Whervpon Dauid being driuen to extremities, hauing moſt of the nobilities of Wales againſt him: eſpeciallie Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield, fauored him not, who being a man of great wiſedome and power was entirelie loued of the king. Againe, the ſentence of excommunication & the interdiction of his land did not a little vere him. But the kings preſence with ſo puiſant an armie did ſo moue his ſpirits, that he could not be quiet, till he had ſent to the king to deſire peace, with this ſubmiſſiō folowing.

Matt. Paris. page. 842.

Dauid in great perplexitie being ouermatched.

The

The Charter of the Articles of Dauids *ſubmiſsion to the King.*

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos præſentes literæ peruenerint Dauid filius Leolini ſalutem. Sciatis quòd conceſſi domino meo Henrico regi Angliæ illuſtri, &c.

TO all Chriſtian people to whome theſe 1
preſent letters ſhall come, Dauid the ſonne of
Lhewelyn ſendeth gréeting. Know yée that I
haue granted and promiſed to deliuer vnto the *my*
lord Henrie the noble king of England, Gruffyth my brother
with his ſonne and heire whom I kéepe in priſon, and all other
priſoners, who by occaſion of the ſaid Gruffyth lie in durance.

Item I ſhall ſtand to the iudgement of the kings court, 2
aſwell in that caſe, whether the ſaid Gruffyth ought to be detained
priſoner or no, as alſo for and concerning the part of the
inheritance of the ſaid Lhewelyn my father, claimed by the
ſaid Gruffyth according to the cuſtome of Wales: ſo that the
peace be maintained betwéene me and the ſaid Gruffyth.

Item I and the ſaid Gruffyth, and either of vs ſhall hold 3
our portions of land, of our ſaid ſoueraigne Lord the king in
Capite, acknowledging him chiefe lord thereof.

Item I ſhall reſtore vnto Roger de monte alto Steward 4
of Cheſter, his land of Montalt or Mould, with the appurtenances.

Item I ſhall likewiſe reſtore to all other Barons, all ſuch 5
lands, lordſhips and caſtels, as were taken from them ſithence
the beginning of the wars betwéene the lord Iohn king
of England, and the ſaid Lhewelyn prince of Wales my father,
ſauing the right of all couenants and grants by writing,
to be reſerued vnto the iudgement and determination of the
kings court.

Item I ſhall giue and reſtore vnto our ſoueraigne lord 6 the king all his charges in this preſent viage laid out.

7 Item I ſhall make ſatiſfaction for all damages and iniuries done by me, or anie of my ſubiects vnto the king or his, according to the conſideration of the kings court, and ſhall deliuer ſuch as ſhalbe malefactors in that behalfe.

8 Item I ſhall reſtore vnto the ſaid lord the king all the homages, which the late king Iohn his father had, & which the ſaid lord the king of right ought to haue, eſpeciallie of all the noble men of Wales: and if the king ſhall ſet at libertie anie of his captiues, the poſſeſſions of that man ſhall remaine to the king.

9 Item the land of Elſmer with the appurtenances ſhall remaine to the lord the king and his heires for euer.

10 Item I ſhall not receiue or ſuffer to be receiued within my countrie of Wales, anie of the ſubiects of England, outlawed or baniſhed by the ſaid lord the king, or his barons of Mercia.

11 Item for confirmation and performance of all and ſingular the premiſſes on my behalfe, I ſhall prouide by bonds and pledges, and by all other waies and meanes as the ſaid lord the king ſhall award, and will accompliſh the commandement of the ſaid king, and will obeie his lawes.

In witneſſe whereof to this preſent writing I haue put my ſeale: Dated at Alnet by the riuer of Elwey, in the feaſt of the decollation of S.Iohn Baptiſt, in the 25. yeare of the reigne of the ſaid king.

For the obſeruations of theſe articles, the ſaid prince Dauid and Ednyuet Vadian were ſworne. Alſo the ſaid prince Dauid ſubmitted himſelfe to the iuriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of Canturburie, and of the biſhops of London, Hereford, and Couentrie, for the time being. That all, or one of them whome the king ſhall appoint, may excommunicate him, and interdict his land vpon breach of anie the ſaid articles. And thereupon he procured the biſhops of S.Bangor, and S.Aſaph to make their charters to the lord the king, whereby they granted to execute and denounce all ſentences, aſwell of excommunication as of interdiction ſent from the foreſaid Archbiſhop, biſhops or anie of them.

The ſaid Dauid alſo ſent priuilie to the king, to deſire him that he would ſuffer him being his nephue, and the lawfull heire of Lhewelyn his father, to enioy the principalitie of Wales rather than Gruffyth, which was but a baſtard, and no kinne vnto the king. Giuing him withall to vnderſtand, that in caſe he did ſet Gruffyth at libertie, he ſhould be ſure to haue the warre renewed. Wherevpon the king knowing theſe things to be true, and vnderſtanding alſo that Gruffyth was a valiant ſtout man, and had manie fréends and fauorers of his cauſe, inclined rather to aſſent vnto Dauids requeſt than otherwiſe to be in danger of further troubles, and therefore willinglie granted the ſame.

Shortlie after Dauid ſendeth his brother Gruffyth vnto the king, and other pledges for himſelfe, for performance of the ſaid articles, which the king ſent forthwith to the towre of London, there to be ſafelie kept, allowing to Gruffyth a noble a daie for his finding. And within few daies after Michaelmas, prince Dauid came to the kings court and did his homage, and ſwore fealtie, who for ſo dooing, & in that he was the kings nephue, was ſent home againe in peace. When Gruffyth ſaw how althings went, & that he was not like to be ſet at libertie, he began to deuiſe waies and meanes to eſcape out of priſon.

Matt. Paris. page.765.

Wherefore deceiuing the watch one night, he made a long line of hangings, couerings, and ſhéetes, and hauing gotten out at a window, let downe himſelfe by the ſame from the toppe of the towre: but by reaſon that he was a mightie perſonage and full of fleſh, the line brake with the weight of his bodie, and ſo falling downe headlong of a great height, his necke and head was driuen into his bodie with the fall: whoſe miſerable carcaſe being found the morowe after, was a pitifull ſight to the beholders. The king being certified thereof, commanded Gruffyths ſonne to be better looked vnto, and puniſhed the officers for their negligence.

Matt. Paris. page.830.

Then the king fortified the caſtell of Dyſerth in Flyntſhire. Alſo the king gaue to Gruffyth ſonne to

Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys his inheritance: and to the ſonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth their lands in Merionyth. Then ſhortlie after, Gilbert Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke was ſlaine by miſfortune fighting at the Turnay at Hereford. The biſhop of Bangor came to the court to ſue for the deliuerance of Gruffyth ſonne to prince Lhewelyn, but the king knowing him to be a man of great courage, would in no wiſe grant him libertie.

The yeare after, king Henrie went to France with an armie to ſuccour Hugh de Brune his father in lawe, meaning alſo to recouer ſome of that which his father had loſt: but all in vaine, for the people fauoured the French king, therfore hauing loſt a great number of his men, amongſt whom was Gilbert de Clare, he returned home againe. Maelgon Vachan about this time fortified the caſtel of Garthgrugyn, Iohn de Mynoc alſo fortified the caſtell of Buelht, & Roger Mortimer the caſtell of Melyenyth. The ſummer folowing, the king began to trouble the Welſhmen verie ſore, and to take their lands by force without iuſt title or rightfull cauſe. This yeare died Hugh de Albineto Earle of Arundell, whoſe inheritance was diuided betwixt his foure ſiſters. Whereof Iſabel the eldeſt had maried Iohn Fitzalan lord of Oſwalſtree and Clun, whoſe ſonne named alſo Iohn Fitzalan was in the right of the ſaid Iſabel his mother created Earle of the Earledome of Arundell, in the which houſe it remained to our time. Within a while after, Rees Mechylh ſonne to Rees Gryc of Southwales died. This yeare prince Dauid ſent to Rome to complaine to the Pope, how the king of England compelled him vniuſtlie to hold his lands of him.

Therefore the Pope ſent to the abbots of Aberconwy and Cymer a commiſſion to enquire of this matter.

* After the death of Gruffyth, king Henrie in the 29. yeare of his reigne (as appeareth by the records in the towre) intituled his eldeſt ſonne Edward to the principalitie of Wales: which thing when Dauid vnderſtood, he put himſelfe in armour to defend his inheritance and right, and knowing himſelfe not able to withſtand the kings force, he ſent to Rome with great gifts to the Pope, complaining as is here mentioned; and declaring withall, that Lhewelyn his father had left him and the principalitie of Wales vnder the protection of the church of Rome. His ſute therefore to the Pope was, that he would accept of the ſame, and that Dauid and his heires might hold it of the church of Rome, yéelding and paieng yearelie out of the ſame the ſumme of fiue hundreth markes, for paiment of which ſumme he bound himſelfe and his ſucceſſours by ſolemne oth and writing executed accordinglie. Which offer Pope Innocentius (*ex ſuperabundanti gratia*) accepted: *Quia eccleſia Romana nunquam claudit gremium talia offerentibus*, and therevpon granted his letters of commiſſion to the abbots aforeſaid, to releaſe Dauid from his oth of allegiance to the king of England, and to inquire of the whole eſtate of the matter, and to certifie him of the ſame. Theſe commiſſioners taking vpon them the authoritie, directed their Mandat to the king of England, commanding him to appeare before them at Creythyn in the church of Lhanguſtenyn in the vigil of S. Agnes next comming, to anſwer in the premiſſes. Wherevpon the king laughing at the preſumption of theſe abbots, being greatlie offended with the Pope for his vnſatiable gréedines, ſent to Rome, and with greater ſummes of monie quieted all things againe: ſo that the Pope made his gaine at both hands. Sée Matthew Paris, page.840.

Records, An. 29. Henrie.3.

Matt. Paris. pag.880.

φιλοχρηματία *Rom. Curiæ.*

Then prince Dauid **gathered all his ſtrength**

to be reuenged of the wrongs which the Erles of Clare and Hereford, with Iohn de Monmouth, and Roger de Monte Alto, and other Marchers did to his people. Whom all the lords in Wales obeied, and tooke for their ſoueraigne, ſauing Gruffyth ſon to Gwenwynwyn and Morgan ap Howel: which two ſhortlie were compelled to obey alſo. Wherefore the prince entred the land of March; ſpoiling and deſtroieng a great part thereof, with whome the ſaid Earles fought diuerſe times: and ſometimes the one and ſometimes the other had the victorie. *Matt. Paris, page.884.* The yeare enſuing the Marchers and the Welſhmen met, not far from Mountgomery where was a cruell fight, and 300. of the Welſhmen ſlaine, and a great number of Engliſhmen, among whome there was ſlaine a noble knight called Hubert Fitzmatthew. *Matt. Paris. page,891.* Wherevpon the king being wearie of theſe domeſticall troubles, gathered a huge armie of Engliſhmen and Gaſcoynes, and entred Northwales, intending to deſtroie the countrie: but the Prince met with his people in a ſtraict, & fought with them, and put them to flight. There the king loſt a great number of his moſt worthie ſoldiours and nobilitie, & the moſt part of all his Gaſcoynes, *Matt. Paris, pag.927.* therefore ſeeing he cold doo no good, he ſent for the Iriſhmen, which landed at the Ile of Môn or Angleſey, and ſpoiled a great part thereof, till the inhabitants of the Ile gathered themſelues together and met with them, being loden with ſpoile, whom they chaſed to their ſhips: then the king manned and victualed his caſtels, and returned to England.

⁂ Of this viage a certeine noble man, being then in the kings campe, wrote thus to his freends about the end of September, 1245.

Matt. Paris, pag.924.

The king with his armie lieth at Gannock, fortifieng of that ſtrong caſtell, & we lie in our tents thereby, watching, faſting, praieng, & fréezing with cold: we watch for feare of the Welſhmen, who are wont to inuade and come vpon vs in the night time. We faſt for want of meat, for the halfpenie loafe is worth fiue pence. We praie to God to ſend vs home againe ſpéedilie, wée ſtarue for cold wanting our winter garments, and hauing no more but a thin linnen cloath betwixt vs and the wind. There is an arme of the ſea vnder the caſtell where we lie, whereto the tide commeth, and manie ſhips come vp the hauen thither, which bring victuals to the campe from Ireland and Cheſter. This arme of the ſea lieth betwixt vs and Snowdon, where the Welſhmen abide now, and is about a flight ſhoote ouer when the tide is in. There came to the mouth of that hauen a certeine ſhip from Ireland with victuals to be ſold, vpon mondaie before Michaelmas daie, which being negligentlie looked vnto, was ſet on drie ground at the low ebbe on the further ſide of the water, ouer againſt the caſtell: which thing when the Welſhmen ſaw, they came downe from the hilles and laid ſiege to the ſhip being now vpon drie ground: wherevpon we on the other ſide beholding the ſame, ſent ouer by boates thrée hundreth Welſhmen of the borders of Cheſhire and Shropſhire, with certeine archers and armed men to the reſcue of the ſaid ſhip. Then the Welſhmen withdrew themſelues to their accuſtomed places in the rockes and woods, whom our men followed as far as two miles, being a foote, bicauſe they brought no horſſes ouer with them, and ſlew manie of them. But our men in their returne being ouergréedie and couetous, ſpoiled the abbey of Aberconwey, and burned all the houſes of offices belonging to the ſame. Which doings cauſed the Welſhmen to come togither, who like deſperate men ſet vpon our ſouldiours being loden with ſpoiles, and ſlew a great number of them, following the reſt to the waterſide, of whom ſome gat to the boates and ſo eſcaped, and ſome caſt themſelues into

The lords of Bromfield and Powys held with the king in all theſe wars.

the water, and were drowned, and ſuch as they tooke they hanged or headed euerie one. In this conflict we loſt manie of our men, ſpeciallie of thoſe that were vnder the conduct of Richard Earle of Cornewal, as Sir Alan Buſcell, Sir Adam de Maio, Sir Geffrey Eſtuemy, and one Ramond a Gaſcoine, whom the king greatlie fanſied, and diuers other, beſide a hundreth of common ſoldiours. In the meane time Sir Walter Biſſet worthilie defended the ſaid ſhip, vntill the tide came, and then came awaie with the ſame manfullie, wherein there were thréeſcore tunnes of wine beſide other prouiſion, &c. Many other things are conteined in the ſaid writing, of the hard ſhifts that were made in the kings campe for victuals, and the great dearth of all things that were to be eaten.

This yeare died Walter Marſhall Earle of Penbrooke and Anſelme his brother without iſſue, whoſe inheritance deſcended to their fiue ſiſters.

✻ To the intent the reader may vnderſtand to whom the lands and lordſhips in Wales of the Earle Marſhall and Penbrooke came: I thought it conuenient here to laie downe how theſe fiue ſiſters were beſtowed.

1 Ione the eldeſt maried Warren Mountchenſey, whoſe daughter and heire named alſo Ione was maried to William de Valence, halfe brother to king Henrie the third, who in hir right was Earle of Penbrooke, whoſe two daughters (after the death of Aymer de Valence) were his heires, to wit: Iſabel maried vnto Iohn lord Haſtings and Abergeuenny, whoſe daughter named Elizabeth maried Reynold lord Gray of Ruthyn, to the which familie afterwards the inheritance fell: and Ione married to Iohn lord Comyn, who had iſſue Elizabeth maried to Richard lord Talbot: and Ione maried to Dauid Earle of Athell.

2 Mawd the ſecond daughter of the Earle Marſhall and Penbrooke was maried to Hugh Bygod Earle of Northfolke, father of Ralph Bygod, whoſe daughter and heire Iſa-

bel was maried to Sir Gilbert Lacy, who had iſſue Margerie and Mawd his daughters and heires: Margerie maried to Iohn L.Verdon, of whom the Earle of Shrewesburie and the Earle of Eſſex are deſcended. Mawd maried Geffrey Geniuill father to Peter Geniuill, whoſe daughter and heire was maried to Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor, and the firſt Earle of March.

3 Iſabel the third daughter of the Earle Marſhall & Penbrooke was maried to Gilbert de Clare Earle of Gloceſter, of whoſe iſſue mention is made before pag.129. and after his death ſhe was maried to Richard Earle of Cornwal, and king of the Romanes.

4 Sibylla the fourth daughter was maried to VVilliam Ferrers Earle of Ferrers and Derby.

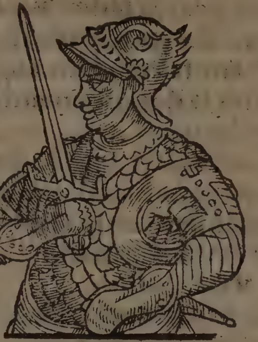
5 Eua the fift daughter was maried to VVilliam Bruſe, lord Bruſe of Gower.

Matt.Paris. page.930.

Likewiſe manie nobles died without iſſue male at this time, as the Earle of Arundell, the Earle of Cheſter, the Earle of Eſſex, the Earle of Huntington, and diuerſe others.

1246 *Matt.Paris. pag.933.*

In the beginning of the yeare 1246. Dauid prince of VVales, after he had gotten the loue of his ſubiects, and atchieued manie notable victories, paſſed out of this life, and was buried at Conwey by his father, after he had ruled VVales fiue yeares, leauing no iſſue of his bodie, to the great diſcomfort of the land.



Lhewelyn and Owen the ſonnes *of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn.*

When all the Lords & Barons of wales vnderſtood of the death of the prince, they came togither, & called for Lhewelyn and Owen Goch, the ſonnes of Gruffyth ſon to prince Lhewelyn brother to Dauid, as next inheritors, (for they eſteemed not Roger Mortimer ſonne to Gladys ſiſter to Dauid, and right inheritor by the order of law) and did them homage, who diuided the principalitie betwixt them two. Then the king hearing of the death of the prince, ſent one Nicholas de Myles as Iuſtice of

Southwales to Caermardhyn, and with him in commiſſion Meredyth ap Rees Gryc and Meredyth ap Owen ap Gruffyth, to diſinherite Maelgon Vachan of all his lands: wherefore the ſaid Maelgon fled to the princes to Northwales for ſuccour, with Howel ap Meredyth (whom the Earle of Clare had by force ſpoiled of all his lands in Glamorgan) againſt whome the king came with a great armie, who after he had remained a while in the countrie, and cold doo no good, returned home againe. This time died Ralph de Mortimer, who had maried Gladys dhu daughter to prince Lhewelyn and ſiſter to Dauid: whoſe inheritance deſcended to Sir Roger Mortimer his ſonne, who alſo ſhould of right haue beene prince of VVales.

⁂ The Prince of Northwales was the ſuperiour Prince of all Wales, to whom the other princes of Southwales and Powys did paie a certeine tribute yearelie, as appeareth by the lawes of Howel Dha, and in diuers places of this hiſtorie: and was the right heire of Cadwalader, as is euident by all writers, whoſe line of the heire male from Roderi Mawr endeth in this Dauid the ſonne of Lhewelyn, the ſonne of Iorwerth, the ſonne of Owen Gwyneth, the ſonne of Gruffyth, the ſonne of Conan, the ſonne of Iago, the ſonne of Edwal, the ſonne of Meyric the ſonne of Edwal Voel, the ſonne of Anarawd, the ſonne of Roderi Mawr, the ſonne of Eſylht, the daughter and ſole heire of Conan Tindaythwy, the ſonne of Roderike Molwynoc, the ſonne of Edwal Ywrch, the ſon of Cadwalader the laſt king of the Brytaines.

Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Northwales, father to Dauid married two wiues, whereof the firſt was Ione, the daughter of king Iohn, by whom he had iſſue Dauid and Gladys. His ſecond wife was Eua the daughter of Foulke de Breant, by whom he had no iſſue. Dauid ſucceeded his father in the principalitie of Wales, and died without iſſue:

after whoſe deceaſe the right of the inheritance deſcended and fell to his ſiſter of the whole blood Gladys, the wife of Ralph lord Mortimer of Wigmor, who had iſſue Roger Mortimer, of whom mention is made in this place, Peter, Iohn a Frier preacher, and Hugh lord of Chilmerſh.

1 Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor (and by right of inheritance Prince of Wales) married Mawd de Bruſe daughter of William de Bruſe lord of Brechnocke, by whom he had iſſue Edmond, Roger lord of Chirkeland, VVilliam and Geffrey: and two daughters, Margaret maried to the ſon of the Earle of Oxenford, and Iſabel maried to Iohn Fitzalen Earle of Arundell. This Roger died An. 1282. and was buried in the abbie of VVigmor.

2 Edmond Mortimer lord of VVigmor maried Margaret Fendles, and had iſſue Roger, Iohn ſlaine in a Turnie at VVorceſter, Edmond, Hugh and VValter; and two daughters, Mawd married to Theobald lord Verdon, of whom the Earle of Sherewsburie and the Earle of Eſſex are deſcended: and Ione who died without iſſue. He lieth buried in the ſaid abbie at VVigmor.

3 Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor married Ione the daughter and heire of Sir Peter Geniuill, and had iſſue Edmond Mortimer lord of Wigmor, Sir Roger Mortimer, and Geffrey lord of Cowich, called in ſtories *Comes Iubinenſis*; and ſeauen daughters: Catharine married to Thomas Beauchamp Earle of Warwicke: Ione married to Iames lord Audely: Agnes counteſſe of Penbrooke: Margaret married to Thomas lord Berkeley: Mawd married to Iohn Charleton lord Powys: Blanch married to Sir Peter Graunſon knight: and Beatrice married to Edward ſonne & heire of Thomas Brotherton Earle Marſhall, and after his death to Thomas de Bruſe. This Roger Mortimer eſcaped out of the Towre, and fled into France, and afterward returned againe with Quéene Iſabel the wife of king Edward the ſecond, and Edward the prince hir ſonne, by whom (after the putting downe of the ſaid king) he was created

Earle of March, and was afterward attainted.

5 Edmond Mortimer lord of Wigmor, married Elianor late widow of William de Bohune Earle of Northampton one of the daughters and heires of Bartholomew Badelſmer, lord of Leedes in Kent, and by hir had iſſue Roger, and Iohn who died without iſſue. He died in the caſtell of Ludlowe, and lieth buried in the ſaid abbie of Wigmor.

This Elianor had iſſue by the Earle Bohune, who inherited hir part afterward.

6 Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor was by king Edward the third An. Regni ſui. 29. reſtored to the Earledome of March, and all his grandfathers inheritance, honors and poſſeſſions, the ſaid attaindour being repealed and made void. He had iſſue by Philippa his wife, the daughter of VVilliam Mountague Earle of Sarum, Edmond Earle of March, and died at Roueraie in Burgundie, the 26. of Februarie, Anno. 1359. whoſe bones were afterward tranſlated to the abbie of VVigmor.

7 Edmond Mortimer Earle of March and lord of Wigmor maried Philippa the daughter & ſole heire of Leonell duke of Clarence, in whoſe right he was Earle of Vlſter, he had iſſue Roger, and Edmond that was taken by Owen Glyndoure; and two daughters, Elizabeth maried to Sir Henrie Percy knight ſonne and heire to Henrie Percy Earle of Northumberland; & Philippa maried firſt to Iohn Haſtings Erle of Penbrooke, and after his death to Richard Earle of Arundel, and laſt to Iohn lord S. Iohn. He died in the citie of Corke in Ireland, An. 1381. and lieth buried in the ſaid abbie of Wigmor.

8 Roger Mortimer Earle of March and Vlſter lord of Wigmor, Trym, Clare, and Conaght, maried Elianor the eldeſt daughter and one of the heires of Thomas Holand Earle of Kent, by whom he had iſſue Roger and Edmond, who both died without iſſue; and two daughters, Anne maried to Richard Plantagenet Earle of Cambridge; and Elianor Counteſſe of Deuon, who died without iſſue.

9 The ſaid Richard and Anne had iſſue Richard duke of Yorke, and Iſabel maried to Henrie Bourchier Earle of Eſ-

ſex,of whom the Earle of Eſſex now liuing is deſcended.

9 Richard Plantagenet duke of Yorke maried Cicile the daughter of Ralph Neuill Earle of Weſtmerland,and had iſſue Edward the fourth king of England, Edmond Erle of Rutland,George duke of Clarence, & Richard duke of Gloceſter, afterward king of England by the name of Richard the third;and thrée daughters, Margaret maried to Charles duke of Burgundie, Elizabeth maried to Iohn de lapoole duke of Suffolke,and Anne maried to Henrie Holand duke of Exceſter,and after to Sir Thomas Saintleger knight.

This Earle of Rutland was ſlaine in the battell of Wakefield by the lord Clyfford.

10 Edward the fourth king of England maried Elizabeth the daughter and one of the heires of Richard Wooduile Earle Riuers, and had iſſue king Edward the fift,who died without iſſue, and Elizabeth maried to king Henrie the ſeuenth,and mother to king Henrie the eight of famous memorie, father to the QVEENES Maieſtie that now is: who by lineall deſcent is the right inheritrice of the Principalitie of Wales.

By theſe Petegrées it is euident, that the title which Owen Glyndoure pretended to the principalitie of Wales was altogither friuolous: for he was not deſcended of the houſe of Northwales by his father, but of a yoonger brother of the houſe of Powys: whoſe portion by inheritance is laid downe by me in the deſcription of the lordſhip of Powys before, page 213. which was but a verie ſmall thing. There be diuerſe gentlemen euen at this daie in Wales, which are come of the houſe of Northwales lineallie: but I know none which are lawfullie deſcended of Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, called by Matthew Paris, Leolinus Magnus, but ſuch are come out of the houſe of Mortimer, in the which houſe by order of deſcent the right of the inheritance lieth.

See before, page.213.

Matt.Paris. pag.938.

About this time Harold king of Man came to the court and did homage to king Henrie, and he dubbed him knight. The ſummer folowing, Rees Vachan ſon to Rees Mechyl got the caſtell of Carrec

Cynnen, which his mother of meere hatred conceiued againſt him, had deliuered to the Engliſhmen. The Abbots of Conwey and Stratflur made ſute to the king for the bodie of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, which he granted vnto them, and they conueied it to Conwey, where he was honorablie buried. Then alſo VVilliam Ferrers Earle of Derbie and his wife died, being either of them a hundreth yeares of age. Not long after, William de longa Spata Earle of Salisburie was ſlaine in the holie land, leauing one daughter behind him, maried to Henrie Lacy Earle of Lyncolne. The ſame time likewiſe died Gladys daughter to prince Lhewelyn, and wife to Sir Ralph Mortimer in the caſtell of VVyndſore. The yeare next folowing was ſo drie, that there fell no raine from the eleuenth daie of March, to the Aſſumption of our ladie. In the yeare 1254. there aroſe a great debate betweene 1254 the princes of VVales: for Owen could not be content with halfe the principalitie, but got his yonger brother Dauid to him, and they two leuied a great power to diſinherite Lhewelyn, who with his men met with them in the field, and after a long fight gaue them an ouerthrowe, where he tooke them both priſoners, & then ſeaſed all their lands into his owne hands, enioieng alone the whole principalitie of Wales.

The yeare enſuing, all the lords of Wales came to prince Lhewelyn, and made their complaints to him with weeping eies, how cruellie they were handled by prince Edward and others of the nobles of England, their lands being taken from them by force: and if at anie time they did offend, they were puniſhed with extremitie, but where they were wronged they found no remedie. Therfore they protested before God and him, that they would rather die in the field in defense of their right, than to be made ſlaues to ſtrangers: wherupon the Prince pitieng his eſtate and theirs, determined togither with them, vtterlie to refuſe the rule of the Engliſhmen, and rather to die in libertie than to liue in thraldome, ſhame and opprobrie. And gathering all his power, firſt recouered againe all the Inland countrie of Northwales, and afterward all Merionyth, and ſuch lands as Edward had vſurped in Caerdigan, which he gaue to Meredyth the ſonne of Owen ap Gruffyth, and Buelht he gaue to Meredyth ap Rees, chaſing awaie Rees Vachan out of the ſame, and ſo honorablie diuided all that he wan amongſt his Barons, that he kept nothing to himſelfe but the perpetuall fame of his liberalitie. Then alſo he recouered Gwerthryneon from Sir Roger Mortimer. The ſummer folowing prince Lhewelyn made warre againſt Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn (who ſerued the king) and wan all Powys from him ſaue the caſtell of Pole, and a little of Caereneon and the land by Seauerne ſide.

Rees Vachan ap Rees Mechylh meaning to recouer his lands againe, obtained of the king a great armie, whereof one Stephen Bacon was captaine, and came to Caermardhyn by ſea, and marching from thence towards Dyneuowr, laid ſiege to the caſtell: but the princes power came with his coſins to raiſe the ſiege; where there was fought a bloudie battell as euer was fought in VVales of ſo manie men, and in the end the Engliſhmen were put to flight, and loſt of their men aboue 2000.

ſoldiours, from thence the princes armie went to Dyuet, and burned all the countrie, and deſtroied the caſtels of Abercorran, Lhanſtephan, Maenclochoc, & Arberth, and then returned home with much ſpoile. And forthwith not being able to abide the wrongs that Geffrey Langley (Lieutenant to the Earle of Cheſter) did to them, the Prince entred the Earles lands, and deſtroied all to the gates of Cheſter on either ſide the water. Wherevpon Edward the Earle fled to his vncle, (who was then choſen king of Romanes) for ſuccour, and returning backe with an armie, durſt not fight with the Prince, who had 10000. armed men, euerie one ſworne to die in the field (if need required) in the defenſe of their countrie, yet Gruffyth ap Madoc Maelor, commonlie ſurnamed lord of Dinas Brân (which is a caſtell ſtanding vpon a verie high mountaine, of ſituation impregnable in the lordſhip of Chirke) forſooke the Prince, and ſerued the Earle with all his power, which Earle was counted a cruell and vniuſt man, hauing no regard to right, promiſe, or oth.

1256

*Matt. Paris. page.*1251.

Ibid. 1252.

*Tho. Walſh. Hypodigma pag.*61.

*Matt. Paris. page.*1253.

*Matth. Weſt. page.*277.

The next yeare prince Lhewelyn ſeaſing to his hands Cemeys, and making peace betwixt Rees Gryc and Rees Vachan his brothers ſonne, got the caſtel of Trefdraeth or Newport, with all Ros ſauing Hauerford. Then deſtroieng the countrie in his waie towards Glamorgan, he raſed the caſtell of Lhangymwch, and returning to Northwales, met with Edward Earle of Cheſter by the waie, whom he cauſed to retire backe, and then deſtroied the lands of the ſaid Gruffyth lord of Bromfield. Therefore the kings of England & Almaine wrote to him gentlie, to depart home, which he refuſed to doo;

*Matt. Paris. pag.*1260.

but diuiding his armie into two battels, in euerie of the which (as Matthew Paris ſaith) there were 1500. footemen, and 500 horſmen well appointed. Wherevpon Edward ſent to the Iriſhmen to come to his ſuccours: whereof the Prince being certified, made readie his ſhips, and ſending them to the ſea, with ſufficient power, to reſiſt the comming of his enimies that waie, preuented him: ſo that the Iriſhmen were ouercome and ſent home with great loſſe. Wherefore the king with his ſonne (being in a great rage) gathered all the ſtrength of England, from S. Michaëls Mount to Twede, & came to Northwales as far as Teganwy: but the Prince cauſed all the victuals to be remoued ouer the riuer of Conwey, and kept all the ſtraictes and paſſages ſo narrowlie that the king was compelled to retire to England with great loſſe.

Matt. Paris. page.1268.

Matt. Paris. page.1271.

Then prince Lhewelyn calling to him all the power of Southwales, came to the marches, where Gruffyth Lord of Bromfield yeelded himſelfe to him, (bicauſe the king could not defend his lands) & ſeaſing to his owne hands all the lands in Powys, he baniſhed the lord Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, and wanne the caſtels of Gilbert de Clare Earle of Gloceſter, where alſo he gaue the Engliſhmen an ouerthrowe, and ſlew a great number of the worthieſt ſoldiers and ſuch as the king loued well. Therefore the king called his ſtrength to him, and ſent to Gaſcoine and Ireland for ſuccours, and then comming to VVales in harueſt time, deſtroied all the corne that was in his waie: yet he went not farre beyond Cheſter, but returned backe without doing any notable act, for God (as Matthew

Matt. Paris. pag.1272.

Matt. Paris, page.1275. &.1276.

Paris ſaith) defended the poore people, that put their whole confidence in him. The lord Iames Audeley (whoſe daughter Gruffyth lord of Bromfield had married) brought a great number of horſſemen frō Almaine, to ſerue againſt the VVelſhmen, who with their great horſſes and vnaccuſtomed kind of fight ouerthrew the VVelſhmen at the firſt encounter. Wherefore the VVelſhmen ſhortlie after minding to reuenge that diſpleaſure, made road into the ſaid lord Audleys lands, where the Almaines ſet vpon them, purſuing hard ſuch as fled to the ſtraits, who (vſing that flight for a policie) returned againe ſo ſuddenlie and ſo fearſlie vpon the Almaines, that they being not able to retire vpon the ſudden were almoſt all ſlaine. At this time there was great ſcarſitie in England of beefes and horſſes, whereof they were woont to haue manie thouſands yeerelie out of VVales, and all the marches were made as a deſolate and deſart place. The next ſpring all the nobles of VVales came togither, and ſware to defend their countrie to the death, and neuer to forſake one another, and that vpon paine of curſing; but ſhortlie after Meredyth ap Rees of Southwales not regarding his oth ſerued the king. Then the king called a Parliament for a ſubſidie to conquere Wales, when he had ſo manie loſſes, and of late all the countrie of Penbrooke burnt and ſpoiled, wher the Welſhmen had found ſalt plentifullie which they lacked. In the which Parliament William de Valentia accuſed the Earles of Leyceſter and Gloceſter, as the workers of all this miſchiefe: wherevpon the Parliament broke without the grant of anie ſubſidie.

Matt.Paris, page.1274.

Matt.Paris, page.1279.

Matt.Paris. page.1287.

1258

Matt.Paris, page.1288.

Ibidem, page, 1294. & 1297.
Matt. West. page. 277.

Matt. Paris. pag. 1301.

To this Patrike the lordſhip of Cydweli was giuen, if he could winne the ſame and keepe it.

Matt. Paris. pag. 1307.

Matt. West. pag. 278.

Againe ſhortlie after, the ſame Parliament by prorogation was holden at Oxford, where the king and Edward his ſonne were ſworne ſolemnlie to obeie the lawes and ſtatutes of the realme, but the kings brethren Gwy and William with Henrie ſon to the king of Almaine, and Iohn Earle Warren forſooke the oth, and departed awaie. And there the lords of Wales offered to be tried by the lawe for any offenſe they had committed againſt the king vniuſtlie: but Edward would not heare of it, but ſent one Patrike de Canton as Lieutenant for the king to Caermardhin, and with him Meredyth ap Rees, and this Patrike deſired to ſpeake (vpon peace) with the princes councell. Whereupon the prince meaning good faith, ſent his brother Dauid whom he had ſet at libertie, with Meredyth ap Owen and Rees ap Rees to Emlyn to intreat with them of peace, but Patrike meaning to intrap them, laid an ambuſhment of armed men by the waie, and as they ſhould haue met, theſe men fell vpon the Welſhmen, and ſlew a great number of them, but the lords which eſcaped raiſed the countrie forthwith, and folowed Patrike and ſlue him and the moſt part of all his men. And after this, the Prince deſirous of peace and quietneſſe to redeeme the ſame, and to end all troubles and to purchaſe the kings good will, offered the king 4000. markes, and to his ſonne 300. and to the Queene 200. to haue peace, but the king anſwered; What is this to our loſſes? and refuſed it.

* It appeareth by the Records in the Towre, that about this time, to wit, An. 43. H. 3. There was a commiſſion to William biſhop of Worceſter, Iohn Manſel treaſurer of Yorke the kings Chaplaine, and Peter de Montfort: to

conclude a peace with the Welſhmen: but it is like that there was nothing done to anie effect in that behalfe, for the warre continued ſtill. Notwithſtanding, I find by Matthew Weſtminſter that there was a certeine truce agreed vpon betweene the king and the Welſhmen for a yeare. I read alſo in the ſame author, that the biſhop of Bangor was this yeare about Michaelmas ſent from Lhewelyn the prince, and all the Barons of Wales, to the king to deſire peace at his hands, & to offer vnto him the ſumme of 16000. pound for the ſame, ſo that he would grant the Welſhmen to haue all their matters heard and determined at Cheſter, as they were woont to haue, and to ſuffer them to enioy the lawes and cuſtomes of their owne countrie: but what anſwere the biſhop brought againe, the ſaid author maketh no mention.

Matt. Weſt. pag. 284.

pag. 287.

1260

The yeare 1260. prince Lhewelyn deſtroied the lands of Sir Roger Mortimer, bicauſe he contrarie to his oth mainteined the kings quarell, and tooke from him all Buelht, ſauing the caſtell which the Princes men gatte by night without bloodſhed, and therein much munition, and ſo after the Prince had paſſed through all Southwales, he returned to his houſe at Aber, betwixt Conwey and Bangor. The yeare folowing died Owen ap Meredyth lord of Cydewen. And this ſummer certeine of the Princes men tooke vpon a ſudden the caſtell of Sir Roger Mortimer in Melienyth, and ſlew the garriſon, taking Howel ap Meyric the captaine thereof, with his wife and children, and the princes Lieutenant came and deſtroied it: then Sir Roger Mortimer hearing this came with a great ſtrength of lords and knights to Melienyth, where the Prince came alſo, and Sir Roger kept himſelfe within the wals of the broken caſtell, & ſent to the prince for licence to depart without hurt. Then

the prince hauing his enimie within his danger, tooke compaſſion vpon him, bicauſe he was his cooſen, and ſuffered him to depart with his people without hurt. From thence the prince went to Brechnocke at the requeſt of the people of that countrie, which ſwore fidelitie vnto him, and ſo returned to Northwales.

Matt. Paris. pag.1333. Tho. Walſ. Hypodig. page.63. Prince Lhewelyn being confederate with the Barons againſt the king, deſtroied the Earldome of Cheſter, and raſed two of Edwards caſtels, Tygannwy and Diſerth, and thither came Edward and did nothing to ſpeake of. This yeare Iohn Strange the yoonger being Conſtable of Montgomery came with a great number of Marchers by night, through Ceri to Cydewen: which thing when the countrie men vnderſtood, they gathered themſelues togither, and ſlew 200. of his men, but he eſcaped with the reſt backe againe. Shortlie after, the Marchers and the Welſhmen met beſides Clun, where the Engliſhmen had the victorie, and ſlew a great number of Welſhmen. At this time Dauid the princes brother (whom he had ſet at libertie) forſooke him, and ſuccoured his foes with all his power. Then Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn got the caſtell of Molde and raſed it. At this time died Meredyth ap Owen the defender of Southwales. The 1268 yeare enſuing king Henrie lead a great armie towards Wales, *Matt. Paris. pag.1341. Matt. Weſt. page.347.* and by meanes of Otobonus the Popes legate, there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince at the caſtell of Montgomery vpon Calixtus daie, for which peace the prince gaue the king 30000. markes, and the king granted the prince a Charter, to receiue from thenceforth homage and fealtie of all the nobilitie and Barons of Wales ſauing one:ſo that all the foreſaid Barons ſhould euer after hold of the prince, as their liege lord; and he to be called and written from thenceforth prince of Wales. And in witneſſe of this, the king put his ſeale and hand to the ſaid Charter, which was likewiſe confirmed by the authoritie of the Pope. The yeare after this died Grono ap Ednyuet Vachan, a noble man and chiefe of the princes councell. In the yeare 1270. died Gruffyth lord of Bromfield, 1270 and was buried at Vale Crucis.

** Here endeth the Brytish copie. That which*
foloweth vnto the death of this Prince was
collected by *Humfrey Lhoyd*
Gentleman.

AT this place leaueth the Brytiſh *H.Lhoyd.* booke, and writeth no further of the end of this prince, but leaueth him at the higheſt and moſt honorable ſtaie that anie prince of Wales was in, of manie yeares before: the writer (peraduenture) being abaſhed or rather aſhamed to declare the vtter fall and ruine of his countrie men, wherevnto their owne pride and diſcord did bring them, as it doth euidentlie appeare to him that ſearcheth out their hiſtories. But I intending to finiſh the hiſtorie during the gouernment of the Brytaines, haue ſought out in other Chronicles written in the Latine toong, ſpeciallie in the Chronicle of Nicholas Triuet (who wrote from the beginning of the reigne of king Stephen, to the coronation of Edward the ſecond) and ſuch other, aſmuch as I could find touching

1270 this matter. The yeare 1270.John Earle Waren
ſlew Alan Le Souch lord chiefe Juſtice in Weſtminſter
hall. The yeare folowing Edward with
his brother Edmund went to the holie land,where
at Acon he was in danger to be ſlaine by a villaine
(vnder the colour of deliuering of a letter) who
gaue him fiue wounds with a knife.

1272 And the yeare 1272.died Henrie king of England,
and Edward his ſonne comming from the holie
land,two yeares after was crowned at Weſtminſter
1274 king of England, to which coronation the
Tho. Walſh. prince of Wales refuſed to come, although he was
ſent for,laieng for his excuſe that he had offended
manie noble men of England, and therefore would
not come in their daunger, without he had for
pledges the kings brother,with the Earle of Gloceſter,
and Robert Burnell cheefe Juſtice of England,
wherewith the king was ſore offended, but he diſſembled
his diſpleaſure for that time.

❧King Edward could neuer brooke prince Lhewelyn,ſithence the time that he was driuen to flight by him, at their meeting in the marches,whereof mention is made before, page 321. On the other ſide,Lhewelyn liked no better of the king than the king did of him. Againe thoſe noble men,which for their diſobedience were diſinherited by Lhewelyn, were receiued and intertained of king Edward : which things cauſed the Prince to feare ſome euill practiſe by thoſe and other ſuch as hated him,if he ſhould haue been at the kings coronation to doo his homage and fealtie, according to the writ directed vnto him in that behalfe : as appeareth by an inſtrument ſent by the ſaid Prince to Robert Kilwarby, Archbiſhop of Canturburie, the Archbiſhop of Yorke, and other biſhops ſitting then at their conuocation in the new Temple at London, Anno.1275. wherein the cauſes of this warre are contained : which inſtrument it ſelfe (as it was then ſent)is extant at this daie, written in parchment with the Princes great ſeale therevnto appendant, which I haue ſéene and copied out of the originall verbatim, being then in the cuſtodie of Thomas Yale doctor of lawe, of late Deane of the arches (a great ſearcher and preſeruer of the antiquities of Wales) which I thought conuenient here to laie downe for the fuller vnderſtanding of this hiſtorie.

Reuerendiſsimis in Chriſto patribus ac D. D. Roberto Dei gratia Archiepiſcopo Cantuar. totius Angliæ Primati, & Archiepiſcopo Eborum, ac eorum Suffraganeis, &c.

TO the moſt reuerend fathers in Chriſt and Lords, Robert by the grace of God Archbiſhop of Canturburie, primate of England, and the Archbiſhop of Yorke, and their Suffraganes, being now togither at London in councell: their deuout ſonne Lhewelyn Prince of Wales and lord of Snoudon, greeting with due obedience, reuerence, and honor in all things. Be it knowen to your reuerend Fatherhoods, that where heretofore contention and diſcord (wherof warre followed and long continued) aroſe betwixt the king of noble memorie Henrie king of England of the one partie, and vs of the other partie: the ſame contentions and ſtrife were at the laſt appeaſed by authoritie of the ſea Apoſtolike, and *means of the reuerend father lord Otobonus, Deacon and Cardinall of S. Adrian Legate into England: as it appeareth in the forme of treatie and peace betwixt the ſaid king, and Edward his firſt begotten ſon, lord Edward now king of England, and their ſucceſſors on the one partie: and vs and our ſucceſſors on the other partie, by the corporall othes of both parties aſſured. Which forme of peace was committed to writing by the ſaid Legate, with the ſeale of the ſaid king, and the ſeale of the ſaid lord Edward now king, and with our ſeale alſo. In the which peace it is conteined amongſt other things (which you doo well know as we beleeue) that we and our ſucceſſors ſhould hold of the king and his ſucceſſors the principalitie of Wales. So that all Welſh Barons ſhould hold their Baronies and lands of vs and our ſucceſſors* in Capite, *and ſhould doo homage and fealtie to vs and to our heires (one Baron excepted) for the which we and our ſucceſſors ſhould doo homage and fealtie to the lord the king and his ſucceſſors. It is further conteined in the ſame peace, that neither the ſaid king nor his ſucceſſors, ſhould receiue anie of our enimies, nor anie running awaie from vs, or our ſucceſſors, nor ſhould helpe or maintaine anie ſuch againſt vs or our ſucceſſors. The which all are conteined in the forme of peace, the tenor whereof the* reuerend Fathers of Strata Florida, and Aberconwey bearers hereof can ſhew you.

But ſee reuerend Fathers, the lord Edward now noble king of England, after the ſaid peace taketh into his hands certeine Barons lands of Wales, of which they and their anceſtors haue beene long poſſeſſed, and keepeth a Baronie in his hands which ſhould be ours by the forme of peace: other Barons of our land being from vs fugitiues, running to him, he keepeth, helpeth and mainteineth; as Dauid ap Gruffyth, and Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, who purpoſed our death and deſtruction. Notwithſtanding that ſince their departure they haue robbed within our land, committed ſlaughter, and burning of houſes, and doo ſtill dailie commit the like againſt the peace aforeſaid: & although we haue often ſent our greefes & complaints by our ſolemne meſſengers, to the ſaid noble lord Edward, as well before he was king, as ſince, yet vnto this daie he neuer did anie redreſſe therein. Alſo that which is more perilous, he called vs vnto a place (not to vs ſafe) amongſt our deadlie enimies, our fugitiues and felons and their ſpies and murderers, to doo him homage and fealtie: to the which place we can no waies come without danger of our bodie: eſpeciallie ſeeing our enimies aboueſaid be in that place at the kings table, *and ſometime in counſell, and openlie brag themſelues. And though lawfull and reaſonable excuſes were alledged by our meſſengers, before the king aud his councell, why the place was not ſafe nor indifferent, yet he refuſed to allow or appoint anie other place indifferent for vs to doo our homage and fealtie: which we were and are readie to doo vnto him, in anie ſafe place by him to be appointed, if he will appoint anie: and to performe the other articles of the peace concluded and ſworne. And for that it pleaſed him not to come to anie place, where we could with ſafetie do him homage, we were ſuiters to him, to ſend anie from him to receiue our oth and homage, vntill it pleaſed him to appoint a place, where we ſhall doo our homage to him perſonallie, the which thing he vtterlie denied to doo.*

We therfore beſeech your Fatherhoods earneſtlie, that it pleaſe you to conſider what danger ſhould happen to the people both of England and of Wales, by reaſon of the breach of the couenants of peace aboue ſaid: if now warres and diſcord ſhould follow, which God forbid: attending and calling to remembrance the prohibition of the holie father the Pope latelie in the councell at Lions, that no warre ſhould be mooued amongſt Chriſtians: leaſt thereby the affaires of the holie land ſhould be *neglected: that it would pleaſe you alſo to helpe with your counſell with the lord and king, that he would vſe vs and order vs according to the peace agreed vpon, the which we will no waie infringe. And if he will not harken to your counſell therein (which God forbid) that you will hold vs excuſed, for we will no waies as much as in vs lieth procure the trouble or diſquietnes of the Realme. And if it may pleaſe you to giue credit to our meſſengers (which we doo ſend to the king at the daie by him vnto vs appointed) to alledge our lawfull excuſes in thoſe things, which they by mouth ſhall on our part ſhew vnto you: reſting to doo your will and pleaſure, if it pleaſe you to write againe. Dated at Talybont the 6. daie of October, An.* 1275.

Shortlie after, the king came to Cheſter, willing the Prince to come thither and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an armie to compell him thereto.

1277 *Tho. Walſh. page. 6. Matt. Weſt. pag. 364.*

The yeare folowing, the counteſſe of Leyceſter, wife to Symon Montfort (which remained at a Nunrie in Montargis in France) ſent hir daughter to Wales to marie the Prince, as it was agreed betwixt them in hir fathers time, and with hir came hir brother Aemerike, and a goodlie companie: who fearing the coaſt of England, kept their courſe to the Iles of Sylle, where by chance they met with foure ſhips of Briſtowe, which ſet vpon them

them and tooke them, and brought them to the
king, who intertained the ladie honourablie, ſending
hir brother to be kept priſoner in the caſtell
of Corff, from whence he was remooued to the caſtell
Tho. Walſ. page.6. of Shirburne. Then the king prepared two armies,
whereof he lead one himſelfe to Northwales,
as farre as Ruthlan, and fortified that caſtell. And
the other he ſent with Paganus de Camurtijs a worthie
ſoldiour to Weſtwales, who burned and deſtroied
a great part of the countrie. And this yere
it rained blood in diuers places in Wales. The
yeare enſuing the lords of Southwales came to the
kings peace, and did him homage, and deliuered
Matt. Weſt. page,365. the caſtell in Stratywy vnto the kings lieutenant
Tho. VValſ. page.7. Paganus de Camurtijs. Then the prince vnderſtanding
this, and ſeeing that his owne people had forſaken
him, ſent to the king for peace, which was agreed
1 vpon theſe conditions. Firſt, that all thoſe
which the Prince kept priſoners of the kings
freends, and for his cauſe, ſhould be ſet at libertie.
2 Item that the Prince ſhould paie to the king for
his fauour and good will 50000. markes, to be
3 paid at the kings pleaſure. Item that foure Cantreds
ſhould remaine to the king and his heires
for euer, which Cantreds I thinke were theſe: Cantref
Ros, where the kings caſtell of Teganwy ſtood:
Cantref Ryuonioc where Denbigh is: Cantref Tegengl
where Ruthlan ſtandeth: and Cantref Dyffryn
4 Clwyd where Ruthyn is. Item that the lords
N. Triuet. Marchers ſhould quietlie enioy all the lands that
5 they had conquered within Wales. Item that the
prince ſhould paie yearelie for the Ile of Môn or
Angleſey 1000. marks, which paiement ſhould
begin at Michaelmas then next enſuing, & that
alſo

alſo he ſhould paie 5000.marks out of hand, and
if the Prince died without iſſue the Ile ſhould remaine
to the king and his heires. Item that the 6
Prince ſhould come to England euerie Chriſtmas
to doo the king homage for his lands. Item that 7
all the Barons in Wales ſhould hold their lands of
the king ſauing fiue in Snowdon, who ſhould acknowledge
the Prince to be their lord. Item that 8
he ſhould for his life enioy the name of Prince, and
none of his heires after him: ſo that after his
death the foreſaid fiue Barons ſhould hold of the
king and of none other. Item that for the performance 9
of theſe articles the Prince ſhould deliuer
for hoſtages ten of the beſt in Wales, without impriſoning,
diſinheriting, or time of deliuerance determined;
& alſo the king to chooſe twentie within
Northwales, which ſhould take their othes with
the Prince to performe all theſe articles: and if
the Prince ſhould ſwarue from anie of them, and
being thereof admoniſhed would not amend and
redreſſe the ſame, they ſhould forſake him and become
his enimies. The Prince was alſo bound, 10
to let his brethren enioy their lands in VVales: of
whom Dauid had long ſerued the king, whom the
king had made knight contrarie to the maner of
VVales, and had giuen him in mariage the daughter
of the Earle of Derby, whoſe firſt husband was
latelie deceaſed: to whom the king gaue Denbigh
in Northwales, and a 1000. pound lands therewith.
His other brother Roderike was latelie fled
to England out of priſon: and Owen the third was
deliuered at this compoſition.

N.Triuet. Tho.VValſ. page.7.

* This peace was concluded in the kings abſence, who appointed one of his Commiſſioners, to wit, the lord Robert

N.Triuet. Hol.pag.787.

Tiptoſt to take an oth for him, and authorized the ſaid Robert, Anthonie Beke, and William de Southampton Prior prouinciall of the Friers preachers, Commiſſioners nominated on his behalfe, to receiue the like oth of the ſaid Lhewelyn: for whoſe part Theodor or Tuder ap Ednyuet and Grono ap Heilyn were Commiſſioners.

N.Triuet. Tho.Walſh. page.8. At this time the king builded a caſtell at Aberyſtwyth, and returned to England with much honor: vnto whom the people granted a ſubſidie of the twentie part of their goods towards his charges in this warre. 1278 *Matt.Weſt. page.367. Tho.Walſh. pag.8.* The yeare folowing, the mariage was celebrated at VVorceſter betwixt Elianor daughter to Symon Montfort and prince Lhewelyn, where the King & the Queene, and the moſt part of the nobilitie of England were preſent. Alſo the yeare after, Roger Mortimer ſet vp at Killingworth a round table for a hundreth knights, to be exerciſed in the feats of armes, and thither reſorted manie knights from diuerſe countries. *N.Triuet.* At this time the king of Scots did his homage to king Edward, and obtained the kings letters that his ſuccors in the laſt warres of VVales were not done by the name of ſeruice, but of good will. *N.Triuet. Polydo.li.17.* And at this time a generall inquiſition was made, how and by what title euerie man held his lands and liberties, and the firſt that was called was the Earle VVarren, who drawing out an old ſword ſaid, By this warrant mine anceſtours wanne their lands, and by this I doo and will hold mine. And all the Barons applied to this anſwere, and the Quo warranto was no more talked of.

✣ The peace concluded betweene the prince of Wales and the king of England did not long continue, by reaſon of the ſeuere and ſtricte dealing of ſuch officers as the king appointed rulers in the Marches and the Inland countrie of Wales: who hunting after their owne gaines oppreſſed the inhabitants, burthening them with new exactions contrarie to the cuſtomes of the countrie; and alſo ſhewing themſelues too much affectionate in matters of controuerſie betwéene partie and partie, eſpeciallie when anie Engliſhman had to doo in the matter: which poling and parcialitie did altogither alienate the harts of the people from the king of England, ſo that they had rather die than liue in ſuch thraldome. Wherevpon aſſembling themſelues togither, they ſo moued Dauid lord of Denbigh to be at vnitie with prince Lhewelyn, and to take pitie vpon their affliction and miſerie, that he being agréed with his brother, became their captaine.

1281 Not long after Dauid lord of Denbigh being reconciled to his brother the Prince, vpon condition he ſhould neuer after ſerue the king of England as he had done before, but become his vtter enimie, laid ſiege to the caſtell of Hawarden, and tooke Roger Clifford (a noble knight) ſlaieng all that reſiſted, and after ſpoiling all the countrie, he with his brother the Prince laid ſiege to the caſtell of Ruthlan, the king hearing of this haſted thither with a great armie to raiſe the ſiege, then the Prince retired backe with his armie. Alſo the ſame time Rees the ſonne of Maelgon, and Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Owen, with other noble men of Southwales, tooke the caſtell of Aberyſtwyth, and diuerſe other caſtels in that countrie, ſpoiling all the kings people that inhabited there abouts. Therefore the king ſent the Archbiſhop of Canturburie to talke with the Prince and his brethren, which returned without doing anie good, and by the kings commandement denounced them and all their complices accurſed.

✻ This Archbiſhop here mentioned was John Peckham, who was ſent from king Edward to prince Lhewelyn, as this author thinketh: but he himſelfe affirmeth, that he tooke that enterpriſe in hand of his owne motion, contrarie or beſide the kings mind: to the which aſſertion of his Nicholas Triuet and Thomas Walſingham ſéeme to agrée. His whole doings in this matter are to be found in the records of Canturburie, the copie of the which records being collected, and for the moſt part tranſlated out of Latine into Engliſh by Doctor Thomas Yale, chanceller to that worthie prelate of reuerend memorie Matthew Parker Archbiſhop of Canturburie (whoſe carefull ſearch, painfull trauell, and chargeable ſetting out of the antiquities of this land, euerie man that loueth his countrie cannot chooſe but commend and thankefullie accept and take in good part) I thought neceſſarie here to ſet downe for the laieng open of the truth to the view of all men, which heretofore was either maliciouſlie concealed, or negligentlie omitted by all the writers of this hiſtorie.

1281 Articles ſent from the Archbiſhop of Canturburie, *to be intimated to Lhewelyn, Prince* of VVales, and the people of the *ſame countrie.*

BEcauſe we came to thoſe parts for the ſpirituall and temporall health of them whom we haue euer loued well, as diuers of them haue knowne.

2 That we come contrarie to the will of our Lord the king, whom our ſaid comming (as it is ſaid) dooth much offend.

3 That we deſire and beſéech them, for the bloud of our lord Jeſus Chriſt, that they would come to an vnitie with the Engliſh people, and to the peace of our lord the king, which we intend to procure them ſo well as we can.

4 We will them to vnderſtand, that we cannot long tar-

rie in theſe quarters.

5 We would they conſidered, that after our parting out of the countrie, they ſhall not perhaps find anie that will ſo tender the preferring of their cauſe, as we would doo, if it pleaſed God (with our mortall life) we might procure them an honeſt, ſtable and firme peace.

6 That if they doo contemne our petition & labour, we intend forthwith to ſignifie their ſtubbernes to the high biſhop, and the court of Rome: for the enormitie that manie waies hapneth by occaſion of this diſcord this daie.

7 Let them know, that vnleſſe they doo quickelie agrée to a peace, that warre ſhall be aggrauated againſt them, which they ſhall not be able to ſuſtaine, for the kings power increaſeth dailie.

8 Let them vnderſtand that the realme of England is vnder the ſpeciall protection of the ſea of Rome: that the ſea of Rome loueth it better than anie other kingdome.

The greater cauſe the more loue.

9 That the ſaid ſea of Rome will not in anie wiſe ſée the ſtate of the realme of England quaile, being vnder ſpeciall protection.

10 That we much lament to heare that the Welſhmen be more cruell then Saracens: for Saracens, when they take chriſtians they kéepe them to be redéemed for monie. But (they ſaie) that the Welſhmen by and by doo kill all that they take, and are onelie delighted with blood, and ſometime cauſe to be killed them whoſe ranſome they haue receiued.

11 That whereas they were euer woont to be eſtéemed, and to reuerence God & Eccleſiaſticall perſons, they ſéeme much to reuolt from that deuotion: mouing ſedition and warre, and committing ſlaughter, and burning in the holie time. Which is great iniurie to God, wherein no man can excuſe them.

12 We deſire, that as true chriſtians they would repent, for they cannot long continue their begun diſcord, if they had ſworne it.

13 We will that they ſignifie vnto vs, how they will or

can amend the trouble of the kings peace, and the hurt of the common wealth.

14 That they ſignifie vnto vs how peace and concord may be eſtabliſhed: for in vaine were it to forme peace, to be dailie violated.

15 If they ſaie that their lawes or couenants be not obſerued, that they do ſignifie vnto vs which thoſe be.

16 That granting it that they were iniured, as they ſaie, (which we no waies do know) they which were Iudges in the cauſe might ſo haue ſignified to the kings maieſtie.

17 That vnleſſe they will now come to peace, they ſhall be reſiſted by decrée and cenſure of the church, beſides warre of the people.

¶ The anſwere of the Prince Lhewelyn, *to the aboue written Articles.*

Reuerendiſſimo in CHRISTO Patri Domino Iohanni, dei gratia Cantuar. Archiepiſcopo, totius Angliæ Primati, ſuus humilis & deuotus filius Lhewelyn Princeps VValliæ & Dominus Snowden, ſalutem & filialem dilectionem, &c.

CVm omnimoda reuerentia, ſubmiſsione, & honore, ſanctæ paternitati veſtræ, pro veſtro labore quem intollerabilem aſſumpſiſtis ad præſens pro dilectione quam erga nos & gentem noſtram geritis, omni qua poſſumus deuotione regratiantes vobis aſſurgimus: & eò ampliùs, quòd contra domini Regis voluntatem veniſtis. Ceterùm, quòd nos rogaſtis, vt ad pacem domini Regis veniamus, ſcire debet veſtra ſanctitas, quòd ad hoc prompti ſumus, dummodo idem dominus Rex pacem debitam & veram nobis & noſtris velit obſeruare, Adhæc, licèt gauderemus de mora veſtra in Wallia, tamen per nos non eritis impediti, quin pax fiat, quam in nobis optamus per veſtram induſtriam magis quàm alterius alicuius roborari, & ſperamus: nec per Dei gratiam erit oportunum propter noſtram pertinaciam

naciam aliquid ſcribere domino Papæ. Nec veſtras paternas preces ac graues labores ſpernimus, ſed ea amplectimur omni cordis affectu, vt tenemur: nec erit opus, quòd dominus Rex aggrauet contra nos manum, cùm prompti ſimus ſibi obedire, iuribus noſtris & legibus (vt præmittitur) reſeruatis. Et licèt regnum Angliæ ſit curiæ Romanæ ſpecialiter ſubiectum & dilectum, tamen cùm dominus Papa necnon & curia Romana audierint, quanta nobis per Anglos mala ſint illata: viz. Quòd pax priùs firmata, non fuit nobis ſeruata, nec pacta: deinde Eccleſiarum vaſtationes, combuſtiones, & Eccleſiaſticarum perſonarum interfectiones, Sacerdotum, viz. & incluſorum & aliarum religioſarum perſonarum paſsim, mulierum & infantium vbera ſugentium, & in vtero portantium, combuſtiones etiam hoſpitalium & aliarum domorum religioſarum, homicidiorum in cœmiterijs, Eccleſijs & ſuper altaria, ſicut expreſsiùs eadem in alijs rotulis conſcripta vobis tranſmittimus inſpicienda. Speramus in primis quòd veſtra pia & ſancta paternitas clementer nobis compatietur, necnon & curia ſupradicta. Nec per nos regnum Angliæ vacillabit, dum (vt præmiſſum eſt) pax debita nobis fiat, & ſeruetur. Qui verò ſanguinis effuſione delectantur, manifeſtum eſt ex factis: nam Angli nulli hactenus ſexui vel ætati ſeu languori pepercerunt, nulla Eccleſiæ, vel loco ſacro, detulerunt, qualia, vel ſimilia Wallenſes nunquam fecerunt. Super omnia autem, quòd vnus redemptus fuit interfectus, multùm dolemus, nec occiſorem manutenemus, ſed in ſyluis vt latro vagatur. De eo quòd incœperunt guerram aliqui tempore indebito, illud ignorauimus vſque ad præſens factum: & tamen ipſi aſſerunt, quòd niſi in eo tempore hoc feciſsent, mortes & captiones eis imminebant, nec audebant in domibus ſe fidere, nec niſi armati incedere, & ſic præ timore tali tempore id fecerunt. De eis verò quæ facimus contra dominum, vt verè Chriſtiani per Dei gratiam pœnitebimus; nec erit ex parte noſtra, quòd bellum continuetur, dum ſimus indemnes, vt debemus: ne tamen exhæredemur, & paſsim occidamur, oportet nos defendere vt valeamus. Cùm verò iniuria & damna hinc inde conſiderentur, & ponderentur, parati ſumus emendare pro viribus quæ ex parte noſtra ſunt commiſſa; dum de prædictis iniurijs & damnis nobis factis & alijs emenda nobis fiat. Et ad pacem firmandam & ſtabiliendam ſimiliter ſumus prompti: quando tamen Regalis charta & pacta inita nobis non ſeruantur, ſicut nec hucúſque ſunt obſeruata, non poteſt pax ſtabiliri: nec quando nouæ & inauditæ exactiones contra nos & noſtros *quotidie adinueniuntur: vobis autem tranſmittimus in rotulis damna & iniurias nobis illatas, non ſecundum formam pacis priùs factam. Quòd autem guerrauimus, neceſsitas nos cogebat: nam nos & omnes Wallenſes eramus adeo oppreſsi, ſuppeditati, ſpoliati, & in ſeruitutem redacti per regales Iuſticiarios & Balliuos, contra formam pacis & omnem iuſtitiam, non aliter quàm ſi Sarraceni eſſemus vel Iudæi. Et ſæpe domino Regi denunciauimus hæc, ſed nullam emendam habere potuimus, ſed ſemper mittebantur Iuſticiarij & Balliui ferociores, & crudeliores. Et quando illi erant ſatiati per ſuas iniuſtas exactiones, alij de nouo mittebantur, ad populum excoriandum, ita, quòd populus malebat mori quàm viuere: nec oportet contra nos militiam ampliorem conuocare, nec contra nos moueri ſacerdotium, dummodo nobis fiat pax & ſeruetur modis debitis, vt ſuperiùs eſt expreſſum. Nec debetis ſancte pater omnibus verbis credere aduerſariorum noſtrorum, ſicut enim nos factis oppreſſerunt & opprimunt, ita & verbis defamant, nobis imponentes quæ volunt; ipſi vobis ſæpe ſunt præſentes & nos abſentes, ipſi opprimentes & nos oppreſsi, & ideo, propter dominum, fidem eis in omnibus non adhibeatis, ſed facta potiùs examinetis. Valeat Sanctitas veſtra ad regimen Eccleſiæ per tempora longa. Data apud Garth Celyn in feſto Sancti Martini.*

To the moſt reuerend Father in Chriſt, the
lord Iohn by gods grace Archbishop of Canturburie,
Primate of all England, his humble and deuout ſonne
Lhewelyn prince of VVales and lord of Snowdon ſendeth greeting.

With all reuerent ſubmiſsion and honor we yeeld our moſt humble and hartie thanks vnto your fatherhood, for the great and greeuous paines which at this preſent for the loue of vs and our nation you haue ſuſtained: and ſo much the more we are beholden vnto you, for that beſides the kings pleaſure you would venture to come vnto vs, In that you requeſt vs to come to the

kings peace, we would haue your holineſſe to know that we are moſt readie and willing to the ſame, ſo that our lord the king will duelie and trulie obſerue and keepe the peace towards vs and ours. Moreouer, although we would be glad of your continuance in VVales, yet we hope there ſhall not be any delaie in vs but that peace (which of all things we moſt deſire and wiſh for) may be forthwith eſtabliſhed, and rather by your trauell and procurement than by any other mans: ſo that it ſhall not be needefull to complaine vnto the Pope of our wilfulnes: neither do we deſpiſe your fatherhoods requeſts and painefull trauell, but with all hartie reuerence according to our dutie do accept the ſame. Neither yet ſhall it be needefull for the lord the king to vſe anie force againſt vs, ſeeing we are redie to obeie him in all things, our rights and lawes (as aforeſaid) reſerued. And although the kingdome of England be vnder the ſpeciall protection of the ſea of Rome, and with ſpeciall loue regarded of the ſame: yet, when the lord the Pope and the court of Rome ſhall vnderſtand of the great damages which are done vnto vs by the Engliſhmen, to wit, the articles of the peace concluded and ſworne vnto, violated and broken, the robbing and burning of churches, the murthering of eccleſiaſticall perſons, aſwell religious as ſecular; the ſlaughter of women great with child, and children ſucking their mothers breſts: the deſtroieng of hoſpitals, and houſes of religion, killing the men and women profeſſed in the holie places, and euen before the altars: we hope that your fatherhood, and the ſaid court of Rome will rather with pittie lament our caſe, than with rigour of puniſhment augment our ſorow. Neither ſhall the kingdome of England be in anie wiſe diſquieted or moleſted by our meanes (as is affirmed) ſo that we may haue the peace dulie kept and obſerued towards vs and our people. Who they be, which are delited with bloodſhed and warre, is manifeſtlie apparant by their deedes and behauiour: for we would liue quietlie vpon our owne if we might be ſuffered, but the Engliſhmen comming to our countrie did put all to the ſword, neither ſparing ſex, age or ſickneſſe, nor any thing regarding churches or ſacred places, the like whereof the VVelſhmen neuer committed. That one hauing paid his ranſome was afterward ſlaine, wee are right ſorie to heare of it, neither do we maintaine the offender, who eſcaping our hands keepeth himſelfe as an outlaw in the woods and vnknowne places. That ſome began the warre in a time not meete and conuenient, that vnderſtood not we of vntill now: and yet they which did the ſame do affirme, that in caſe they had not done as they did at that time, they had beene ſlaine or taken themſelues, being not in ſafetie in their owne houſes, and forced continuallie for ſafegard of their liues to keepe themſelues in armour: and therefore to deliuer themſelues from that feare, they tooke that enterpriſe in hand. Concerning thoſe things which we commit againſt God: with the aſſiſtance of his grace, we will (as it becommeth Chriſtians) repent and turne vnto him. Neither ſhall the war on our part be continued, ſo that we be ſaued harmleſſe and may liue as we ought: but before we be diſinherited or ſlaine we muſt defend our ſelues as well as we may. Of all iniuries and wrongs done by vs, we are moſt willing and readie (vpon due examination and triall of all treſpaſſes and wrongs committed on both ſides) to make amends to the vttermoſt of our power: ſo that the like on the kings ſide be performed in like maner towards vs and our people: and to conclude and ſtabliſh a peace we are moſt readie: but what peace can be eſtabliſhed when as the kings charter ſo ſolemnlie cōfirmed, is not kept and performed? Our people are dailie oppreſſed with new exactions: we ſend vnto you alſo a note in writing of thē wrongs and iniuries which are done vnto vs contrarie to the forme of the peace before made. VVe haue put our ſelues in armour, being driuen thereunto by neceſſitie: for we and our people were ſo oppreſſed, troden vnder foote, ſpoiled, and brought to ſlauerie by the kings officers, contrarie to the forme of the peace concluded againſt iuſtice, none otherwiſe than if we were Saracens or Iewes: whereof we haue often times complained vnto the king, and neuer could get any redreſſe: but alwaies thoſe officers were afterwards more fierce and cruell againſt vs. And when thoſe officers through their rauine and extortion were enriched, other more hungrie than they were ſent afreſh to flea thoſe whom the other had ſhorne before: ſo that the people wiſhed rather to die than liue in ſuch oppreſſion. And now it ſhall not be needefull to leuie anie armie to war vpon vs, or to moue the prelats of the church againſt vs, ſo that the peace may be obſerued duelie and trulie, as before is expreſſed. Neither ought your holie fatherhood to giue credit to all that our aduerſaries do allege againſt vs: for euen as in their deeds they haue and do oppreſſe vs, ſo in their words they will not ſticke to ſlander vs, laieng to our charge what liketh them beſt. Therefore, for aſmuch as they are alwaies preſent with you, and we abſent from you, they oppreſſing, and we oppreſſed, we are to deſire you euen for his ſake from whom nothing is hid, not to credit mens words but to examine their deeds. Thus we bid your holines farewell. Dated at Garth Celyn, in the feaſt of S.Martine.

Certeine greefes ſent from Lhewelyn, to the *Archbiſhop : tranſlated word by word out* of the records of the ſaid Archbiſhop.

WHere that it is conteined in the forme of the peace, concluded as foloweth.

1 If the ſaid Lhewelyn will claime anie right in anie lands occupied by anie other than by the lord the king, without the ſaid foure Cantreds, the ſaid lord the king ſhall doo him full iuſtice, according to the lawes and cuſtomes of thoſe quarters or parts, where the ſaid lands doo lie. Which article was not obſerued in the lands in Aruſtly, and betwixt the waters of Dyui and Dulas, for that when the ſaid Lhewelyn claimed the ſaid lands before the lord the king at Ruthlan, and the king granted him the cauſe to be examined according to the lawes and cuſtomes of Wales, and the aduocates of the parties were brought in, and the Iudges which vulgarlie they call Ynnayd, before the king, to iudge of the ſaid lands according to the lawes of Wales. And the defendant appeared and anſwered ſo, that the ſame daie the cauſe ought to haue béene fullie determined according to the appointment of our lord the king. Who at his being at Gloceſter, had aſſigned the parties the ſaid daie: and though the ſame cauſe was in diuers places often heard and examined before the Iuſtice, and that the lands were in Northwales, and neuer iudged but by the laws of Wales, neither was it lawfull for the king but according to the lawes of Wales to proroge the cauſe; all that notwithſtanding he proroged the daie (of his owne motion) contrarie to the ſaid lawes. And at the laſt the ſaid Lhewelyn was called to diuers places, whither he ought not to haue béene called: neither could he obteine iuſtice, nor anie iudgement, vnleſſe it were according to the lawes of England, contrarie to the ſaid article of the peace. And the ſame was doone at Montgomery, when the parties were preſent in iudgement, and a daie appointed to heare ſentence, they proroged the ſaid daie contra-

rie to the foreſaid lawes : and at the laſt the king himſelfe at London denied him iuſtice, vnleſſe he would be iudged according to the Engliſh lawes in the ſaid matter.

2 All iniuries, treſpaſſes and faults on either part doone, be clearelie remitted vnto this preſent daie. This article was not kept; for that as ſoone as the lord Reginald Gray was made Iuſtice, he mooued diuers and innumerable accuſations againſt the men of Tegengl & Ros, for treſpaſſes doone in the time of king Henrie: when they bare rule in thoſe parties, wherby the ſaid men dare not for feare kéepe their own houſes.

3 Where as it was agréed that Rees Vachan ap Rees ap Maelgon ſhall enioie his poſſeſſions, with all the land which he now holdeth, &c. After the peace concluded he was ſpoiled of his lands of Geneu'rglyn which he then held, with the men and cattell of the ſame.

4 Alſo our lord the king granteth, that all tenants holding lands in the foure Cantreds, and in other places which the king holdeth in his owne hands, ſhall hold and enioie the ſame, as fréelie as they did before the time of the warres, and ſhall vſe the ſame liberties & cuſtomes, which they vſed before. Contrarie to this article, the lord Reginald Gray hath brought manie new cuſtomes againſt the forme of peace aforeſaid.

5 All controuerſies mooued, or to be mooued betwixt the Prince and anie other, ſhall be decided after the lawe of the marches (if they haue their beginning in the marches) and after the lawes of Wales, ſuch as in Wales haue their beginning. Contrarie to this article, the king dooth and ſendeth Iuſtices to Angleſey, who preſume to iudge there the men and ſubiects of the Prince: ſetting fines vpon them, contrarie to the lawes of Wales, ſéeing neither this nor anie like was euer heard in times paſt; impriſoning ſome, outlawing others, when the Prince is at all times readie to doo iuſtice to all men that complaine vpon anie of his men.

6 Where it is in the peace, that Gruffyth Vachan ſhould doo homage to the king for the land in Yale, & to the Prince for the land in Ederneon, the kings iuſtices brought the ladie of May-

lor, into all the ſaid lands of Edeyrneon. The knowledge of which cauſe onelie pertained to the Prince, and not to the ſaid Iuſtices: and yet for peace ſake, the Prince did tollerate all this, being at all times readie to miniſter iuſtice to the ſaid Ladie.

7 And though the ſaid Prince ſubmitted himſelfe vnto vs and our will, yet we neuertheleſſe will and grant, that our will in no caſe goo furder, than is conteined in thoſe articles. Contrarie to this article, gold was exacted for the Quéenes workes at euerie paiment made to the King: which gold was neuer demanded in time of king Henrie, or anie other king of England. Which gold yet for quietnes ſake the Prince paid, though it were not ſpoken of or mentioned in the peace. And now further it is exacted for the old Quéene the kings mother that now is (for the peace concluded with king Henrie) 2000. marks and a halfe: and vnleſſe it be paid, the king threatneth to occupie the goods and lands of Lhewelyn and his people, which he could find in his realme; and ſell men and beaſts vntill the ſaid ſumme were paid.

8 Item when the king inuited the Prince to his feaſt at Worceſter, promiſing with verie faire words, that he would giue his kinſewoman to him to wife, and enrich him with much honor: neuertheleſſe when he came thither, the ſelfe ſame daie they ſhould be maried before Maſſe, the king required a bill to be ſealed by the Prince; conteining amongſt other things that he would neuer kéepe man againſt the kings will, nor neuer mainteine anie, whereby it might come to paſſe, that all the Princes force ſhould be called from him. The which letter ſealed, he deliuered the king by iuſt feare, which might mooue anie conſtant man; yet was not this conteined in the peace, whereas the concluſion of the peace was, that the king ſhould require nothing that was not conteined in the ſame.

9 Item where in the ſaid peace all cuſtomes be confirmed to the ſaid Prince, as his anceſtors of long and dailie obſerued cuſtome haue receiued to their owne vſe, all wrecks hap-

ning vpon his owne lands: the Iuſtice of Cheſter tooke a diſtreſſe of the Prince for goods of ſhipwrecke receiued by him before the warres, contrarie to the forme of the ſaid peace. By the which all treſpaſſes of either ſide were remitted; and contrarie to the cuſtomes before ſaid: and if in caſe it were forfeited, yet he tooke ſuch a diſtreſſe, fiftéene pounds of honie, and manie horſſes, and impriſoned his men. And this he tooke of the Princes owne proper goods, and further tooke booties of Bagiers which came to Lyrpoole with merchandize, and neuer redeliuered the ſame, vntill he had taken ſo much monie for the ſame, as it pleaſed him.

10 Item when certeine men of Geneurglyn had taken certeine goods of ſome of their neighbors of Geneurglyn, when they were in the dominion of the prince in Meyreon, the kings men of Lhanbadarn did take awaie the ſaid goods out of the ſaid dominion of the Prince: and when the Prince his men came thither, and aſked the cauſe why they tooke the ſaid preie: the kings men killed one of them, and wounded other, and the reſt they did impriſon, neither could the prince get anie iuſtice for the ſaid goods to this daie.

11 And where it is conteined in the peace, that all things committed in the Marches, ſhould be redreſſed in the Marches; yet the kings men would no where heare the princes men, but put them in the caſtell of Lhanbadern: which is againſt the peace afore ſaid. In theſe articles and diuers others, the king ſtandeth ſworne to the prince, and to his people. And although the prince as well by himſelfe as by his people, haue often requeſted the king to cauſe the ſaid peace to be kept, yet was it in no point kept, but dailie the kings Iuſtices doo more and more heape iniuries and griefs vpon the people of thoſe parts. So that it can not be blamed, if the Prince did aſſent to them that firſt began the wars, ſéeing the oth which the lord Robert Typtoſt ſware for the king, was kept in no point: and chéeflie ſéeing the Prince was forewarned, that he ſhould be taken ſo ſoone as the king came to Ruthlan, as he had béene in déede if the king had come thither after Chriſtmaſſe, as he purpoſed.

Theſe

Theſe greefes folowing were done by the *king and his officers, to the lord Dauid* ap Gruffyth.

WHen the ſaid Dauid came to the lord Edward then Earle of Cheſter, and did him homage, the ſaid lord Edward did giue by his letters patents to the ſaid Dauid, two Cantreds, Dyffryncluyd, and Ceinmeyrch, with all the appurtenances: afterward when he was made king he confirmed the ſaid gift to the ſaid Dauid, and gaue him poſſeſſion of them. Then afterward Guenlhian Lacy died, who held ſome townes in the ſaid Cantreds for terme of life: which after hir deceaſe apperteined to Dauid, by force of the foreſaid grant, which townes yet the king tooke from him, contrarie to his letters patents.

2 Item, when the ſaid Dauid did hold of the lord the king the villages of Hope and Eſton in Wales, of the which he ought to anſwere no man, but according to the lawes of Wales, yet the Iuſtice of Cheſter cauſed the ſaid Dauid to be called to Cheſter, at the ſute of one William Vanable an Engliſh man: to anſwere for the title of the ſaid villages. And although the ſaid Dauid did often & inſtantlie deſire him the ſaid Iuſtice not to procéed againſt him iniuriouſlie in the countie of Cheſter, where he was not bound to anſwere by the forme of the peace: yet he plainle denied him to be iudged either in Wales or after the lawes of Wales.

3 Item, the ſaid Iuſtice of Cheſter to the iniurie of the ſaid Dauid, did cut downe his wood of Lhyweny, and his woods at Hope, as well by the dwellers of Ruthlan, as others: and yet the ſaid Iuſtice had no iuriſdiction in thoſe parts. And not being contented to get timber there, for building, as well for Ruthlan as other places in the countrie, but alſo deſtroied the ſaid woods, ſold it, and carried it into Ireland.

4 Item, where the ſaid Dauid tooke certeine outlawes and rouers in the woods, and cauſed them to be hanged: yet the

ſaid Juſtice accuſed Dauid to the king, for ſuccoring and mainteining the théeues aforeſaid: which was not like to be true ſéeing he cauſed them to be hanged.

5 Item, it is prouided in the peace, that all Welſhmen in their cauſes ſhould be iudged after the lawes of Wales. This was in no point obſerued with the ſaid Dauid and his people. Of theſe foreſaid gréefs the ſaid Dauid required often amends, either according to the lawes and cuſtomes of Wales, or of ſpeciall fauour: but he could neuer obteine anie of them both at his hands. Further, the ſaid Dauid was warned in the kings court, that aſſoone as Reginald Gray ſhould come from the court, the ſaid Dauid ſhould be taken and ſpoiled of his caſtell of Hope, his woods ſhould be cut downe, and his children taken for pledges: who ſeing he had taken much paines and perill for the king in all his warres as well himſelfe as his people, both in England and in Wales, and had loſt therebie the moſt part of the nobilitie of his countrie, and yet neuertheleſſe could obteine neither iuſtice, amends, nor fauour at his hands, hauing ſuch great wrongs offred vnto him, and fearing his owne life and his childrens, or elſe perpetuall priſon, being enforced, as it were againſt his will, began to defend himſelfe and his people.

Greefs and iniuries offered by the king *and his officers to the men of Ros.*

THis is the forme of peace, which the king of England did promiſe the men of Ros before they did him homage, which he promiſed them to obſerue inuiolablie. That is to ſaie, the king ſhould grant to euerie of them their right and iuriſdiction, as they had in time of king Henrie, according as the ſaid men doo report that they had in the time of king Henrie.

2 Item the lord the king did promiſe the ſaid men, that they ſhould haue iuſtice in their ſutes: after granting of the which articles, the ſaid men did homage to the king. And then the

king promiſed them with his owne mouth faithfullie to obſerue the ſaid articles. This notwithſtanding, a certeine noble man paſſing by the kings hie waie, with his wife in the kings peace, met certeine Engliſh laborers and Maſons going to Ruthlan where they did then worke: who attempted by force to take awaie his wife from him, and while he defended hir as well as he could, one of them killed the wife, and he who killed hir with his fellowes were taken: and when the kinred of hir which was ſlaine required law at the Iuſtice of Cheſters hands (for their kinſwoman) they were put in priſon, and the murtherers were deliuered.

3 Item, a certeine man killed a Gentleman who had killed the ſonne of Grono ap Heilyn and was taken: but when certeine of the kinred required iuſtice before the Iuſtice of Cheſter, certeine of them were impriſoned, the offender ſet at libertie, and iuſtice denied to the kinred.

4 Item, certeine Gentlemen claimed ſome lands, and offered the king a great péece of monie, to haue iuſtice by the verdict of good & lawfull men of the countrie (then the lands being adiudged to the claimers) Reginald Gray tooke the ſame lands, corne, goods, and all vpon the ground, ſo that they loſt their lands, monie, corne and cattell.

5 Item, it is our right that no ſtranger ſhould cut our woods without our leaue: yet this notwithſtanding there was a proclamation at Ruthlan, that it ſhould be lawfull for all other men to cut downe our woods, but to vs it was forbidden.

6 Item, where diuerſe honeſt men had lands of the gift of the ſaid Dauid, the Iuſtice taketh the ſaid mens lands awaie.

7 Item, when anie commeth to Ruthlan with merchandize, if he refuſe whatſoeuer anie Engliſh man offereth, he is forthwith ſent to the caſtell to priſon, and the buier hath the thing, and the king hath the price: then the ſoldiours of the caſtell firſt ſpoile and beate the partie, and then cauſe him to pay the porter, and let him go.

8 Item, if anie Welſhmen buie anie thing in Ruthlan, and anie Engliſh man doo méet him, he will take it from him,

and giue him leſſe than he paid for it.

9 Item, the king contrarie to his promiſe made to the men of Ros, hath giuen the territorie of Maynan, Penmayn and Lhyſuayn.

10 Item, certeine Gentlemen of the Cantred of Ros bought certeine offices, and paid their monie for the ſame: yet the Iuſtice of Cheſter tooke the ſaid offices from them without cauſe.

11 Item, Grono ap Heilyn tooke to farme of Godfrey Marliney, the territorie of Maynan and Lhyſuayn, for the terme of foure yeares: yet Robert de Cruquer with horſes and armes and foure and twentie horſemen, came to vexe the ſaid Grono, ſo that he had no ſafe going, neither to Ruthlan nor Cheſter, without a great garriſon of his kindred and freends.

See this article againe pag. 359.

12 Item, certeine Gentlemen were arreſted for treſpaſſes doone before the warres and impriſoned, and could not be deliuered vntill they had paied xvj. markes, which was contrarie to the peace concluded.

13 Item, our cauſes ought to be decided after the cuſtome of our lawes; but our men be compelled to ſweare againſt their conſciences, elſe they be not ſuffered to ſweare: furthermore we ſpent three hundreth markes in going to the king for iuſtice in the foreſaid articles. And when we beleeued to recouer full iuſtice, the king ſent to our parties the lord Reginald Gray, to whom the king hath ſet all the lands to farme, to handle the men of the ſaid Cantreds as it pleaſeth him: who compelled vs to * ſweare in his name, whereas we ſhould ſweare in the kings name. And where the kings croſſe ought to be erected, he cauſed his croſſe to be erected, in token that he is the verie true lord: and the ſaid lord Reginald at his firſt comming to thoſe parts of Wales, ſold to certeine ſeruants of the king, offices for lx. markes, which the ſaid ſeruants bought before of the king for xxiij. markes: which offices ought not to be ſold at the choiſe of the lord.

* To ſweare by his hand whereas we ſhould ſweare by the hand of the king.

14 Item, the king gaue Meredyth ap Madoc a captaineſhip for his ſeruice, Reginald Gray tooke it from him: neither

could he get anie remedie at the kings hands for the ſame.

15 Item, one of the councell of the ſaid Reginald, Cynwric Vachan told vs by mouth, that as ſoone as the ſaid Reginald Gray returned to Wales, he would take xxiiij. men of euerie Cantered, and either behead them or impriſon them perpetuallie.

16 Item, whereas we paid our taxes and rents in old monie halfe a yeare before the comming of new monie, they inforced vs to paie new monie for the old.

Theſe greefes and the like, the ſaid Reginald offered vs, and threatned that if we would ſend anie to the king to complaine he would behead them: and when we ſent anie to the king, he could neuer ſpeake with the king, but ſpent vs much monie in vaine. For which greefes we beleeue our ſelues free before God, from the oth which we haue made to the king.

Theſe greefes folowing, the king and his *Iuſtices offered to Rees Vachan of* Stratywy.

After that the ſaid Rees gaue the king his caſtell of Dyneuowr, ſithence the laſt peace, the ſaid Rees then being in the tent of the lord Payne de Gaderſey, at the ſame time there were ſlaine ſixe Gentlemen of the ſaid Reeſes men, for whom they neuer had amends, which was to him great greefe and loſſe.

2 Item, Iohn Gifford claimed the ſaid Reeſes inheritance at Hiruryn, and the ſaid Rees requeſted the lawe of his countrie of the king, or the lawe of the countie of Caermardhen, in the which countie the anceſtors of the ſaid Rees were woont to haue lawe; when they were of the peace of the Engliſhmen, and vnder their regiment: but the ſaid Rees could haue no lawe, but loſt all his lands. They would haue had him to anſwer in the countie of Hereford, where none of his anceſtors euer anſwered. Further in the lands of the ſaid Rees were

ſuch enormities committed, which doo moſt apperteine to the ſtate eccleſiaſticall: that is to ſaie in the church of S. Dauid, which they call Lhangadoc, they made ſtables, and plaid the harlots, and tooke awaie all the goods of the ſaid church, and burning all the houſes, wounded the preeſt of the ſaid church before the high altar, and left him there as dead.

3 Item, in the ſame countrie they ſpoiled and burnt the churches of Dyngad, Lhantredaff, and other churches in other parts: they ſpoiled their chalices, bookes, and all other ornaments and goods.

Theſe be the greefes which the king and his *Iuſtice gaue to Lhewelyn ap Rees and* Howel ap Rees.

After that a forme of peace was concluded betwixt Henrie then king of England, and the prince of Wales, the ſaid king granted & confirmed by his charter to the ſaid Prince the homage of the ſaid noble men, ſo long as they ſtood freends with the prince, according to the ſaid gift & confirmation: but Edward now king diſherited the ſaid Gentelmen of their lands, ſo that they could not haue their owne lands, neither by law nor by fauour.

Theſe be the greefes doone by the Engliſh*men, to the ſonnes of Meredyth ap Owen,*

After that the King had granted the Gentelmen their owne inheritance of Geneurglyn and Creuthyn, he contrarie to the peace diſherited the ſaid Gentelmen: denieng them all lawes and cuſtomes of Wales, and of the countie of Caermardhyn.

2 The ſaid king in his countie of Caerdigan by his ſaid Iuſtices compelled the ſaid Gentelmen to giue iudgement

vpon themſelues: where their predeceſſors neuer ſuffered the like of Engliſhmen.

3 The ſaid Iuſtices of the king haue taken awaie the courtes of the noblemen in Wales, and compelled the people to ſatiſfie before them for treſpaſſes: when as they ought to haue ſatiſfied by the ſaid nobles.

4 When a wrecke hapneth vpon anie of the grounds of the noble men, whoſe anceſtors had wrecke, they ſhould haue the ſame: yet the king forbiddeth them, and the ſaid king by color of that ſhipwrecke contrarie to their cuſtome and law did condemne them in eight markes, and tooke away all the goods of the ſhipwrecke.

5 That none of our men of the countie of Caerdigan dare come amongſt the Engliſhmen, for feare of impriſonment: and if it had not béene for feare of hurt, the nobles would neuer haue ſtirred.

The complaints of the noble men of Stratalyn, *of the wrongs and greefes doone to them,* by Roger Clifford, and Roger Scrochill deputie *to the ſaid Roger Clifford: contrarie to the* priuilege, iuſtice and cuſtome of the ſaid *noble men, as they ſaie and prooue.*

WHen the ſaid Rogers compelled the ſaid men of Stratalyn to giue them (to haue their cuſtomes and priuileges) twentie marks ſtarling, and after the paiement of the monie, they brake by and by after this ſort, to put vpon twelue men according to the lawes of England, which was neuer the manner nor cuſtome of the ſaid countrie.

2 Item, Madoc ap Blethyn was condemned in foure markes vniuſtlie, contrarie to the lawes and vſe of the countrie.

3 Item, Grono Goch was likewiſe condemned in fiue

marks and twelue beaſts, contrarie to the cuſtome of the countrie.

4 Item, the ſaid Rogers tooke the lands of the men of the countrie as forfeit: and for one foote of a ſtag found in a dogs mouth, thrée men were ſpoiled of all that they had.

5 Item, Ithel ap Gwyſty was condemned in a great ſum of monie, for the fact of his father done fourtie yeares before.

6 Item, the ſaid Rogers laid vpon vs the finding of all the Engliſh ſoldiours, whereof before there was but one halfe.

7 Item, we were giuen to maiſter Maurice de Cruny, and were ſold to Roger Clifford: which was neuer ſéene in our parents time.

8 Item, the widow of Robert of the Mowld aſked of the king the third part of the land in the Mowld in ward: whereas it was iudged before the king, that the ſaid lands were neuer giuen in ward.

Theſe be the Articles of greefes doone to *the men of Penlhyn, by the conſtable of* Henrie Chambers of the white *Abbie, and his men.*

CYnwric ap Madoc was ſpoiled by them in time of peace, of eight pound, foure oxen, corne the worke of one plough for two yeares, and to the value of thrée pound, of thrée of his men, and they had the worth of xvj. pound for the ſaid eight pound, and did beate him beſides: which was more wrong, for then he was the princes conſtable at Penlhyn. And all the cauſe that they pretended to make this ſpoile, was onelie that they ſaid they had found foure and twentie ſheafes of tyth in the houſe of a ſeruant of the ſaid Cynwric.

2 Item, Adam Criwr was condemned in eight ſhillings eight pence, and a mare, price twentie ſhillings, and was taken and beaten, for that he had taken the ſtealer of that mare,

and brought him bound with him, the which théefe was forthwith deliuered.

3 Item, Iorwerth ap Gurgeneu was condemned in foure pound, for that he had ſcaped out of their priſon in time of the warres, and was found in the ſaid towne in the time of peace, and this is directlie againſt the peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince.

4 Item, Caduan Dhu ſeruant to the conſtable of Penlhyn was condemned, bicauſe he would not receiue the old monie for new.

5 Item, Gruffyth ap Grono the Princes man was ſpoiled of an oxe, price eleuen ſhillings eight pence, and after that the conſtable had plowed with the ſaid oxe ſeuen moneths, he paid to the ſaid Gruffyth for the ſaid oxe, thrée ſhillings foure pence.

6 Item, two ſeruants of one named Y Bongam were ſpoiled of two pounds, for that they tooke a théefe that robbed them by night, and yet the théefe was deliuered.

7 Item, Eneon ap Ithel was taken, beaten, and ſpoiled of two oxen, price foure & twentie ſhillings & two pence, for this cauſe onelie, that the ſaid oxen went from one ſtréete to an other in the towne.

8 Item, Guyan Mayſtran was ſpoiled of his monie, becauſe a certeine merchant of Ardudwy owed them certeine things, and yet the ſaid merchant was not of their bailiwicke.

The greeſes of Grono ap Heilyn.

A Tenant of Grono ap Heilyn was called to the kings court without anie cauſe: then Grono came at the daie appointed to defend his tenant, & demanded iuſtice for him, or the law which the men of his countrie did vſe: all this being denied, the ſaid tenant was condemned in ſeuen and twentie pound, j.d. ob. Then the ſaid Grono went to London for iuſtice, which was promiſed him, but he could neuer haue anie, where he ſpent in his iournie fiftéene markes.

2 A certeine Gentelman was ſlaine, who had foſtered the ſonne of Grono ap Heilyn, and he that killed him was taken and brought to Ruthlan caſtell: then the ſaid Grono and the kindred of him that was ſlaine asked iuſtice, but ſome of them were impriſoned, and the killer diſcharged. Then Grono went againe to London for iuſtice which the king did promiſe him, but he neuer had anie, but ſpent twentie markes.

3 The third time Grono was faine to go to London for iuſtice in the premiſſes: where he ſpent xviij. marks, vj.s. viij.d. And then likewiſe the king promiſed him that he ſhould haue iuſtice: but when he certeinelie beléeued to haue iuſtice, then Reginald Gray came to the countrie and ſaid openlie, that he had all doings in that countrie by the kings charters: and tooke away all Bailiwicks, which the king had giuen the ſaid Grono and ſold them at his pleaſure: then the ſaid Grono asked iuſtice of the ſaid Reginald, but he could not be heard.

4 The ſaid Grono tooke to farme for foure yeares of Godfrey Marliney, Maynan and Lhyſſayn, then Robert Cruquer came with his horſſes, and armes to get the ſaid lands by force, and for that Grono would not ſuffer him to haue the ſaid lands before his yeares came out, he was called to the law, and then the ſaid Reginald Gray came with xxiiij. horſſemen, to take the ſaid Grono. And for that they could not that daie haue their purpoſe, they called Grono the next daie to Ruthlan: and then Grono had counſell not to go to Ruthlan. Then they called him againe to anſwere at Caerwys, but the ſaid Grono durſt not go thither, but by the conduct of the biſhop of S. Aſaph, for that Reginald Gray was there and his men in harneſſe.

5 For theſe gréefes for the which he could get no iuſtice, but labour and expenſes of liiij. markes and more, and for that he durſt not in his owne perſon go to the court, he ſent letters, one to the king, an other to his brother Lhewelyn, to ſignifie to the king that he ſhould loſe all the fauour of the countrie, if he kept no promiſe with them, and ſo it came to paſſe, because the men of Ros and Englefild could get no

iuſtice, the king neglecting the correction of theſe things, loſt the whole countrie.

Humblie ſheweth to your holines, lord Archbiſhop of Canturburie, primate of all England, the noble men of Tegengl: that when the ſaid noble men did their homage to the lord Edward, king of England, the ſaid king promiſed them to defend them and their goods; and that they ſhould vſe all kind of right, priuilege, and iuriſdiction, which they did vſe in time of king Henrie, of the graunt of the ſaid king, whereof they were after ſpoiled.

FIrſt they were ſpoiled of their right and priuileges and cuſtomes of the countrie: and were compelled to be iudged by the lawes of England, wheras the tenor of that their priuilege was to be iudged according to the lawes of Wales at Tref Edwyn, at Ruthlan, and at Caerwys, and the beſt men of the countrie were taken, becauſe they deſired to be iudged at Tref Edwyn, according to the tenor of their priuileges, by the lawes of Wales.

2 Whatſoeuer one Iuſtice dooth, his ſucceſſor dooth reuerſe the ſame: for in Dauids cauſe Reginald Gray reuoked that, which his predeceſſor confirmed and allowed.

3 If he doo take anie Gentleman of the countrie, he will not let him go vpon ſuertie, which he ought to doo.

4 If anie Gentleman be brought to the caſtell of the Flynt, vpon ſmall accuſation, and his cattell withall; they can neither be deliuered, nor haue delaie, vntill they giue the conſtable an oxe, and vntill they paie thrée pound fées to Cynwric for the hauing of the delaie.

5 Reginald Gray gaue the lands of the men of Merton to the Abbot and couent of Baſingwerke, againſt the lawes of Wales and the cuſtome of the countrie, and contrarie to the forme of the peace betwixt prince Lhewelyn and the king;

that is to ſaie,xvj.Cararatas terræ.

6 The noble and beſt of the countrie be iniured for that the king builded the caſtell of Flynt vpon their ground: and the king commanded the Iuſtices to giue the men as much and as good ground or the price. But they are ſpoiled of their lands, and haue neither other lands nor monie.

7 Reginald Gray will not ſuffer men to cut their owne wood, vntill he haue both monie and reward, and vntill they paie for it alſo; but permitteth others to cut it downe freelie, which they ought not to do by the lawes and cuſtomes of Wales.

8 Where the men of Cyrchynan couenant with the king to giue the king halfe a medow, of condition the king ſhould not ſuffer the woods to be cut downe, Howel ap Gruffyth being preſent: yet Reginald Gray hath broken the ſame, permitting euerie man to cut their woods, and ſpoile them alſo of their medowe.

9 The ſonne of Cynwric ap Grono was taken at Ruthlan, and put in priſon without anie cauſe at all: neither would the kings officers deliuer him, vnleſſe he would redeeme the gage of a certeine woman, for the which he was conſtrained to paie much more than the pawne laie for.

10 When the bailiffe of Ruchlan was at a feaſt, Hicken le Maile wounded a Gentleman cruellie in the preſence of the ſaid bailiffe: by the occaſion of which wound, Hicken was condemned in eight pound, and when he which was hurt would haue demanded the ſaid eight pound, he was put in priſon with Hicken.

11 The meſſengers of Reginald Gray attempted an abſurditie not heard of, requiring the people of the countrie to plow his ground, and ſowe the ſame: and the meſſengers were Cynwric Says and Hicken Lemayl, and the ſaid Cynwric ſware openlie before the whole companie, that vnleſſe all men ſhould plow Reginald Grayes ground, they ſhould ſhortlie repent it: then the people feared much, as in that caſe anie conſtant man would feare.

12 The heires of Tegengl bought their offices for xxx. markes of the king. But afterward Reginald Gray ſpoiled them of their offices and monie, againſt the lawes and cuſtomes of England.

13 Seauen Gentlemen were wrongfullie killed by the Engliſhmen, but as yet the parents of the Gentlemen can haue no amends: and though the offenders were taken, yet the ſaid conſtable let them go without puniſhment.

14 The conſtable of Ruthlan kept two of the kings ſoldiours in priſon, for that they tooke an Engliſhman, who had wounded a man.

All theſe things conteined in theſe articles are contrarie to the priuilege, libertie and right of the ſaid men, and contrarie to the lawes and cuſtomes of Wales: neither dare the inhabitants ſend their complaints to the king for feare of Reginald Gray (which feare anie conſtant man might haue) becauſe the ſaid Reginald Gray ſaid openlie, that if he could come by anie ſuch their meſſengers, he would cut off their heads, as it is certeinelie told vs by one of his counſell: further neither toong can expreſſe, nor penne can write, how euill the men of Tegengl haue béene ordered.

Humblie complaineth vnto your lordſhip, my lord Archbiſhop of Canturburie Primate of all England, Lhewelyn ap Gruffydh ap Madoc, of the conſtable of Oſwaldes Croſſe, the king and of the men of that towne, who haue ſpoiled the ſaid Lhewelyn of the third part of a towne called Lhedrot, and his fathers houſe without any law, or right, or cuſtome of the countrie. Further the ſaid Conſtable and his complices haue againſt the lawes and the cuſtome of the countrie ſpoiled the ſaid Lhewelyn of the common and paſturage, which he and his predeceſſors haue had and vſed time out of mind: and further condemned the ſaid Lhewelyn for the ſaid paſture in lxx. markes. And further the king of England granted certeine letters to a baſtard called Gruffyth Vachan of Cynlhaeth, to law with the ſaid Lhewelyn for his whole lordſhip and poſſeſſions; by the occaſion of the which letters, the ſaid Lhewelyn hath ſpent two hundreth pound of good monie.

Alſo the ſaid Conſtable compelled the ſaid Lhewelyn to ſend two of his Gentlemen to him, whom when they came to him he cauſed to be hanged, which Gentlemen ought not by right to haue béene hanged, whoſe parents had rather haue giuen him thrée hundreth pound.

Afterward the ſaid Conſtable impriſoned thréeſcore of the men of the ſaid Lhewelyn (no cauſe alledged) but that a certeine Page ſpake a word: who could not be deliuered out of priſon, vntill euerie of them paid ten ſhillings.

When the men of the ſaid Lhewelyn came to the ſaid towne to ſell their oxen, the ſaid Conſtable would cauſe the beaſts to be driuen to the caſtell: neither would he reſtore the beaſtes nor monie for them. Further, the ſaid Conſtable and his men tooke awaie the cattell of the ſaid Lhewelyn from his owne ground, and did their will with them.

Further the kings Iuſtices compelled the ſaid Lhewelyn, contrarie to the law and cuſtome of Wales, to deliuer to the ſonnes of Encon ap Gruffyth, a certeine towne which both he and his anceſtors euer had held. The ſaid Conſtable tooke the horſſe of Lhewelyns Bailiff: when the ſaid Bailiff owed him nothing, who could neuer get his horſſe againe, nor anie ſatiſfaction for it.

Furthermore when the ſaid Lhewelyn ſhould haue gone to a towne called Caerlhêon to appeare there as he was appointed, the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, and the ſoldiours of Roger Strainge, by the counſell of the ſaid Roger, tooke the ſaid Lhewelyn and his men, and impriſoned them, to their great damage; which the ſaid Lhewelyn would not for 300. pound ſtarling, who could by no meanes be deliuered, vntill they had found ſufficient ſuerties.

The Archbiſhop receiuing theſe and other articles, came to the king, and requeſted him to conſider theſe wrongs, and to cauſe amends to be made, or at the leaſt excuſe the Welſhmen hauing ſo iuſt cauſe of gréefe. Who anſwered that the Welſhmen were to be excuſed: yet he ſaid he was euer readie to doo iuſtice to all them that complained. Whereupon the Archbiſhop beſought the king againe, that the Welſhmen might haue frée acceſſe to his Grace to declare their gréefes, and to ſéeke remedie: the king anſwered they ſhould fréelie come and depart, if it ſhould ſéeme that by iuſtice they deſerued to depart.

The Archbiſhop hearing this, went and came to the Prince of Wales in Snowdon, that he might mooue him and his brother Dauid, and the other companie to ſubmit themſelues: whereby he might incline the king to admit them. Which after much talke and conference with the Archbiſhop, the Prince anſwered that he was readie to ſubmit himſelfe to the king, reſeruing two things: that is to ſay, his conſcience, which he ought to haue for the rule and ſafegard of his people: and alſo the decencie of his ſtate and calling. Which anſwere the Archbiſhop brought, and reported to the king. At the which the king ſaid, that he would not anie other treatie of peace, than that the Prince and his people ſhould ſimplie ſubmit themſelues. But the Archbiſhop (knowing well that the Welſhmen would not ſubmit themſelues but in the forme aforeſaid, or in other forme to them tollerable and of them liked) requeſted the king, that he might haue conference in this matter with all the noble Engliſhmen then preſent: who after ſuch conference agréed all to theſe articles following. The which articles the Archbiſhop did ſend in writing to the Prince, by Iohn Wallenſis.

Conſcientia de ſalute populi.
2. Decorum.

Theſe are to be ſaid to the Prince *before his councell.*

Firſt that of the foure Cantreds and the lands by the king giuen to his nobles, and the Iſle of Angleſey, he will haue no treatie of.

2 Item, of the tenants of the foure Cantreds if they will ſubmit themſelues, he purpoſeth to doo as becom-

meth a kings maieſtie: and we verelie beléeue he will deale with them mercifullie, and to that end we will labour and truſt to obtaine.

3 As touching the lord Lhewelyn we can haue none other anſwer, but that he ſhall ſubmit himſelfe ſimplie to the king: and we beléeue certeinlie he will deale mercifullie with him, and to that end we trauell all we can, and verelie beléeue to be heard.

Theſe following are to be ſaid to *the Prince in ſecret.*

FIrſt, that the nobilitie of England haue conceiued this forme of fauorable peace, that the lord Lhewelyn ſhould ſubmit himſelfe to the king: and the king ſhould honorablie prouide for him a thouſand pound ſtarling, and ſome honorable countie in England. So that the ſaid Lhewelyn would put the king in quiet poſſeſſion of Snowdon; and the king will prouide honorablie for the daughter of Lhewelyn, according to the ſtate and condecencie of his owne bloud, and to theſe they hope to perſuade the king.

2 Item, if it happen that Lhewelyn marrie a wife, and to haue by hir anie heire male, they truſt to intreate the king, that the ſame heire male and his heires for euer ſhall haue the ſame thouſand pound and countie.

3 Item, to the people ſubiect to the ſaid Lhewelyn the king will prouide, as becommeth their eſtates and condition, and ſo that the king is well inclined.

Theſe are to be ſaid to Dauid brother *to Lhewelyn in ſecret.*

FIrſt, that if for the honor of God (Iuxta debitum crucis aſſumptæ) he will go to the holie land, he ſhall be prouided for according to his degrée;

ſo that he doo not returne, vnleſſe he be called by the king: and we truſt to entreat the king, to prouide for his child.

2 And theſe things we tell our ſelues to the Welſhmen, that a great deale greater perill dooth hang ouer them, than we told them by mouth when we were with them: theſe things which we write ſéeme gréeuous, but it is a great deale more gréeuous to be oppreſſed with armes, and finallie to be rooted out, bicauſe euerie daie more and more their danger dooth increaſe.

3. Item, it is more hard to be alwaies in warre, in anguiſh of mind, and danger of bodie, alwaies ſought & beſieged, and ſo to die in deadlie ſinne, and continuall rancor and malice.

4 Item, we feare (whereof we be ſorie) vnleſſe you doo agrée to peace, we moſt certeinlie will aggrauate the ſentence Eccleſiaſticall againſt you for your faults: of the which you can not excuſe your ſelues, whereas yée ſhall find both grace and mercie, if you will come to peace.

And ſend vs your anſwer of theſe in writing.

Reuerendiſſimo in CHRISTO Patri ac Domino Iohanni, dei gratia Archiepiſcopo Cantuar. ac totius Angliæ Primati, ſuus in Chriſto debitus filius, Lhewelinus Princeps VValliæ, Dominus Snowdon, ſalutem.

CVm deſiderijs beneuolentiæ filialis, ac reuerentijs multimodis, & honoribus Sancte Pater, ſicut voſmet conſuluiſtis, ad gratiam Regiam parati ſumus venire: ſub forma tamen nobis ſecura & honeſta. Sed quia forma contenta in articulis ad nos miſsis, nec ſecura eſt, nec honeſta, prout nobis & concilio noſtro videtur, & de qua multùm admirantur omnes: quòd plùs tendit ad ruinam & deſtructionem noſtram, & populi noſtri, quàm ad noſtram ſecuritatem & honeſtatem, nullo modo poſſumus conſenſum noſtrum in eam præbere; ſi vellemus, aliíq; nobiles & populus nobis ſubiectus nullo modo conſentirent, ob indubitatam deſtructionem & diſsipationem,

pationem, quæ inde eis poßit euenire. Tamen ſupplicamus veſtram ſanctam paternitatem, quatenus ad reformationem pacis debitæ, honeſtæ, & ſecuræ (ob quam tot labores aſſumpſiſtis) prouidè laboretis: collationem habentes ad articulos quos vobis mittimus, in ſcriptis. Honorabilius eſt & magis rationi conſentaneum vt de domino Rege teneamus terras in quibus nos habitamus, quàm nos exhæredari, & eas tradere alijs. Datæ apud Garth Celyn.

To the moſt reuerend Father in Chriſt, the *lord Iohn by gods grace Archbishop of Canturburie, and Primate of all England, his obedient ſonne Lhewelyn prince of VVales and lord of Snowdon ſendeth greeting.*

MOſt hartily with all reuerence and honor we are content and readie holie father as you haue counſelled vs, to ſubmit our ſelues vnto the kings Grace, ſo it be in that forme that ſhall be ſafe and honeſt for vs: but becauſe that forme of ſubmiſſion conteined in the articles which were ſent vnto vs, is neither ſafe, nor honeſt, as we and our councell do thinke (at the which articles all men do maruell:) tending rather to the deſtruction of vs and our people, than anie ſecuritie and honeſt dealing, we may in no wiſe yeeld our aſſent vnto it, and if we ſhould ſo doo, our nobles and people would not agree to the ſame, knowing the miſchiefe and inconuenience that is like to enſue thereof. Neuertheleſſe, we beſeech your holie fatherhood, that for the reformation of a decent, honeſt and firme peace (for the which you haue taken ſo great paines) you doo circumſpectlie prouide, hauing reſpect vnto the articles which we ſend vnto you in writing. It is more honorable for the king, &

king more agreable to reaſon that we ſhould hold our lands in the countrie where wee dwell, than that wee ſhould be diſinherited, and our lands giuen to other men. Dated at Garth Celyn.

The Anſwers of the *VVelshmen.*

FIrſt, though the loꝛd the king will haue no treatie of the foure Cantreds the lands that he gaue his nobles, noꝛ the Iſle of Angleſey: yet the Pꝛinces councell will no peace to be made, vnleſſe treatie be had of them. Foꝛ that the foure Cantreds be of the moꝛe tenure of the Pꝛince, where alwaies the Pꝛinces of Wales had moꝛe right, ſince the time of Camber the ſonne of Brutus: ſo that they be of the pꝛincipalitie of Wales. The confirmation of the which the Pꝛince obtained by Otobonus the Popes legate in England, by the conſent of the king and his father: as it doth appeare by the letters patents. And moꝛe iuſt and equall it is, that our heires doo hold the ſaid Cantreds of the king foꝛ monie and vſed ſeruice, than the ſame to be giuen to ſtrangers, which abuſe the people by foꝛce and power.

2 All the tenants of all the Cantreds of Wales altogither doo ſaie, that they dare not ſubmit themſelues to the king, to doo his pleaſure. Firſt, foꝛ that the king kept neither couenant, noꝛ oth, noꝛ grant by charter from the begining, to the Pꝛince oꝛ his people. Secondlie, foꝛ that the kings men doo cruellie exerciſe tyꝛannie towards the Church and Churchmen. Thirdlie, that they be not bound to anie ſuch matter, ſéeing they be the Pꝛinces tenants: who is readie to doo vſed and accuſtomed ſeruice, and to obey the king, with and by the ſaid ſeruice.

3 To that which is ſaid, that the Pꝛince ſhould ſimplie commit himſelfe to the kings will, it is anſwered, that none of vs all dare come to the king, foꝛ the cauſes afoꝛeſaid,

we altogither will not ſuffer our Prince to come in that maner.

4 Item, where the great men of England would procure a prouiſion of a thouſand pounds a yeare in England: let it be anſwered, that ſuch prouiſion is not to be accepted, for that it is procured by them, who go about to diſinherit the Prince to haue his lands in Wales.

5 Item, the Prince ought not to diſmiſſe his inheritance, and his predeceſſors in Wales, ſince the time of Brutus, and confirmed by the ſea apoſtolike, as is aforeſaid, and to take lands in England, where he knoweth neither toong, maners, lawes nor cuſtoms, wherein he ſhall be ſoone trapped by his neighbours the Engliſhmen, his old malicious enimies, whereby he ſhould loſe the land too.

6 Item, ſéeing the king goeth about to depriue him of his ancient inheritance, it is not like that he would ſuffer him to poſſeſſe lands in England, where he claimeth no right; ſéeing that the Princes lands in Wales of his owne inheritance is but barren and vntilled, it is leſſe like the king would ſuffer him to enioie good fertile ground in England.

7 Item, the Prince ſhould giue the king poſſeſſion of Snowdon for euer. Let it be anſwered, that ſéeing that Snowdon is of the appurtenances of the principaltie of Wales, which the Prince and his predeceſſors held ſince the time of Brute (as it is before ſaid) his councell will not ſuffer him to renounce that place, and to take in England a place leſſe due vnto him.

8 Item, the people of Snowdon doo ſaie, that although the Prince would giue the king poſſeſſion of it, yet they would neuer doo homage to ſtrangers: of whoſe toong, maners, and lawes they ſhould be ignorant. For ſo they ſhould be for euer captiued and cruellie handled, as the Cantreds haue béene by the kings bailiffes and other the kings men handled more cruellie than Sarracens, as it dooth well appeare by the notes of their gréefes, which the men of the Cantreds ſent to you holie father.

Theſe are to be anſwered for Dauid, the *Princes brother.*

WHen he is diſpoſed to ſee the holie land, he will doo it for Gods ſake voluntarilie, not by ſuch inforcement againſt his will: for he intendeth not to go on pilgrimage after that ſort. Bicauſe he knoweth enforced ſeruice not to pleaſe God; and if he hereafter ſhall for deuotion ſée the holie land, that is no cauſe for euer to diſinherit his offſpring, but rather to reward them.

And for that neither the Prince nor his people, for countrie nor for gaines, did mooue warre, inuading no mans lands, but defending their owne lands, lawes, and liberties; and that the king and his people of inueterate hatred, and for couetouſnes to get our lands inuading the ſame, mooued warre: wée therefore ſée our defenſe is iuſt and lawfull, and herein we truſt God will helpe vs, and will turne his reuenge vpon deſtroiers of churches; who haue rooted vp and burned churches, and taken out both all ſacraments and ſacred things from them, killing préeſts, clarkes, religious, lame, dombe, deaffe, yonglings ſucking their mothers paps, weake & impotent, both man and woman, and committing all other enormities, as partlie it appeareth to your holineſſe. Wherefore God forbid that your holineſſe ſhould fulminate ſentence againſt anie, but ſuch as hath doone ſuch things. We who haue ſuffered all theſe things at the kings officers hands, doo hope at your hands remedie and comfort: and that you will puniſh ſuch church robbers and killers, who can defend themſelues no waies, leaſt their impunitie be cauſe and example for others to do the like. Verie manie in our countrie doo much maruell that you counſelled vs to leaue our owne land, and to go to an other mans lands among our enimies to liue: for ſéeing we cannot haue peace in our owne land, which is our owne right, much leſſe ſhould we be quiet in an other mans, amongſt our enimies. And though it be hard to liue in warre and perill, harder it is to be vtterlie deſtroied and brought to nothing: eſpeciallie for chriſtians, ſéeking elſe nothing but to defend our owne, being by neceſſitie driuen therevnto, & the gréedie ambition of our enimies.

And your holineſſe told vs, that you had fulminated ſentence againſt all that for hatred or gaines doo hinder the peace. And it appeareth euidentlie who doo war for theſe cauſes, the feare of death, the feare of impriſonment, the feare of perpetuall priſon, the feare of diſinheriting, no kéeping of promiſe, couenant, grant, nor charter, tyrannicall dominion, and manie more like compell vs to be in warre, and this we ſhew to God and to your lordſhip, deſiring your godlie and charitable helpe.

Furthermore, if anie in England haue offended the king (as manie doo offend him) yet none of them be diſinherited: ſo if anie of vs haue offended the king, let him be puniſhed and make ſatiſfaction, as he maie, without exhereditating. As we truſt in you, we praie you holie Father to labour to this end. If they laie to vs that we breake the peace, it appeareth euidentlie that they and not we breake the ſame, who neuer kept promiſe, nor couenant, nor order, made anie amends for treſpaſſes, nor remedie for our complaints.

Thus farre out of the records of Iohn Peckam
Archbiſhop of Cant. written about three hundreth
yeares paſt, which are extant this daie
to be ſeene.

When the Archbiſhop could not conclude a peace, he denounced the prince & his complices accurſed: then the king ſent his armie by ſea to the Ile of Môn or Angleſey, which they wanne, & ſlew ſuch as reſiſted them, for the chiefeſt men ſerued the king, as their oth was, ſo they came ouer againſt Bangor, where the arme of the ſea called Mênay (which diuideth the Ile from the maine

N. Triuet.

Hol. pag. 791.

Cor. Tacitus in vita Agricolæ.

land) is narroweſt, and the place called Moel y donn, and there made a bridge of boates and plankes ouer the water, where before Iulius Agricola did the like, when he ſubdued the Iſle to the Romanes, and not betwixt Man and Brytaine, as Polydor Virgil ignorantlie affirmeth. This bridge accompliſhed, ſo that thréeſcore men might well paſſe ouer in a front, William Latimer with a great number of the beſt ſoldiours, and Lucas Thany ſteward of Gaſcoyn with his Gaſcoynes and Spaniards (whereof a great number were come to ſerue the king) paſſed ouer the bridge, and there ſaw no ſtirre of enimies: but aſſoone as the ſea beganne to flow, downe came the Welſhmen from the hils, and ſet vpon them fiercely, and either ſlew or chaſed them to the ſea to drowne themſelues: for the water was ſo hie, that they could not attaine the bridge, ſauing William Latimer alone, whoſe horſſe caried him to the bridge, and ſo he eſcaped.

Hol. pag. 791.
Tho. Walſ. page. 11.
Chro. Dunſt.
Tho. VValſ. ibidem.

⁂ There were ſlaine and drowned at this time manie worthie ſoldiours: and amongſt other this famous knight Sir Lucas de Thany (here named) Robert Clifford, Sir William Lindſey, and two Gentlemen of good accompt, that were brethren to Robert Burnell then biſhop of Bath. There periſhed in all thirtéene knights, ſeuentéene yoong Gentlemen, and to the number of two hundreth footemen, which hapned vpon S. Leonards daie. Thomas Walſingham writeth, that the king loſt in this viage a litle before this, fouretéene enſignes, at which time the lord William de Audeley, and the lord Roger Clifford the yoonger, and manie other were ſlaine, and the king himſelfe was driuen to take the caſtell of Hope for his ſafegard.

In the meane time was the Earle of Glouceſter & Sir Edmund Mortimer with an armie in Southwales,

wales, where were manie that ſerued the king, and there fought with the princes freends at Lhandeilo Vawr, and gaue them an ouerthrow, wherein on the kings ſide yoong William de Valence his cooſen germane, and foure knightes more were ſlaine. And all this while the Prince deſtroied the countrie of Caerdigan, and all the lands of Rees ap Meredyth, who ſerued the king in all theſe warres. But afterward the prince ſeparated himſelfe from his armie with a few, and came to Buelht, thinking to remaine there quietlie for a while, and by chance as he came by the water Wy, there were Edmund Mortimer, and Iohn Gifford with a great number of ſoldiours, and either partie were abaſhed of other. Edmund Mortimers men were of that countrey, for his father was lord therof. Then the prince departed from his men, and went to the vallie with his eſquire alone, to talke with certeine lords of the countrie, who had promiſed to meete him there.

Matt. Weſt. page. 370. *N. Triuet. Tho. Walſ. page.* 10.

Then ſome of his men ſeeing their enimies come downe from the hill, kept the bridge called Pont Orewyn, & defended the paſſage manfullie, till one declared to the Engliſhmen where a foord was a little beneath, through the which they ſent a number of their men with Helias Walwyn, who ſuddenlie fell vpon them that defended the bridge in their backs, and put them to flight. The princes eſquire told the Prince (as he ſtood ſecretlie abiding the comming of ſuch as promiſed to meete him in a little groue) that he heard a great noiſe and crie at the bridge: and the prince aſked whether his men had taken the bridge, and he ſaid, Yes. Then (ſaid the Prince) I paſſe not if all the power of England

Prince Lhewelyn ſlaine.

land were vpon the other ſide. But ſuddenlie behold, the horſſemen about the groue, and as he would haue eſcaped to his men, they purſued him ſo hard that one Adam Francton ranne him thorough with a ſtaffe being vnarmed, and knew him not, and his men being but a few ſtood and fought boldlie, euer looking for their Prince, till the Engliſhmen by force of archers mixt with the horſſemen wanne the hill and put them to flight. And as they returned, Francton went to ſpoile him whome he had ſlaine, and when he ſaw his face, he knew him verie well, and ſtroke off his head, and ſent it to the King at the Abbie of Conwey, who receiued it with great ioy, and cauſed it to be ſet vpon one of the higheſt turrets of the Towre of London.

This was the end of Lhewelyn, beetraied by the men of Buelht, who was the laſt Prince of Brytaines blood, who bare dominion and rule in Wales. So that the rule and gouernment of the Brytaines euer continued in ſome place of Brytaine, from the firſt comming of Brutus, which was in the yeare before Chriſtes incarnation 1136. to the yeare after Chriſt 1282. by the ſpace of 2418. yeares.

Thom. Walſ. pag. 12.

Shortlie after that the King had brought all the countrie to his ſubiection, the countrie men themſelues brought to him Dauid the Princes brother, whome he kept in Ruthlan caſtell, and after put him to death at Shrewesburie. Then the king builded two ſtrong holdes in Northwales, the one at Conwey, and the other at Caernaruan. When Rees Vachan hard how all things went, he yeelded himſelfe to the Earle of Hereford, who at the kings commandement ſent him to the Towre of London, to be impriſoned there. And ſo the king paſſed through all Wales, and brought all the countrie in ſubiection to the crowne of England to this daie.

Thus endeth the Hiſtorie of
the Brytiſh Princes.

The Princes of VVales of the blood *royall of England: collected for the* most part out of the Records *in the Towre.*

Edward of Caernaruon.

King Edward, albeit hée had brought al Wales vnder his ſubiection: and by a ſtatute made at Ruthlan, An. 12. Ed. 1. incorporated and vnited the ſame vnto England: in the which ſtatute there be many good lawes concerning the diuiſion of Wales into counties, and concerning diuerſe offices and officers, and concerning triall, and concerning the diuiſions of actions, and the forme of manie writs, and the procéeding therein, much like to the lawes of England: yet he could neuer winne the good will of the common people of the countrie to accept him for their Prince, and to be obedient vnto ſuch officers as he ſhould appoint to gouerne them, vnleſſe he would remaine himſelfe in the countrie among them. Neither could he bring them to yéeld their obedience to anie other Prince, except he were of their owne nation: for the Welſhmen hauing experience of the gouernment of the Engliſh officers, and knowing that the king would rule the countrie by his deputies, cold not abide to haue anie Engliſhman to be their ruler: who oftentimes vpon the kings motion anſwered, that they were content to take for their Prince anie man, whom his Maieſtie would name, ſo that he were a Welſhman, and none other anſwer could he euer get of them, by anie meanes. Wherupon the king ſent for Queene Elianor out of England in the deepe of winter being then great with child, to the caſtell of Caernaruon: and when ſhe was nigh to be brought to bed, the king went to Ruthlan, and ſent for all the Barons and beſt men in all Wales, to come to him, to conſult concerning the weale publike of their countrie. And when they were come, he differred the conſultation, vntill he was certified that the Queene was deliuered of a ſonne: then (ſending certeine lords to the chriſtning of his child, and informing them how he would haue him named) he called the Welſhmen togither, declaring vnto them, that whereas they were oftentimes ſuters vnto him to apoint them a Prince, he now hauing occaſion to depart out of the countrie, would name them a Prince, if they would allow and obey him whom he ſhould name. To the which motion they anſwered that they would ſo doo, if he would apoint one of their owne nation to be their Prince: whereunto the king replied, that he would name one that was borne in Wales, and could ſpeake neuer a word of Engliſh, whoſe life and conuerſation no man was able to ſtaine. And when they all had granted that ſuch a one they would obey, he named his owne ſonne Edward borne in Caernaruon caſtell a few daies before.

Then the king hauing the countrie at his will, gaue whole lordſhips and townes in the middeſt of Wales vnto Engliſh lords: as the lordſhip of Denbigh, to Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne: the lordſhip of Ruthyn, to the lord Reginald Gray ſecond ſonne to Iohn lord Gray of Wilton: and other lands to manie of his nobilitie.

This Henrie Lacy lord of Denbigh was the ſonne of Edmund Lacy, the ſonne of Iohn Lacy lord of Halton Pomfret, and conſtable of Cheſter, who maried Margaret the eldeſt daughter and one of the heires of Robert Quincy Erle of Lincolne, the ſaid Henrie married Margaret the daughter and ſole heire of William Longſpee Earle of Sarum, and had iſſue Edmund and Iohn which both died yong, of whom the one pe-

The lordſhip of Denbigh.

riſhed by a fall into a verie deepe well within the caſtell of Deubigh, and a daughter named Alicia maried vnto Thomas Plantagenet Earle of Lancaſter, who was in the right of his ſaid wiſe Earle of Lincolne and Sarum, lord of Denbigh, Halton, Pomfret, and conſtable of Cheſter. After the death of the ſaid Thomas, king Edward the ſecond gaue the lordſhip of Denbigh to Hugh lord Spencer, Earle of Wincheſter: after whoſe death the ſame lordſhip was giuen by king Edward the third, *Anno Regni ſui primo*, as appeareth of Record to Roger Mortimer Earle of March, with diuerſe other lordſhips in the Marches, in performance of the kings promiſe while he remained in France with his mother, for the prouiſion of a thouſand poundlands of a reaſonable extent for the ſaid Roger, aſſoone as by Gods grace he ſhould come to the poſſeſſion of the crowne and kingdome of England. Within few yeares after, the Earle of March being attainted, the ſaid lordſhip of Denbigh was giuen by the ſame king to the lord Montagu Earle of Sarum: but ſhortlie after An. 29. Ed. 3. it was reſtored againe with the Earldome of March to the Mortimers, in the which houſe the ſame remained vntill the whole inheritance of the Mortimers came with a daughter to the houſe of Yorke, and ſo to the crowne: as appeareth before, pag. 317. And now of late it was giuen by the Queenes Maieſtie that now is, *An. Regni ſui. 6.* to the right honorable Robert Earle of Leyceſter, who was then created Baron of Denbigh: it is counted now one of the greateſt and beſt lordſhips in England.

H. Lhoyd.

The lordſhip of Ruthyn continued in the poſſeſſion of the Grayes, vntill in the time of king Henrie the ſeuenth, George Gray Earle of Kent and lord of Ruthyn paſſed the ſame vpon ſome bargaine to the king, and now it is of the poſſeſſion of the right honorable the Earle of Warwicke.

There came the ſame time with king Edward to Northwales diuerſe Gentlemen, who grew afterward to be men of great poſſeſſions in the countrie, whoſe poſteritie doo enioy the ſame to this daie.

Rees ap Meredyth ſerued the king in all theſe warres, who

did the Prince moſt hurt of all men: and was in great hope
of goodlie preferments at the kings hands: whom after the
ouerthrowe of the Prince the king made knight, and fed with
manie faire and good words. After that, he and all other his
countriemen and neighbours had ſubmitted themſelues to
the gouernement of the king of England: it happened that the *Hol.pag.796.*
lord Payne Tiptoſt, warden of the kings caſtels nigh vnto
Reeſes countrie, and the Lord Alan Plucknet the kings ſteward
in Wales, called the ſaid Rees, as they did all other of the
countrie to the kings court, whither he refuſed to come,
alledging his ancient priuileges and liberties with the kings
promiſes: but the ſaid officers proceeded according to the law
againſt him: whereupon a great variance aroſe betweene the 1289
ſaid Payne Tiptoſt, and the ſaid Sir Rees ap Meredyth, ſo that
ſundrie ſkirmiſhes were foughten betwixt them, and men
ſlaine on both ſides, to the great diſturbance of the countrie.
The king hearing of theſe things (being then beyond the ſeas)
wrote vnto Rees ap Meredyth, requiring him to keepe the
peace till his returne: at what time he promiſed to reforme
all things in due and reaſonable order; but Rees would not
giue ouer the enterpriſe which he had begun. Whereupon the
king ſent to the Earle of Cornewall, whom he had leaſt his *Tho. Walſ.*
lieutenant in the realme during his abſence, to ſend an armie *page.15.*
of men into Wales, to withſtand the diſordered attempts of
the ſaid Rees. Who went into Wales himſelfe, and ouerthrew
Reeſes caſtell of Droſolan: but by vndermining and reuerſing
the walles of the ſaid caſtell, with the fall thereof, the Baron
of Stafford & the lord William de Monchency, with manie
other knights and Eſquires, were oppreſſed and bruſed to
death. Afterward Robert Tiptoſt lord deputie of Wales gathered
an armie, and meeting the ſaid Rees after the ſlaughter
of 4000. of his people, diſcomfited and tooke him. Who about *Tho. Walſ.*
Michaelmas folowing, at the kings going into Scotland, *pag.20.*
was had to Yorke, and there condemned and executed.

Not long after, the king wanting monie, there was a great 1293
ſubſidie granted towards the maintenance of the warres in

France, about leuieng of the which there was much adoo in diuerſe places: but eſpeciallie the Welſhmen, which were neuer woont to be acquainted with ſuch contribution, ſtormed against it: ſo that they tooke one of their owne captaines named Roger de Pueleſdon, who at the kings commandement gathered the ſaid ſubſidie, and hanged him with diuers other, and afterward headed the ſaid Roger. Wherevpon the king being ſore offended for the death of the ſaid Roger, whom he greatlie fauoured, and hearing that the Welſhmen began to ſtirre againſt him in diuers places: for the Weſtwales men had choſen Maelgon Vachan for their captaine, and deſtroied all Caerdigan and Penbrooke, and returned with rich ſpoiles: they of Glamorgan and the South parts, tooke one named Morgan for their leader, and driuing the Earle of Gloceſter out of the countrie, they reſtored to the ſaid Morgan againe thoſe poſſeſſions which the anceſtors of the ſaid Earle by force and great wrong had taken from the ſaid Morgans predeceſſors. The Northwales men had ſet vp one Madoc being of the kindred of the laſt Lhewelyn ſlaine at Buelht, who gathering a great power came to Caernaruon, and ſlew a great number of Engliſhmen which were come thither to the Faire, and ſpoiled the whole towne: then (I ſaie) the king called backe his brother Edmond Earle of Lancaſter, and Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne and lord of Denbigh, who had an armie readie to paſſe into Gaſcoyn. Theſe Earles came towards Northwales, and as they approched néere vnto the caſtell of Denbigh vpon S. Martyns daie, the Welſhmen with great force encountred them, and giuing them battell, droue them backe, and diſcomfited their people.

Matt Weſt. page.395.

Hol.pag.810.

Then the king himſelfe came to Wales, and kept his Chriſtmas at Aberconwey, where Robert Wynchelſey archbiſhop of Canturburie came vnto him and did his homage, and then returned home. The king as he paſſed further into the countrie, loſt much of his carriages, which the Welſhmen tooke, being loden with vittell and prouiſion for the armie: ſo that the king and his people indured great penurie, and was conſtrained to drinke water mixt with honie, and eate verie groſſe and courſe meate, where he was verie like to haue béene diſtreſſed, had not the other part of his armie come vnto him in time.

While the king remained in Snowdon, the Earle of Warwicke hearing that a great number of Welſhmen were aſſembled togither, and lodged in a vallie betwixt two woods, choſe out a companie of horſſemen, with certeine croſſebowes and archers, and comming vpon the Welſhmen in the night, compaſſed them round about, who pitching the ends of their ſpeares, and turning the points againſt their enimies, ſtood at defenſe ſo to kéepe off the horſſemen. But the Earle hauing placed his battell ſo, that euer betwixt two horſſemen there ſtood a croſſebow, a great part of the Welſhmen, who ſtood at defenſe in maner aforeſaid with their ſpeares, were ouerthrowne and broken with the ſhot of the quarels, and then the Earle charged the reſidue with a troupe of horſſemen, and bare them downe with ſuch ſlaughter, as they had not ſuſteined the like loſſe of people (as was thought) at anie time before.

N. Triuet. Tho. Walſ. page. 27.

After this the king builded a ſtrong caſtell within the Ile of Angleſey, and called the ſame Beumariſh: and ſo putting all things in quietneſſe, and puniſhing ſuch as had put to death Roger de Pueleſdon, he returned home with his armie. But Madoc within a while after leauieng an armie of men came to Oſweſtrie, where the people yéelded vnto him: and méeting with the lord Strange with a companie of Marchers not farre from Knookine, ouerthrew him, and ſpoiled his countrie miſerablie, and ſhortlie after he gaue the Marchers another ouerthrow. But for all that the lord Marchers nothing diſmaied at this miſchance, gathered a great power anew, & met Madoc as he was comming towards Shrewesburie vpon the hils of Cefn Digolh not farre from Caurs caſtell, where after a long fight the ſaid Madoc was taken, and his men diſcomfited and put to flight. Then he was ſent to the Tower of London, there to remaine in perpetuall priſon. There be ſome which affirme, that

Beumariſh built.

that Madoc was not taken, but rather after manie aduentures and ſundrie conflicts, when the Welſhmen were brought into an iſſue of great extremitie, the ſaid Madoc came in, and ſubmitted himſelfe to the kings peace, and was receiued vpon condition, that he ſhould purſue Morgan till he had taken him and brought him to the kings priſon: which was done, and ſo all things in thoſe parties were ſet in reſt and peace, and manie hoſtages of the chiefeſt of the nobilitie of Wales were deliuered to the king, who ſent them to diuerſe caſtels in England, where they were ſafelie kept almoſt to the end of the warres that followed with Scotland.

In the 29. yeare of king Edward the firſt, Edward prince of Wales came to Cheſter, where he receiued the homage of the fréeholders of Wales, as:

The Homage doon to Edward Prince of Wales, out of the Records.

Henrie Earle of Lancaſter did homage and fealtie for Monmouth.
Reginald Gray for Ruthyn.
Fulke Fitzwarren for his lands in VVales.
The lord William Martin for his lands in Cemaes.
Roger Mortimer for his lands in VVales.
Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne for the land of Ros and Ryuoneoc in VVales.
Robert lord Mountalt for his land in VVales.
Gruffyth lord of Poole for the lordſhip of Powys.
Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight.
Tuder ap Grono of Angleſey.
Madoc ap Tuder Archdeacon of Angleſey.
Eneon ap Howel of Caernaruon.
Tuder ap Gruffyth.
Lhewelyn ap Ednyuet.
Gruffyth Vachan the ſonne of Gruffyth ap Iorwerth.
Madoc Vachan Denglfield.
Lhewelyn biſhop of S. Aſaph.
Flint. Engl. Maiſter Richard de Puleſdon. This man (as appeareth by the Records in the Towre) was made Sheriffe of Caernaruon ſhire during his life, with the ſtipend of fourtie pound ſtar-

ling yearelie, An. 12. Ed. 1.

Gruffyth ap Tuder.

Ithel Vachan.

Ithel ap Blethyn, &c.

The lord Richard de Sutton Baron of Malpas did homage and fealtie to Edward Prince of Wales and Earle of Cheſter for the ſaid Baronie of Malpas, Apud Ruthlan 27. Die Aprilis, An. ſupra dicto.

Anianus or Eneon biſhop of Bangor, and Dauid Abbot of Maynan, did homage and fealtie to the ſaid Edward Prince of Wales, Apud Conwey 28. Aprilis An. ſupra dicto.

Lewys de Felton the ſonne of Richard de Felton did homage and fealtie to Edward Prince of Wales, for the lands which the ſaid Richard held of the prince in Maelor Saeſneg.

Iohn Erle Warren did homage & fealtie to Edward prince of VVales, in the chappell of the lord Iohn de Kirkbie, ſometime biſhop of Elie, at London 25. die Iulij, An. 30. E. 1. for the lordſhips of Bromfield and Yal.

The ſame Iohn Earle Warren ſwore fealtie vnto the ſaid Prince for the lands in Hopdale.

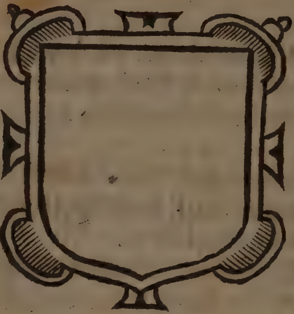
The lord Edmund Mortimer the ſixt daie of Nouember, An. 30. Ed. 1. in the houſe of the biſhop of Elie at London, did homage and fealtie to Edward prince of VVales before his councell, for his lands of Cery and Cydewen.

About the yeare 1322. one Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight gathered a great number of Welſhmen, and toke diuers caſtles in Wales, which were kept by the people of the lord Mortimer the elder. He toke alſo the caſtels of Mould, Chirk, &c. The keepers whereof (comming to Prince Edward at Shrewesburie who then was king of England) ſubmitted themſelues to him, and were ſhortlie after ſent to the Towre of London. 1322 *Hol. pag. 863.*

Edward

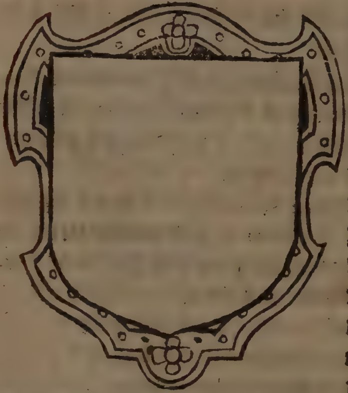
Edward of VVindſore.

Hol.pag.869.



The ſame yeare béeing the fiftéenth of the reigne of king Edward the ſecond, Edward de Windſore the kings eldeſt ſonne was in a parliament holden at Yorke created prince of VVales and Duke of Aquitane.

Edward of VVoodſtoke ſurnamed *the blacke Prince.*



Edward borne at Woodſtoke, ſonne and heire to king Edward the third, was created Prince of Wales the twelfe daie of Maie, in the xvij. yeare of his fathers reigne, when he was fouretéene yeares of age, who in time grue to be the flowre of chiualrie of all Europe. He tooke Iohn the French king priſoner, at the battell of Poytiers, and died, his father yet liuing, the eight of Iulie, in the xlvj. yeare of his age, and the fiftie of his fathers reigne: a prince of ſuch excellent demeanor, ſo valiant, wiſe, and politike in his doings, that the verie and perfect repreſentation of knighthood appeared moſt liuely in his perſon: for ſuch was his towardneſſe, or rather perfection in princelie gouernement, that if he had liued and atteined the crowne, euerie man iudged that he would ſurelie haue exceeded the glorious renowme of all his anceſtors.

Richard of Burdeuxe.

Richard the ſonne of Edward, Prince of Wales, was after the death of his father created Prince of Wales, at Hauering at Bowre, the 20. daie of Nouember in the 50. yeare of king Edward the third his Grandfather, he was after the death of his ſaid Grandfather, king of England, by the name of king Richard the ſecond.

Henrie of Monmouth.

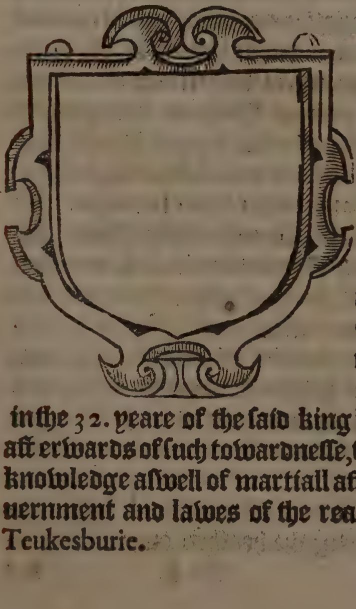
HENRIE of Monmouth, ſonne and heire to Henrie the fourth, king of England, was the fifteenth daie of October in the firſt yeare of the reigne of his father, at Weſtminſter created Prince of Wales: who was after king of England, by the name of king Henrie the fift.

In the time of king Richard the ſecond there was one Owen ap Gruffyth Vachan deſcended of a yonger ſonne of Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield. This Owen was firſt a ſtudent at the lawes of the Realme, and became an vtter barreſter, or an apprentiſe of the law (as they terme him) and ſerued king Richard in great credit and fauour; betweene whom and the lord Gray of Ruthyn happened ſome diſcord about a peece of commons, lieng betweene the lordſhip of Ruthyn, and the lordſhip of Glyndourdwy, wherof Owen was owner, and thereof tooke his ſurname of Glyndour. During the reigne of king Richard, Owen was too hard for the lord Gray, being then a ſeruitour in court with king Richard, (with whom he was at the time of his taking by the duke of Lancaſter in the caſtell of Flynt) but after that king Richard was put downe, the lord Gray being now better freended than Owen, entred vpon the ſaid commons: wherevpon Owen hauing manie freends and folowers in his countrie (as thoſe that be great with Princes commonlie haue) put himſelfe in armour againſt the lord Gray, whom he meeting in the field ouercame and tooke priſoner. This was the verie begining and the cauſe of Owens riſing and attempts. Vpon the taking of the lord Gray, and ſpoiling of his lordſhip of Ruthyn, manie reſorted to Owen from all partes of VVales, ſome thinking that he was aſwell in fauour now as he was in king Richards daies: ſome other putting in his head, that now the time was come wherein the Brytaines through his meanes might recouer againe the honour and liberties of their anceſtors. Theſe things being laid before Owen by ſuch as were verie cunning in Merlins propheſies and the interpretations of the ſame (for there were in thoſe daies, as I feare there be now, ſome ſingular men which are deepelie ouerſeene in thoſe myſteries, and hope one daie to meete veluet vpon London bridge with their bowes) brought him into ſuch a fooles paradiſe, that he neuer waieng what title he might pretend nor what right he had, proceeded and made warre vpon the Earle of March, who was the right inheritour aſwell to the Principalitie of VVales, as appeareth before pag. 315. as to the kingdome of England, after the death of king Richard being deſcended of the elder brother next to Edward prince of Wales father to king Richard. Of which ſtirre and rebellion there inſued much miſchiefe to the VVelſhmen. For the king conceiuing great hatred againſt them, ſhewed himſelfe a manifeſt oppreſſor of all that nation, making rigorous lawes againſt them, whereby he tooke in a maner all the liberties of ſubiects from them, prohibiting all VVelſhmen to purchaſe lands, or to be choſen or receiued to be citizens or burgeſſes in anie citie, borough, or market towne, or be receiued or accepted to anie office of Maior, Bailiffe, Chamberlaine, conſtable, or keeper of the gates, or of the gaole, or to be of the counſell of anie citie, borough or towne, or to beare anie maner armour within anie citie, borough, or market towne. And if anie ſute happened betweene a VVelſhman and anie Engliſhman, it was by law ordeined that the Engliſhman ſhould not be conuict, vnleſſe it were by the iudgment of Engliſh Iuſtices, and by the verdict of whole Engliſh burgeſſes, or by inqueſts of Engliſh boroughs and townes of the Seigniories where the ſaid ſute laie: alſo that all Engliſh burgeſſes that maried VVelſhwomen ſhould be diſfranchiſed of their liberties. No congregations or meetings in counſell was permitted to the VVelſhmen but by licence of the chiefe officers of the ſame Seigniorie, and in the preſence of the ſame officers. That no victuals or armour ſhould be brought into VVales without the ſpeciall licence of the king or his counſell. That no VVelſhman ſhould haue any caſtell, fortreſſe, or houſe defenſiue of his owne or of anie other man to keepe. No VVelſhman to be made Iuſtice, Chamberlaine, Chancellor, Treaſuror, Sheriffe, Steward, Conſtable of caſtell, receiuer, eſchetor, coroner, nor chiefe foreſter, nor other officer, nor keeper of the records, nor lieutenant in anie of the ſaid offices in no part of VVales, nor of the counſell of anie Engliſh lord, notwithſtanding anie patent or licence made to the contrarie. That no Engliſhman, which in time to come ſhall marie anie VVelſhwoman, be put in anie office in Wales, or in the Marches of the ſame.

The vnreaſonable lawes of K. Henrie 4. againſt the inhabitants of Wales. See the books of ſtatutes.

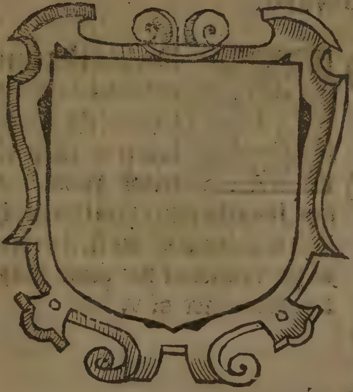
These with other lawes both vnreaſonable and vnconcionable (ſuch as no prince among the heathen euer offered to his ſubiects) were ordeined and ſeuerelie executed againſt them. Neither was it anie reaſon that for the offenſe of one man and his complices, all the whole nation ſhould be ſo perſecuted, whereby not onelie they that liued in that time, but alſo their children and poſteritie ſhould be brought to perpetuall thraldome and miſerie: for theſe lawes were not ordeined for their reformation, but of mére purpoſe to worke their vtter ruine and deſtruction. Which doth euidentlie appeare, in that they were forbidden to kéepe their children at learning, or to put them to be apprentiſes to anie occupation in anie towne or borough of this realme. Let anie indifferent man therefore iudge and conſider whether this extremitie of law, where iuſtice it ſelfe is mére iniurie and crueltie, be not a cauſe and matter ſufficient to withdraw anie people from ciuilitie to barbariſme.

Edward of VVeſtminſter.



EDward the onelie ſonne, and heire of king Henrie the ſixt borne at Weſtminſter the thirtith daie of October in the 31. yeare of the reigne of his father, was created prince of Wales, and Earle of Cheſter, by authoritie of parlement at Weſtminſter the 15. daie of March in the 32. yeare of the ſaid king his father. This prince was afterwards of ſuch towardneſſe, that he became ſkilfull in the knowledge aſwell of martiall affaires, as of matters of gouernment and lawes of the realme, he was murthered at Teukesburie.

Edward of Weſtminſter.



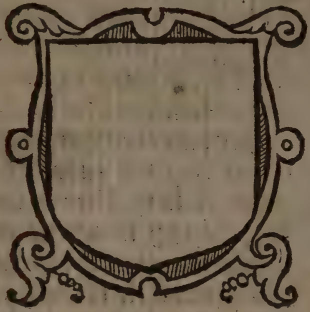
EDward the eldeſt ſonne of K. Edward the 4. borne in the ſanctuarie at Weſtminſter, his father being expelled out of England in the 49. yeare of king Henrie the ſixt, was by authoritie of parlement created prince of Wales, and Erle of Cheſter, the 26. daie of Iune, in the eleuenth yeare of the reigne of his father king Edward the fourth, and was afterward king of England by the name of king Edward the 5. who was made awaie by the wicked practiſe of his vncle Richard duke of Gloceſter, who vſurped the crowne after him.

Ioh. Biſhop of Worceſter.

Iohn biſhop of Worceſter (as appeareth by records of the towne Hall of Salop, bearing date the tenth daie of Aprill in the 18. yeare of king Edward the fourth) was preſident of the L. Princes counſell of the Marches of Wales: who togither with the lord Anthonie Earle Riuers, vncle and gouernor to the ſaid Prince, ſate in the towne hall aforeſaid, and made certeine ordinances for the weale and tranquillitie of the ſaid towne.

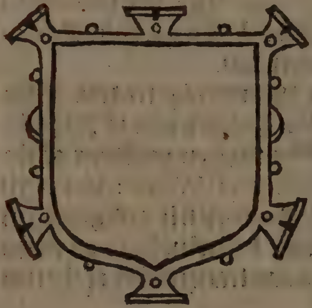
King Edward the fourth vſing much the faithfull ſeruice of the Welſhmen, meant the reformation of the eſtate of Wales, and the eſtabliſhing of a court within that Principalitie, and therefore he ſent the biſhop of Worceſter, and the Earle Riuers, with the prince of Wales to the countrie, to the end he might vnderſtand how to procéed in his purpoſed reformation. But the troubles and diſquietneſſe of his owne ſubiects, and the ſhortnes of his time ſuffered him to doo little or nothing in that behalfe.

Edward.



Edward the onlie ſonne of king Richard the third, being a child of tenne yeares of age, was the foure and twentith daie of Auguſt, in the firſt yeare of the reigne of the ſame king created prince of Wales.

Arthur.



Arthur the ſonne and heire of King Henrie the ſeuenth, was vpon the feaſt daie of S. Andrew, in the fift yéere of king Henrie the ſeuenth his father, created Prince of Wales. About this time king Henrie the ſeuenth, who by his grandfather Owen Tuder deſcended out of Wales, being aided by the Welſhmen in Boſworth field, which came thither vnder the conduct of Sir William Standley then L. of Bromfield, Yale and Chirckland, knowing and pitieng their thraldome and iniuries, tooke order to reforme the ſame, and granted vnto them a charter of liberties, whereby they were releaſed of that oppreſſion, wherewith they were afflicted by lawes (as I haue laid downe before)

Owen Tuder

more heatheniſh than chriſtian. And here I can not paſſe, but muſt ſomething anſwere the reprochfull and ſlanderous aſſertions of Iohannes Bernardus, Pontus, Heuterus and others, who go about to abaſe the noble parentage of the ſaid Owen this kings grandfather, following more their owne affectionate humors, than anie good proofe or authoritie, for if they would read that noble worke of Matthew Paris, they ſhall find in pag. 843. of the printed booke, that Ednyuet Vachan one of his anceſtors was the chiefeſt of counſell to Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, otherwiſe called Leolinus Magnus, and to Dauid ap Lhewelyn, Princes of Wales, as appeareth before page 306. They may alſo find in the records of the towre, in an. 29. Ed. 1. in the generall homage done to Edward Caernaruon, firſt Prince of Wales of the Engliſh blood, that Tuder ap Grono another of the anceſtors of the ſaid Owen, did his homage among the nobles of Wales, as appeareth in the ſaid records. Further the ſaid Owens grandmother, the wife of Tuder ap Grono, was Margaret the daughter of Thomas the ſonne of Elianor, which was the daughter of the countie of Barr, by Elianor his wife, daughter to Edward the firſt, king of England.

Beſides all this, there was a commiſſion at this time directed from king Henrie the ſeauenth, to the Abbot of Lhan Egweſt, Doctor Owen Poole chanon of Hereford, and Iohn King, harold, to make inquiſition concerning the parentage of the ſaid Owen, who comming to Wales, trauelled in that matter, and vſed the helps of Sir Iohn Leyaf, Guttyn Owen Bardh, Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn ap Euan Vachan, and others in the ſearch of the Brytiſh or Welſh bookes of petigrees, out of the which they drew his perfect genelogie from the ancient kings of Brytaine and the Princes of Wales, and ſo returned their commiſſion: which returne is extant at this daie to be ſeene.

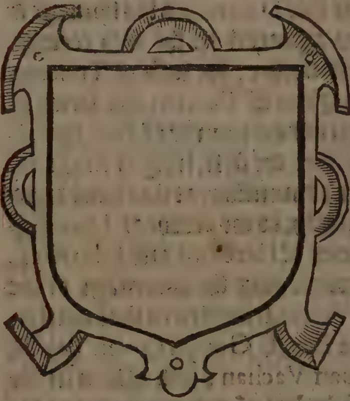
After that about the ſeuenteenth yeare of king Henries reigne, Prince Arthur went againe to Wales, being newlie married, with whom the king ſent Doctor William Smith, which was afterward biſhop of Lincolne, to be preſident of his counſell, appointing him other wiſe & expert counſellors, as

William Smith biſhop of Lincolne.

Prince Arthurs councelers.

Sir Richard Poole his kinſeman, which was his chéefe chamberlaine, alſo Sir Henrie Vernon, Sir Richard Crofts, Sir Dauid Philip, Sir William Vdall, Sir Thomas Englefield, Sir Peter Newton,&c. But before the yeare ended, this noble Prince, after that he had béene married to the ladie Catharine his wife, the ſpace of fiue moneths, departed out of this tranſitorie life, at Ludlowe caſtell, the ſecond daie of Aprill in the ſaid yeare of his fathers reigne, and with great funerall ſolemnitie was buried at Worceſter.

Henrie duke of Yorke.

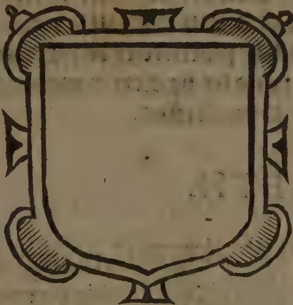


HEnrie duke of Yorke, brother vnto Prince Arthur, was after the death of the Prince, the 18. daie of Februarie, in the 19. yeare of the reigne of king Henrie the ſeuenth his father, created Prince of Wales, and was afterward king of England, by the name of king Henrie the eight. The ſaid William Smith Biſhop of Lincolne, was L. Preſident of his councell, who continued in that office, vntill the fourth yeare of this kings reigne; and was the firſt L. Preſident that is named in the records of that court; he was founder of Braſenoſe college in Oxenford.

Geffrey Blyth

In the fourth yeare of this noble king Henrie the eight, Geffrey Blyth Biſhop of Couentrie and Lychfield was ſent into Wales to be L. Preſident of the princes councell, where he continued vntill the 16. yeare of the ſame king.

Marie.



THe ladie Marie, daughter to the ſame king Henrie the eight, by the Princeſſe Catharine Dowager, the widowe of Prince Arthur, was Princeſſe of Wales. And in the ſeuentéenth yeare of king Henries reigne, Iohn Voiſeie, Biſhop of Exceſter, was ſent by the king to be L. Preſident of the councell of the ſaid Princes in the marches of Wales, where he continued vntill the 25. yeare of the ſame king. This Biſhop was Doctor of the lawes, and verie well learned and wiſe, and in great fauour with the king, who ſent him ſundrie times in embaſſages to forreine Princes: and now he had the gouernement of the kings onelie daughter ladie Marie Princeſſe of Wales. Of all the Biſhops in the land he was counted the courtlikeſt; and the beſt Courtier: and although he was well reported of for his learning, yet was he better liked for his courtlike behauiour, which in the end turned not ſo much to his credit, as to the vtter ruine and ſpoile of his church: for of xxij. lordſhips and manours, which his predeceſſors had, and leaſt vnto him of a goodlie yearelie reuenue, he leaſt but thrée, and them alſo leaſed out. And where he found fouretéene houſes well furniſhed, he leaſt onlie one houſe bare and without furniture, and yet charged with ſundrie fées and annuities: by meanes whereof that biſhopricke, which ſometimes was counted one of the beſt, is now become in temporall lands one of the meaneſt: and a place ſcarſe leaſt for the Biſhop to laie and reſt his head in: yet neuertheleſſe he was a great fauorer of learned men, and ſpeciallie of diuines, whom

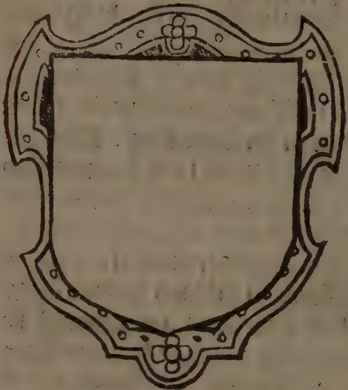
Iohn Voiſeie.

I. Hoker in Catalogo Epiſc. Exon.

A courtlie Biſhop.

he preferred in his church aboue all others. He was verie bounteous and liberall vnto all men, but ſpeciallie vnto courtiers, vnto his owne kindred and countrimen. Vpon many he beſtowed, vnto the confuſion of ſome of them: and vpon other he ſpent much, by building of a towne named Sutton Colſhull where he was borne, which he procured to be incorporated and made a market towne: and ſet vp therein making of kerſies, but all in the end came to ſmall effect.

ELIZABETH.



ELIZABETH daughter to King Henry the 8. was in a Parlement begun the 15. daie of Ianuarie, in the 25. yéere of the reigne of hir father, declared Princeſſe and inheritrice of the crowne of England, with all the dominions to the ſame belonging in default of iſſue male of the bodie of the ſaid king Henrie.

Row. Lee, biſhop of Couentrie and Lichfield.

Rowland Lee biſhop of Couentrie and Lichfield was in the 26. yéere of king Henrie the eight, ſent to be Lord Preſident of the kings maieſties Counſell in the marches of Wales: in whoſe time the principalitie and countrie of Wales was by Parlement incorporated and vnited vnto the kingdome of England, and all the inhabitants thereof made equall in fréedomes, liberties, rights, priuileges, lawes, and in all other reſpects, to the naturall ſubiects of England, and all inheritances were made of Engliſh tenure to deſcend without diuiſion or partition after the maner of England. Alſo the lawes, ſtatutes, and ordinances of the realme of England, were commanded to be executed and put in practiſe within the contrie and principalitie of Wales, and none other. And to the end the ſaid lawes ſhould be dulie put in execution, the whole dominion of Wales togither with the lordſhips marchers bordering vpon the ſame, was diuided into xiij. ſhires or counties, wherefore xij. made foure circuits, to the which circuits there were ſeuerall Iudges appointed, who ſhould adminiſter iuſtice to the inhabitants of euerie of the ſaid ſhires twiſe in the yéere. The firſt circuit was the thrée ſhires of Eaſtwales, Denbygh, Flynt, and Mountgomrie, wherin the Iuſtice of Cheſter kéepeth ſeſſions twiſe in the yéere, hearing and deciding all titles, treſpaſſes, variance and miſdemeanours within the countrie.

Eaſtwales.

The Iuſtice of Northwales doth the like in the thrée ſhires of Northwales, Angleſey, Caernaruon, and Meryonyth, which do make the ſecond circuit.

Northwales.

The third circuit are the thrée ſhires of Weſtwales, Caerdigan, Caermardhyn, and Penbrooke, where the Iuſtice of that countrie kéepeth his ſeſſions euerie yéere twiſe.

Weſtwales.

The thrée ſhires of Southwales, Radnor, Brechnocke, and Glamorgan do make the fourth circuit, in the which the Iuſtice of Southwales doth kéepe ſiſes twiſe euerie yéere. And bicauſe all matters as well of lawe as of equitie are heard and determined in theſe circuits, the ſame do continue ſixe daies in euerie of the ſhires aforenamed.

Southwales

Monmouthſhire doth followe the common order of the ſhires of England, ſuing all originall writs out of the high court of chancerie. In all theſe ſhires there were appointed Shirifes, Iuſtices of peace, Crowners, and all other officers accordinglie, as they are in England.

Monmouthſhire.

Further for the kéeping of the countrie in continuall obedience, and the controlling of the outrage of wilfull and vnrulie perſons; there was ordeined a Preſident and counſell to remaine within the dominion and Principalitie of Wales, with all officers appertaining to the ſame. Which Preſident

The Court in the marches of Wales.

The neceſſitie of the court in the Marches.

and councell haue power and authoritie to heare and determine, by their wiſdomes and diſcretions, ſuch cauſes and matters as are aſſigned to them by the Kings or Quéens of England for the time being. And certeinlie (let men imagine what they will) this houſe was it, that (after great hatred and perſecution, whereof diſobedience and rudenes folowed) reduced the countrie of Wales to quietneſſe, obedience and ciuilitie: by authoritie whereof not onelie great outrages are appeaſed, the offendors puniſhed, and the wilfull brideled: but alſo the quiet and obedient ſubiect is protected and defended from iniurie, ſo that he may poſſeſſe his owne in quietneſſe. Wherein this Biſhop Rowland Lee and his aſſociats did notable good ſeruice. And ſurelie there haue béene of the ſame houſe verie wiſe gouernors and men of great credit; namelie Nicholas Heath Archbiſhop of Yorke and Lord Chancelor of England: Thomas Yoong Archbiſhop alſo of Yorke: Iohn Whitgift now Archbiſhop of Canturburie; and diuers other, of whom I am to ſpeake héereafter.

Prince Edward borne

In the 29. yéere of king Henrie the eight, prince Edward his ſonne was borne at Hampton court on S. Edwards euen being the 12. of October, who bicauſe the principalitie of Wales was now by ſtatute (as I ſaid before) incorporated to the crowne and kingdome of England, being vnder the ſame lawes and iuriſdiction, was none otherwiſe Prince of Wales than vnder the generall title of England: as the king his father was king of England, and vnder that name K. of Wales as a member of England; neither doo I read of anie other creation or inueſtiture that he had to that principalitie, therefore I thought it not conuenient to make any ſpeciall title of him after the ſaid ſtatute. He afterward ſuccéeded his father in the crowne of this realme by the name of king Edward the ſixt.

R. Sampſon.

The ſaid Rowland Lee died L. Preſident in the xxxiiij. yéere of King Henrie the eight and lieth buried at Shrewesburie. After him Richard Sampſon biſhop of Chicheſter was remooued to Couentrie and Lichfield and appointed Lord Preſident of

Wales, in the xxxv. yéere of king Henrie the eight, and ſo continued L. Preſident vntill the end of the 2. yéere of the reigne of king Edward the ſixt.

Iohn, Earle of Warwike.

Iohn Sutton *alias* Dudley Earle of Warwike and knight of the noble order of the garter, was in the third yéere of King Edward the ſixt appointed Lord Preſident of Wales, in the which office he continued vntill the fourth yéere of the ſame king. He deſcended out of Wales by a daughter of the Lord Powys, for he was the ſonne of Edmund, the ſonne of Iohn a yonger ſonne of Iohn Lord Dudley, the ſonne of Iohn Lord Dudley, the ſonne of Iohn Lord Dudley, the ſon of Iohn Lord Dudley, the ſonne of Iohn Sutton Baron Dudley, who maried Iſabell the daughter of ſir Iohn Charlton Lord Powys who deſcended of Hawys the daughter and heire of Owen ap Gruffyth Lord Powys, who was linealie deſcended of Blethyn ap Convyn Prince of Wales, mentioned before pag. 103.

This noble man was made knight being verie yoong, by Charls Brandon Duke of Suffolke, for his good ſeruice doon at Montededier in France, Anno 15. Hen. 8. He was ſent Embaſſadour to the Emperour, Anno 26. Hen. 8. After the death of the Vicount Liſle his father in lawe, he was created Vicount Liſle & warden of the frontiers & marches of Scotland, Anno 33. Hen. 8. He was choſen to be fellowe and companion of the order of the Garter the fift of Maie, An. 35. Hen. 8. In the firſt yéere of K. Edward the ſixt, he was created Earle of Warwike, and in the fift yéere of the ſame king, Duke of Northumberland. He was alſo Earle Marſhall high admirall of England L. great maiſter and Preſident of the priuie councell, and further intituled lord Baſſet and Tyeſſe.

William Herbert, knight of the noble order.

The next yéere after, that is in the fourth yéere of Edward the ſixt, William Herbert knight of the noble order of the garter, was appointed L. Preſident of Wales, and continued vntill Michaelmas, in the firſt yéere of Quéene Marie. After whom Nicholas Heath Biſhop of Worceſter was ſent to be L. Preſident of Wales, & continued there vntill the third yéere of the ſame Quéene, and then was remooued to be Lord

Nicholas Heath, Biſhop of Worceſter.

Chancelor

W.Herbert Earle of Penbrook.

Chauncelor of England, being then elected Archbiſhop of Yorke. At which time the ſaid William Herbert was againe made L. Preſident of Wales, and ſo continued vntill the firſt yeare of the ſame Quéene. He deſcended of William Herbert, created Earle of Penbrooke by king Edward the fourth, who was the ſonne of Sir William Herbert, who married Gladys the daughter of Sir Dauid Gam, which Sir William was the ſonne of Thomas Herbert, the ſonne of Gwilim ap Ienkyn, lineallie deſcended of a noble man called Herbert Fitzhenrie, chamberlaine to king Henrie the firſt. This noble man liued in great credit and eſtimation with king Henrie the eight, king Edward the ſixt, Quéene Marie, and Quéene Elizabeth, and was by euerie of the ſaid Princes emploied in matters of great importance, and for his good and faithfull ſeruice greatlie honoured: as appeareth in an Epitaph fixed vpon his tombe in the Cathedrall church of S. Paule in London, which I thought good héere to laie downe.

Perpetuæ pietati Sacrum.

GVliel. Herberto Penbrochiæ comiti, equiti aurato prænobilis ordinis Anglici: Henr. viij. R. A cubiculis: Edoard. vi. R. equitum magiſtro: Walliæ præſidi. Tumultu occidentali cum Ruſſello & Graio Baronibus paribus auſpicijs ſummæ rerum præpoſito: Mariæ R^{e}*. contra perduelles, ac expeditione ad Auguſtam Veromanduorum bis, totius exercitus duci: bis ſummo in agro Caletum, Limitum præfecto: Elizab. R*^{e}*. officiorum ſeu Magno Regiæ Magiſtro. Pariter & Dominæ Annæ ex vetuſta Parrorum* *gente oriundæ; Sorori Catharinæ R^{e}. Henr: viij. R. vi. matrimonio coniunctæ, ac Marchionis Northamptonij: Prudentiſſ^{æ}. fœminæ, pietatis, religionis, probitatis omniſq; auitæ virtutis retinentiſſ^{æ}. fidiſſ. Comitis coniugi: Henr. F. ac comes, Pp. chariſſ. ſibi ac ſuis mœrens. P.*

Obijt { ætatis / ſalutis } An { 63. / 1569.

Liberis relictis ex prima.

Henrico Pemb. Comite.
Edoardo Equite Aurato.
Domina Anna Baroni Talbot nupta

Secunda coniuge ſuperſtite, Georgio Salopiæ comite genita, inſigni præter antiquum probitatis decus, virtute fœmina.

Gilb. Bourne. In the firſt yeare of Queene Marie, Gilbert Bourne Biſhop of Bath and Wels was ſent to be lord Preſident of Wales, and ſo continued vntill the death of the ſame Queene.

I. Williams L. Williams of Thame. In the firſt yeare of Queene Elizabeth, Sir Iohn Williams L. Williams of Thame, was ſent L. Preſident into Wales, and died L. Preſident the ſame yeare in the caſtell of Ludlowe, and lieth buried at Thame, in the countie of Oxenford: where he of his good and vertuous diſpoſition towards the good and godlie education of the youth of his countrie, and maintenance of the poore, founded by his laſt will and teſtament a Grammar ſchoole and an Almeſhouſe, to haue continuance for euer, and leaſt certaine yearelie reuenues in lands and monie, for the maintenancs of the ſame. And for the ordering conueieng and aſſuring of the premiſſes to the vſes aforeſaid, he conſtituted and ordeined executors of his ſaid laſt will and teſtament, among other Robert Doylie of Merton in the ſame countie Eſquier, and William Place of Lurgyſhall in the countie of Buckingham Gentleman, who purchaſing other lands for that purpoſe to the yearelie value of 57. pounds, two ſhillings fiue pence, ſued out the mortmaine and enfeoffed the Warden and Scholers of new College in Oxenford, and their ſucceſſors of the premiſſes to the vſe aboue mentioned.

The foundation of the Schoole is of one head Schoolemaiſter to be appointed by the ſaid Robert Doylie and William Place or the longer liuer of them for their life time: and afterward by the ſaid Warden and Scholers of new College and their ſucceſſors for euer: who hath yéerelie for his ſtipend the ſum of xxvj. pounds xiij. ſhillings iiij. pence. And one vſher to be likewiſe appointed as the maiſter is, who ſhall haue for his ſtipend yéerelie the ſum of xiij. pounds vj. ſhillings viij. pence both which ſtipends are to be paid quarterly by euen portions.

The almeſhouſe is founded to haue fiue almſmen and one almeſwoman, who haue yéerelie towards their maintenance the ſumme of 7. pounds 4. ſhillings, and a new gowne euerie fourth yéere.

There is alſo allowed for the kéeping of the tombe of the ſaid lord Williams 8. ſhillings yéerelie, and for kéeping cleane of the water-courſe 4. ſhillings.

Henrie Sidney, knight of the noble order.

Henrie Sidney knight, after the death of the L. Williams of Thame in the ſecond yéere of the Quéenes Maieſtie that now is, was ſent to be L. Preſident of Wales. This knight is deſcended by the heires male lineallie of Sir William Sidney, who came out of Aniowe into England with Henrie Fitzempreſſe, and was afterward chamberlaine to the ſaid Henrie when he was king of England, and deſcended out of Wales by his mother Anne the daughter of Anne, the daughter of William Clement, the ſonne of Iohn, the ſonne of William, the ſonne of William, the ſonne of Ienkyn Clement, who married the daughter of Conan, the ſonne of Meredyth, the ſonne of Gruffyth, the ſonne of the lord Rees Prince of Southwales,

wales, of whom mention is before pag. 249. which Rees was the ſonne of Wenlhian, the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan Prince of Northwales. The mother likewiſe of the ſame Iohn or Ienkyn Clement, was Cicilie the daughter of Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight, the ſon of Rees, the ſon of Gruffyth, the ſonne of Ednyuet Vachan, chéefe counſeller and ſteward to Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth Prince of Wales, of whom Matthew Paris maketh mention, page 843. who alſo was the aunceſtor of Owen Tuder, the Grandfather of king Henrie the ſeuenth, of whom I haue written before.

In the third yeare of king Edward the ſixt, he was made knight by the king: and was ſent Ambaſſadour to the French king, when he was but xxij. yeares of age. In the time of Quéene Marie he was treaſurer of Ireland, and lord Iuſtice there, where he ſo vſed himſelfe, that hée gat great commendation of all the inhabitants of that countrie. Anno. 1564. he was choſen Knight of the noble order of the Garter.

He hath now continued L. Preſident of Wales about xxiiij. yeares, of the which he ſerued in Ireland eight yeares and ſixe moneths, being there thrée ſeuerall times lord deputie generall of that countrie. He repaired the caſtell of Ludlowe, which is the chéefeſt houſe within the marches, being in great decaie, as the Chappell, the court houſe, and a faire fountaine, from the which by ſeuerall cocks the offices of the houſe are ſerued with water. Alſo he erected diuers new buildings within the ſame caſtell, as a faire new porters lodge: large chambers for the kéeping of the records of that court: and other conuenient lodgings for ſuch commiſſioners to lie in as are called thither for to giue attendance in that ſeruice.

An admonition for the reading of the Brytiſh words.

IT is to be noted, that the letter [c] in all Brytiſh words hath alwaies the ſound of the Engliſh [k] except it be ioined with [h] for [ch] is counted but one conſonant, which hath the ſound of the Gréeke [χ] and neuer of the Engliſh [ch.] I haue alſo vſed [dh] for the Brytiſh [dd] and [lh] for the [ll.] The ſingle [f] hath the ſound of [v] conſonant. [R] in the beginning of a word is to be pronounced with an aſpiration. The reſt of the letters agrée with the Engliſh pronountiation.

Certaine words paſſed in this *impreſſion are thus to be* amended.

PAge 26. Line 7. put out, and Cornwal. page 88. line 26. read, Caradoc the ſonne of Rytherch ap Ieſtyn. pag 96. line 21. Peuenſey ibidem line 23. Sheppey. page 104. line 31. Portaſcyth. pag 122. line 10. Aberthaw. pag 131. line 5. and 25. Cydwely pag 155. line 25. for of, read and. page 166. line 30. for Riryd, read Madoc. pag 168. line 29. for thy, read his. page 188. line 30. Richard of Clare and. pag 197. line 16. Hugh ſonne to the Erle. page 211. line 31. for Anarawd read Meruyn. page 254. line 17. for theidw, read cheidw. ibidem line 18. for Rhae, read Rhac. pag 329. line 15. primat of all. pag 357. line 6. ap Gwyſtyl. pag 395. line 7. whereof.

Anthor of th
Cronicle . 2

A Table conteining the princi*pall matters, places, and perſons* in this booke.

This letter (D) *ſignifieth the deſcription.*

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